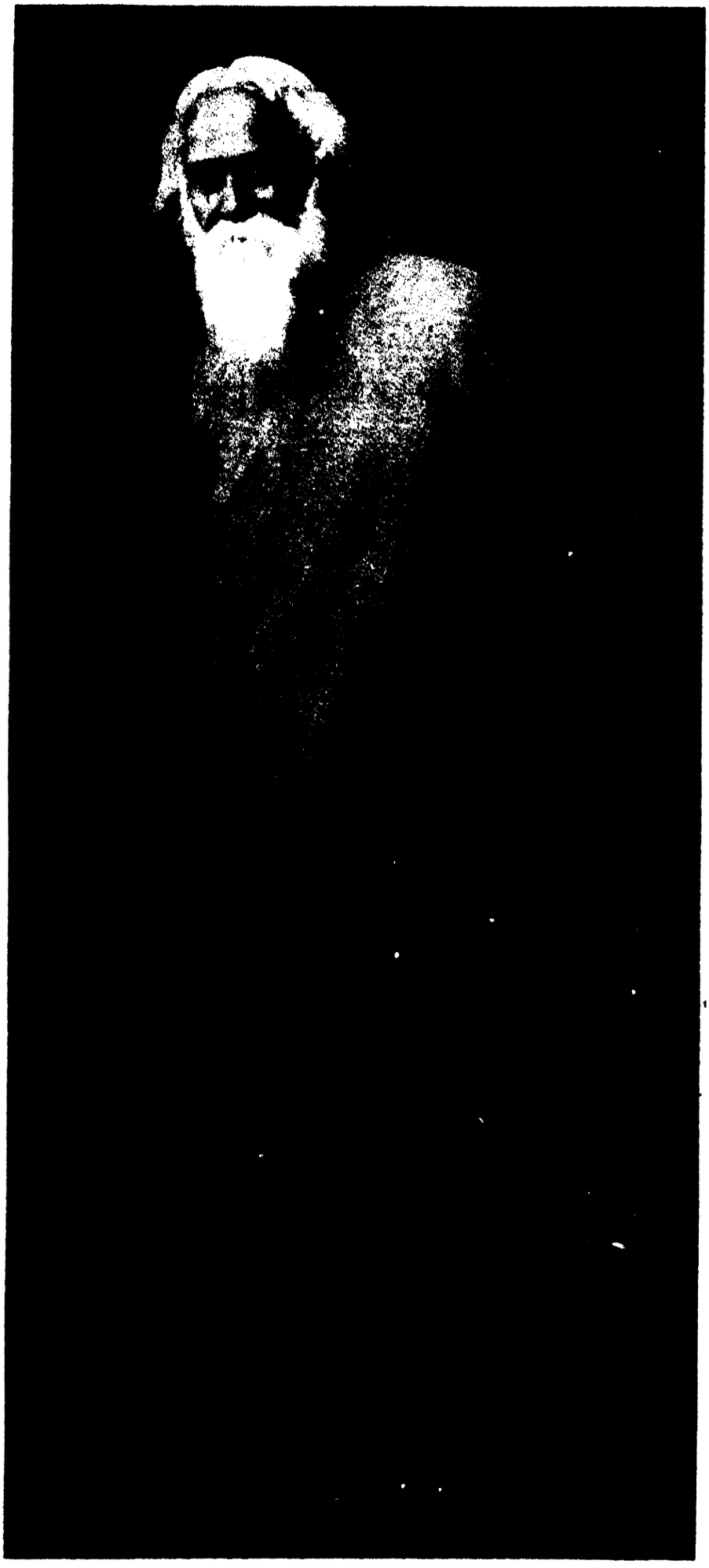

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In Memoriam.

AUGUST 7, 1942



RABINDRANATH TAGORE

"When my days are done,
my leave-taking hastened
in a final silence,
my voice will linger
in the autumn light
and rain-laden clouds
with the message
that we had met"

Vol. No. XXXVI—No. 1 Total No.—823

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE





OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

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Chronicle And Comment

Raids And After: Vizag And Coconada

From the detailed accounts now published of the air raids on Vizagapatam and Coconada, several interesting and instructive facts have emerged. At the outset, both the raids have been described as "miserably weak affairs". What happened in Vizag was that some Japanese planes had come over in pursuit of a ship which was trying to get into the shelter of the harbour, and dropped some bombs two miles out at sea. It is a peculiar and unexplained fact that for some time before this so-called "raid" occurred, people had been removing from the town in large numbers, so that two-thirds of the population (roughly about 50,000 people) had left before the raid including the essential labour and most of the directing staff of the Municipality and Power House. When the raid occurred, Mr. V. E. Lazarus, the Divisional Electrical Engineer, aided by a single faithful assistant, worked heroically for 16 hours, even doing the stoking himself, to maintain this essential service. This brave gentleman who stuck so manfully to his post, has been the recipient of a "Commendation" from His Majesty the King, the first such award to be made in India. A similar example of courage was also set by Mr. Rama Reddy, the Congress Chairman of the Municipality who was constantly going about the town. This shows that there are (and will always be) some people who stick to their posts and duties whatever happens.

Sale of foodstuffs having been stopped for 4 days after the raid, the District Magistrate commandeered stocks and established depots for supply of cooked food, getting cooks from the mofussil. It is evident that in similar emergent situations, the District Magistrate must be prepared to assume Dictatorial powers to cope with the situation. It is also significant that in Vizag, the paid A. R. P. personnel carried on in a body, but the "voluntary" (unpaid) workers all disappeared.

In Coconada also, the raid was directed against vessels entering the port, causing only negligible damage, no bombs being dropped on the town itself. The conclusion is, therefore, drawn that the Japanese confine their raids to objects of military importance, unless there are congregations of people out in the open, who may easily be bombed or machine-gunned. Town-dwellers taking cover promptly, may, therefore be considered comparatively safe.

Raids And After: Chittagong

It is heartening to note that Chittagong has rapidly recovered from the effects of the two raids which recently occurred in that area. Banks are open as usual, shops and business houses gradually opening again, and the Calcutta University Degree examinations being held day after day. It is particularly interesting to note that on the day of the first raid (8th May) the B. A. examinees sat as usual for their examination *after the raid had taken place*, only at a slightly later hour, *viz.*, at 4 p.m. instead of 2-30 p.m. We ask our fellow-citizens in Calcutta—I mean those who are still "sticking it out" here—not those few lakhs of people who have betaken themselves to "fresh fields and pastures new"—to go through these accounts of the raids on Indian towns and their after-effects. The only reasonable conclusion to be drawn, therefrom is that there may be some damage and some casualties. That is inevitable, but it must be apparent now that towns are not necessarily wholly wiped out by raids, and though for some time their normal functioning may be thrown out of gear, this should not last beyond a few days only.

Viceroy's Surprise Visit

His Excellency the Viceroy came to Calcutta unannounced, and spent a strenuous 36 hours in the city, inspecting the various military as well as civil defence measures for the protection of the city in case of enemy aggression, and also discussing the manifold problems arising out of such an event happening, with Heads of Departments, Secretaries, Ministers, etc. He has expressed himself pleased with the progress of such measures, both offensive and defensive, on the civil side as well as the military and his parting message was that "Bengal had done well". This should have a tonic effect on those people who have stuck manfully to their posts and duties in Calcutta, and who imagine that those who have left Calcutta and are living in towns and villages far away, are perhaps much better off and "safer" than themselves. From recent reports we have received, however, the contrary appears to be the case, as many people who had abandoned Calcutta at the first flush of alarm months ago, have had anything but a happy time in the distant places of their sojourn, and many have come back ruefully after suffering various inconveniences, illnesses and similar untoward happenings.

Tramways Strike Again

The staff of the Calcutta Tramways Co., went on strike in the first week of this month. Mr. Hughes, the Labour Commissioner of Bengal, took up the matter so that a settlement might be arrived at within a fortnight, on which the men resumed work after three days of strike. In the meantime the terms as drawn up by Mr. Hughes were agreed to by the Company, and it was expected that a final settlement would be reached by the end of the fortnight, but, unfortunately the Union of Tramways workers refused to accept the terms as offered, and struck work again from the 20th May. Cessation of work in a Public Utility Company is always deplorable and more so now in view not only of the grilling heat experienced in Calcutta, but also of the fact that buses are only running on a restricted scale due to petrol rationing. The matter was discussed at the Corporation meeting held on the 20th May and it was suggested that the Mayor should act as mediator between the company and the workers, and that failing a settlement, the Government should be asked to intervene in the matter. We agree wholeheartedly with this suggestion and hope that the *impasse* which has occurred may soon be bridged over by the good offices of our Mayor. As to the reasonableness or otherwise of the demands of the workers, or their justification for a strike, we reserve our comments for the present.

The Employees' Association

The Executive Council of the Calcutta Corporation Employees' Association met the outgoing Mayor Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma on the 17th March last, and in this issue we publish a group photograph taken on the occasion.

INDIAN FEATURE FILMS

Length Reduced

New Delhi, May 15

It is officially announced that no person shall produce or cause to be produced any cinematograph film the length of which exceeds 11,000 (eleven thousand) feet or any trailer the length of which exceeds 400 feet and that no person shall exhibit or cause to be exhibited in any one show for public entertainment any trailer or trailers made in India, the aggregate length of which exceeds 400 feet.

Provided that the Central Government may, where it is satisfied that special circumstances exist, exempt from this prohibition of any cinematograph film or trailer in respect of which an application in writing is made to the Central Government in the Department of Commerce before the 15th June, 1942.—A. P.

LATE BIPIN CH. PAL

Tributes To Memory

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the late Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal at his tenth death anniversary meeting held at the Commercial Museum of the Calcutta Corporation in College Street on 20th May evening.

Dr. Sundari Mohan Das recalled how thirty years ago Bipin Chandra had ardently advocated and espoused the cause of an undivided, federated India, enjoying equal partnership in the British Empire. Had his idea of a united, federated India materialised, the cry of Pakistan would have been scotched at its birth.

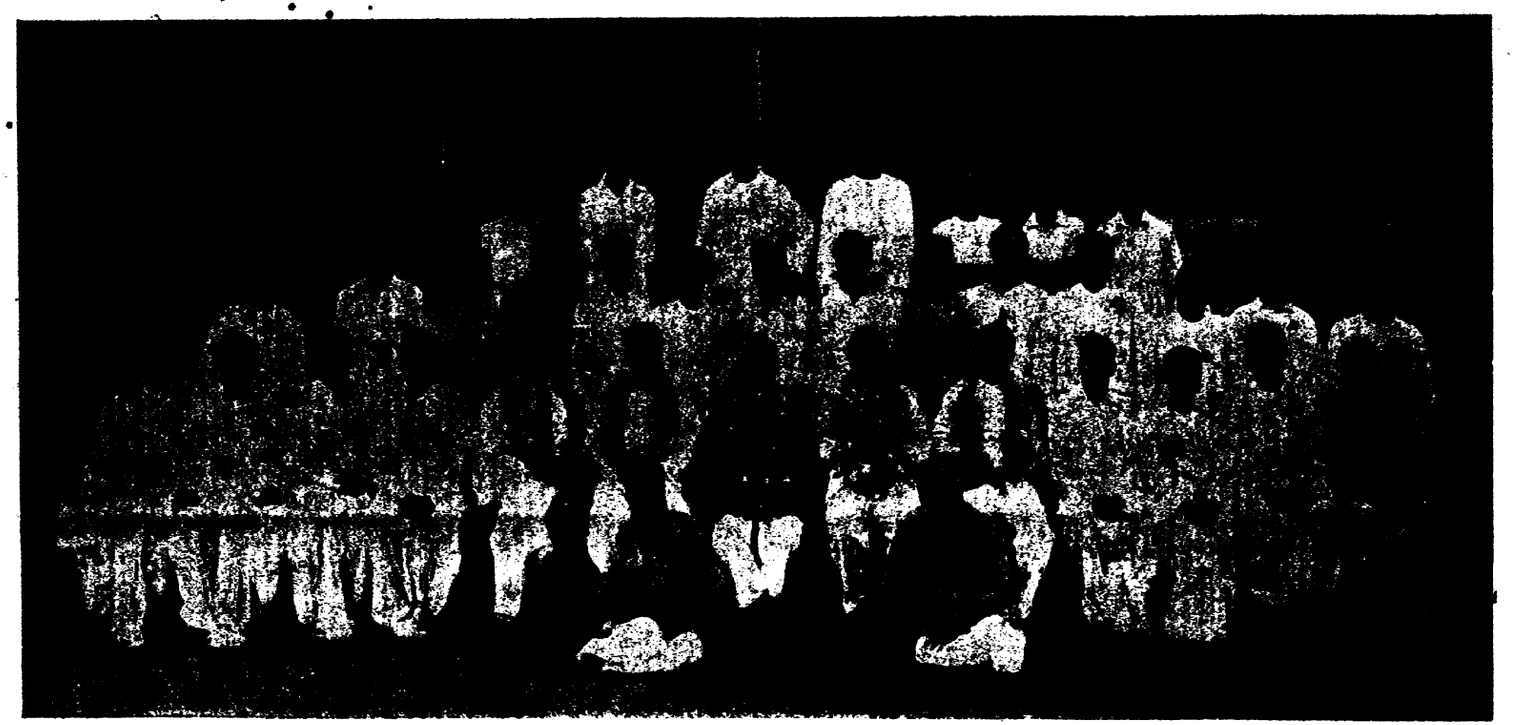
Sj. Malchan Lal Sen referred to his services in rousing political consciousness among the people of this country.

Sj. Jogananda Das referred to the articles that Bipin Chandra wrote in the *Bande-Mataram* which showed his deep thinking and his burning love for his country.

Sj. Keshub Chandra Gupta described Bipin Chandra as a revolutionary political leader, and also mentioned his great contributions to the cause of Bengali language and literature.

After recalling the part played by Bipin Chandra in launching the Swadeshi movement, the President Hon'ble Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker referred to his powerful oratory which thrilled vast audiences and filled the hearts of his countrymen with a new hope about the future of their country.

Calcutta Corporation Employees' Association Executive Council Including The Mayor And The Chief Executive Officer, 1941–42



On Ground (from left)—Mr. Subodh Chandra Mittra (Labour Secy.), Mr. Dinesh Chandra Chakrabarty.

Sitting (from left)—Mr. Debendra Nath Addy (Asst. Secy.), Mr. Nalini Mohon Mukherjee (Secy. Tiffin Room), Mr. Amal Kanti Dutta, Mr. Radharaman Roy Chowdhury, (General Secy.), Mr. D. N. Ganguly (Vice-President), Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed (President). Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma (Mayor), Mr. Sailapati Chatterji (C. E. O.), Mr. K. L. Chowdhury (Vice-President), Mr. Dasarathy Bhattacherjee, Mr. Manindra Nath Bose, Mr. Sailendra Kumar Bose (Accountant), Mr. Bankim Bahari Ghorai.

Standing, 1st Row (from left)—Mr. Keshab Lal Mukherjee (Asst. Secy.) Mr. Sachindra Kumar Chowdhury, Mr. Ajit Kumar Dey, Mr. Shyama Charan Mukherjee (Asst. Secy.) Mr. Mrittunjoy Chatterjee, Mr. Amulya Bhusan Bose, Mr. Provat Kumar Chattopadhaya (Secy. Publicity), Mr. Sailendra Nath Chatterjee, Mr. Harendra Nath Kabashi, Mr. Aditya Prasad Ghose, Mr. S. N. Dey (Vice-President), Mr. Hara Nath Chakraburty (Secy. Housing), Mr. Rash Behari Banerjee, Mr. Nripendra Lal Kar (Secy. Parliamentary).

Standing, 2nd Row (from left)—Mr. Durga Pado Chatterjee, Mr. Santosh Kumar Mitra (Librarian) Mr. Anil Kumar Ganguly, (Secy. Library), Mr. Pashupati Nath, Mr. Debendra Nath Dutta, Mr. Nirmal Kumar Sirkar, Mr. Niramay Banerjee.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 22, 1942.

Mayor Asked To Intervene In Tram Strike

A REFERENCE to the Tramway strike was made at the meeting of the Calcutta Corporation on 20th May. A number of members suggested that the Mayor, on behalf of the citizens, should make an appeal to the Tramway authorities and labour leaders to come to an amicable settlement without delay.

The question was raised by Kayiraj Satyabrata Sen, who referred to the inconveniences of the public due to the strike and suggested that buses should be allowed to run more frequently.

Mr. N. C. Chatterji said that the matter brooked no delay and suggested that the Mayor should impress upon the tramway authorities and leaders in charge of the strike the necessity of coming to a satisfactory settlement without delay. In his opinion, the terms given by the Labour Commissioner might form a reasonable basis for a compromise. Failing that, the Government of Bengal should intervene and bring about an early settlement of the strike.

Mr. Sudhir Kumar Chatterji, who is the Corporation's representative on the Tramway Advisory Board, said that he did not know exactly the present position but he could tell the House, from his personal talks with the Agent during the first strike, that the latter was very anxious to see the end of the trouble.

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee and several other members also requested the Mayor to make efforts to bring about an amicable settlement of the deadlock.

Mr. Mahomed Rafique urged that, pending the settlement, more buses should be allowed to run to cope with the situation.

Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose pleaded for Government's intervention in the matter.

The House then proceeded to consider the business on the agenda.

Naming Of A Park

Some discussion took place on the question of naming a city park as "National Congress Park". The Park in question is the Eastern Park in Park Circus.

Mr. Md. Rafique opposed the recommendation and remarked that once the principle of naming of a park after a political organization was accepted, there might one day be a demand for a park named after any political organisation. The matter should be referred back to the Committee, and the speaker moved an amendment to that effect.

After further discussion, the amendment was negatived and the Committee's recommendation to name the park as "National Congress Park" was accepted by 36 to 25 votes, one not voting.

Late Rai Bahadur G. C. Ghose's Death Condoled

Dr. B. C. Roy referred to the death of Rai Bahadur G. C. Ghosh, a philanthropic citizen of the city. He not only donated considerable sums to the University to found scholarships but also donated money in founding and maintaining beds in Belgatchia Hospital. His whole life was a life of sacrifice. His life was an example to many who came in contact with him. He wished that the Corporation should convey to their family their sense of sorrow and condolence on his death.

The motion of condolence was carried by all members standing.

NOTICE TO PETTY IMPROVEMENT CONTRACTORS

District No. III

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 27th May, 1942, upto 2 p.m. :—

11. Converting a portion of Deputy License Officer's office room into prayer room in Central Municipal Office Building—Rs. 112, dated 20th May, 1942, (15 days).

12. Closing up the windows of 71A and 71C, Linton Street abutting Corporation Land at 73, Linton Street—Rs. 128, dated 20th May, 1942, (3 weeks).

13. Repairing Sewered Ditch at 43C, Market Street—Rs. 186, dated 10th September, 1941, (1 month).

14. Repairs to the Hoarding, closing the south and west side windows of the premises No. 15, Market Street, in S. S. Hogg Market—Rs. 385, dated 20th May, 1942, (15 days).

15. Repairs to the quarters in the Clock Tower in S. S. Hogg Market—Rs. 279, dated 20th May, 1942, (1 month).

16. Repairs to petrol sheds in Central Lorry Garage at Lower Circular Road in Ward No. 19—Rs. 90, dated 20th May, 1942, (15 days).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice."

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 20th May, 1942.

A. F. NABI BAKSH,
District Engineer III.

The War At Our Doors

VICEROY'S SURPRISE VISIT TO CALCUTTA

City's Defences Inspected

For the first time in her long history Calcutta received a Viceroy unannounced. Arriving soon after half past one on Thursday last the 14th May, by air from Madras, His Excellency Lord Linlithgow's arrival at the Alipore aerodrome was a complete surprise to all but a handful of officials, and it is expressive of the anxious days in which we live that his journey to Government House, where he stayed for 36 busy hours, was made in a private car, unescorted and unaccompanied by any formalities or the customary police protection.

It is more than five months since Lord Linlithgow paid his customary Christmas visit to Calcutta, and in the interval civil defence works have wrought a profound metamorphosis in the city as evidenced by the piled sand-bags and baffle walls (and in some cases knobly looking pill-boxes too) on all thoroughfares.

Thursday was devoted to a tour of air and ground defences. Light and heavy batteries were visited and tested during the course of the afternoon, and British and Indian personnel of all ranks at various points in the journey were frequently engaged in lively conversation with a ruler who before he was known as a statesman had acquired a reputation as a soldier. It was all grim and business-like, for Calcutta's defences are now on duty 24 hours a day in conditions which do not lend themselves to ceremonial of any kind.

Among them are to be found A. A. batteries, observation posts, administrative offices, groups of huts ments and canteens and to a selection of these His Excellency was able to pay a welcome visit on a tour that had necessarily to be done at high speed. Perhaps, the highlight of an afternoon, which in the words of the well worn cliche was crowded with incident, was a "scramble" by fighter aircraft, in which a number of planes were manned and left the ground in formation, an operation that had hardly been completed before dive bombers dramatically descended upon the party of spectators a burst of fire from a battery added to the realism of this little interlude.

The last item in a notable day's work was a visit to a headquarters at which senior officers of the service explained the complicated and delicate mechanism by which they are kept in touch with aerial operations that may be going on near at hand or miles away. The Viceroy's presence in their midst to-day has made members of the services feel that New Delhi is, after all, not so far away from the great industrial areas in this part of India.

Visit To Howrah

On Friday morning His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by His Excellency Sir John Herbert, set out for Howrah a few minutes after 7 in the morning. The original programme that had been arranged had to be curtailed to the extent that a parade of A. R. P. personnel was cancelled but His Excellency was able to visit report and first aid centres and was undoubtedly impressed by the smart and efficient set up of an A. R. P. administration that is known to be as advanced in training and numbers as any in the provinces. Here again the Viceroy dispensed with any formal ceremony and he walked freely about the narrow streets of a crowded suburb that is definitely not one of the show places of Calcutta. But Howrah expects to take hard knocks when the time comes and has prepared for the event. The Viceroy's special visit to this quarter occasioned obvious pleasure amongst a band of men who have been drilling and practising for months.

The last half hour before breakfast was spent on the roof of Writers Building watching an exercise which provided a demonstration of combined training in fire fighting, demolition and first aid.

For the rest of the morning His Excellency devoted himself to interviews at Government House with Hon'ble Ministers, Departmental Heads and those Secretaries who are directly concerned with the mechanics of Civil Defence and their repercussions in the wider sphere of the every day life of the citizen, discussing allied questions such as food supplies, evacuation, morale, transport and so on. The three hours which His Excellency devoted to consultations with members of the Government of Bengal no less than the close personal touch which he maintained throughout his stay with the province's Minister for Civil Defence, the Hon'ble Mr. S. K. Basu served to acquaint him with the progress which has been made and the nature of problems that may still remain outstanding.

Meets Wounded Soldiers

In the afternoon there followed a visit to the Calcutta residence of a Ruling Prince of Eastern India which has now been generously made over for use as a hospital. Here the Viceroy saw and spoke to a number of wounded Indian soldiers, and with His Excellency the Governor of Bengal inquired after their welfare. Staff and patients alike were deeply appreciative of a visit that cut a large slice out of the limited time left at His Excellency's disposal. Thereafter followed another round of A. R. P. depots, report centres, and first aid posts, while a visit to a typical relief centre revealed the quite astonishing progress that has been made with preparations for supplying creature comforts to those who may be rendered homeless after raids. Post-aid organisation is not the least of the problems which Calcutta's Civil Defence workers are facing up to, and His Excellency was clearly impressed by the thoroughness of the work that has already been done.

The day concluded with a visit to an auxiliary fire station, and as His Excellency wished good bye and good luck to Calcutta's Civil Defence workers one felt that he had seen a sector of the National War Front men and women of all communities, who are very definitely on their toes, and will give a good account of themselves if and when zero hour comes.—*(A. P.)*

VICEROY'S PARTING MESSAGE

"Bengal Has Indeed Done Well"

The following is the text of His Excellency the Viceroy's message sent to Bengal on the conclusion of his visit:—

It is five months since I was last in Bengal. These have been five months of the first significance in the approach of the war to India and to Bengal herself. I have wanted to see with my own eyes what progress has been made, under the inspiring lead of your Governor during that period, and at a time when Bengal is under the fire of the enemy. I have wished to make direct personal contact, for however short a time, with its people and with those responsible for its defence.

It is real happiness to be here again to-day. And there could be no deeper encouragement to me than the spirit of the people, of the fighting forces, and of the services. Great advances have been made in every section of your defence arrangements, military and civil alike. And behind that progress there is evidence of the support of a population that knows what is at stake, and that is determined to do its utmost in the critical times that lie ahead.

I have been able to inspect in close detail your A. R. P. and civil defence organization. Nothing could be better than the work that has been done. It reflects the highest credit on all concerned. And its importance is so vital and so obvious that I am confident that the level already reached will be maintained and even surpassed.

Air Defence

In the all-important sphere of air defence and air equipment, the progress made in these last few months is evident to all of you. In the further development of the ground defences of the presidency, great strides have been made.

Bengal has indeed done well. But we are not out of danger. The danger, the threat to India, and Bengal in particular, are closer than they have ever been. The effort that you have made, an effort that reflects such credit on you, will, I know, be sustained. And, in the defence of Bengal against aggression, you may rely on receiving all the help that can be given from outside. At this crucial moment I ask you to stand together as one, to support the National War Front, to continue to show the courage, the confidence, the goodwill and the resolution that has characterised Bengal's war effort.

Governor's Reply

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal has sent the following in reply to His Excellency the Viceroy's message on the conclusion of the latter's Calcutta visit:—

"I am most grateful for the inspiring message which you have sent to Bengal. Calcutta and Howrah have had the privilege of showing you something of the preparations, civil and military, that have been made to meet hostile attack and I am sure that their citizens, no less than the people throughout the districts will be greatly heartened by your visit at such a critical time, and by your generous appreciation of the organisation that has been built up. I am confident that your appeal for that unity of purpose which the National War Front represents will not be in vain, and that in the face of the danger which threatens Bengal her people will stand fast.

Let me again thank you on behalf of the province and of all those concerned in the A. R. P. and civil defence organisation for the trouble you have taken to visit Bengal and for your words of encouragement.—*A. P.*

VICEROY RETURNS TO DELHI

New Delhi, May 16

With a businesslike simplicity of equipment and absence of ceremony, His Excellency the Viceroy has just completed a three-thousand mile air tour of India's eastern sea and land frontiers comprising Madras, Vizagapatam and Calcutta, taking only 4½ days to do it in. His Excellency returned to Delhi at lunch time to-day.

His only luggage for the whole journey was a single suit-case and he was accompanied by his Private Secretary for the latter part of the tour. The Military Secretary went with him up to Madras. Besides acquainting himself more fully with the plans and organisation of military and civil defence measures in the cities and presidencies on India's eastern sea and land frontier, his purpose was to stimulate both official and non-official effort to unite the people in a common determination to beat back any possible acts of Japanese aggression.

His Excellency took off from Delhi early on Tuesday morning in a Lockheed Hudson plane. He arrived in Madras in the afternoon.—*A. P.*

VICEROY'S VISIT TO MADRAS

Appeal To Stand Together For India

Madras, May 16

A press *communique* says: His Excellency the Viceroy has paid a visit to Madras, in the course of a tour which has just concluded. He arrived here by air on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 12, and left again by air on the morning of Thursday, May 14.

On Wednesday, May 13, His Excellency conducted an inspection, lasting from the early hours of the morning till after mid-day, of the various British and Indian military units and locations in and around Madras. He was able to watch their training exercises and learn of their preparations to attack and destroy any force which might attempt a landing. On the same afternoon a full scale A. R. P. practice was arranged, in which His Excellency acquainted himself with the position and progress of civil defence in Madras city.

His Excellency the Viceroy in course of a message to Madras says:—

"These are grave and anxious days for all of us, and Madras is in the forefront of the battle. I have wished to see your problems for myself, to meet again those who are dealing with them, to satisfy myself that nothing was being left undone over which I could help you, and to render, at this critical moment a friendship and association with the presidency that has lasted for so many years.

Short as my visit has inevitably had to be, I am happy indeed to find Madras and its people in excellent heart. I have every confidence in their spirit. I trust they may be spared the pain of war in their own country. But, if the call comes, I am sure that they will acquit themselves with the utmost credit.

What is at stake is the safety of your country, the safety of your homes. The call is insistent and immediate—let there be no falterers among us to-day; let us unite and stand together for India. To the historic tradition of this great presidency I know that my appeal will not be in vain."—*A. P.*

AKYAB RAIDED AGAIN

R. A. F.'s Successful Attacks

London, May 14

The Royal Air Force has again bombed the enemy-occupied aerodrome at Akyab.

Details of the attack, which took place yesterday morning, are contained in the following *communique* from New Delhi:—

"Heavy bombs were dropped on the runways and among dispersed air-craft. It is estimated that in addition to the three enemy planes destroyed or damaged in the first-raid, a further three enemy aircraft on the ground were damaged in this raid.

"Royal Air Force bombers also successfully attacked with bombs and machine-guns a paddle-steamer and barges proceeding up the Chindwin River."

In the Chindwin Valley General Alexander's withdrawal towards the Indian frontier continues and his rearguards are near the key town of Kalewa.

R. A. F. AND AMERICANS—CONTINUE AIR OFFENSIVE IN BURMA

New Delhi, May 15

The air offensive against the Japanese in Burma was continued yesterday.

Strong attacks were made by American bombers on the Myitkyina aerodrome in a daylight raid, while British planes bombed enemy river transport on the Chindwin, causing considerable damage.

It is announced here that our forces in Burma have succeeded in extricating themselves from the precarious positions which developed following the Japanese thrust against Lashio.

BRITISH TROOPS IN BURMA

"No Precipitate Retreat To India"

London, May 16

British troops in Burma were in contact with the Japanese north of Shwegyin, according to the latest information in London.

It would be wrong to suggest that there has been a precipitate retreat into India.

There are still Chinese elements in the area between Mandalay and Myitkyina and it is possible that the Japanese are trying to reach Myitkyina before the Chinese main forces are up the Burma Road and in China.

No contact has been made with the enemy by General Alexander's forces in Burma during the past twenty-four hours, declared a military spokesman in New Delhi to-day.

TOWN IN EASTERN ASSAM BOMBED

Myitkyina Aerodrome Bombed By Americans

New Delhi, May 17

Yesterday morning enemy aircraft bombed a town in the mofussil of Eastern Assam, says a *communique*. Casualties were very light and damage negligible.

There is no change in the situation in Burma where the Imperial forces, now disposed west of the Chindwin, report no contact with enemy, says a *communique*.

Heavy bombers of the United States Army Air Force on May 16 bombed the aerodrome at Myitkyina for the third time. The raid, led by 1st Lieut. Frank W. Delong of Gainesville, Georgia, occurred during daylight hours. Full results are not yet known. All the planes returned safely.

BRITISH FORCES IN BURMA

No Contact With Enemy

New Delhi, May 18

The movement of Imperial Forces in Burma continues to be unhampered by any contact with the enemy, says a *communique*. Japanese units have effected one or two unopposed landings on both banks of the river Chindwin in the vicinity of Kalewa, from which our forces quietly withdrew some days ago.

R. A. F. Attacks On Invaders

The Royal Air Force continue their attacks on Japanese troops in Burma, says a *communique* issued on May 17. Blenheim bombers attacked Kalewa, dropping high-explosive bombs.

Among the targets were the important water-front, warehouses, barges moored in the river, and rivercrafts. Reconnaissance was also carried out by Royal Air Force aircraft over Burma. From these operations one of our aircraft is missing.

Chinese Drive Towards Burma Road

A Chinese *communique* to-day (Monday) reports that the western bank of the Salween river northeast of Lungling has been cleared of the Japanese. Chinese forces are advancing towards the Burma Road.

JAPANESE CONCENTRATING ON CHINA BORDER

R. A. F. Bomb Akyab Again

Chungking, May 19.

A Chinese spokesman said to-day that large Japanese reinforcements were pouring into Burma and there were Japanese concentrations on the border between Indo-China and the Chinese province of Yunnan. These movements presage that the next major offensive will be against China. "We need all the aid possible particularly aircraft which must be sent quickly", he said.

R. A. F. machines on May 18 carried out further bombing attacks on Akyab and enemy river craft and other targets on the Chindwin, north of Kalewa, says a *communique*.

RURAL AREA IN ASSAM BOMBED

Casualties Very Light

New Delhi, May 20.

Bombs were dropped on May 18 on a peaceful rural locality of Eastern Assam. Casualties were very light and the conduct of inhabitants was steady, says a *communique*.

There is no change on the Chindwin front in Burma. No contact has been made with the enemy.

SCORCHED EARTH POLICY

Ruinous, Suicidal And Unnecessary"—Says Gandhiji

Bombay, May 16

Asked whether he would resist the implementation of scorched earth policy in regard to utility services crops, food, water, etc., Mahatma Gandhi in an interview to-day said :—

"Yes, I would certainly resist it because I think that it is ruinous, suicidal and unnecessary. Whether India believes in violence or non-violence the Russian or the Chinese example would make no appeal to me. Because some other country resorts to such methods which I consider inhuman, it does not follow that I should follow it. If the enemy comes and helps himself to the crops which I may be obliged to leave because I do not choose to defend them, I do not mind taking the risk of the enemy fattening on my crops or quenching his thirst on my water."

"GROW MORE FOOD" CAMPAIGN

Meeting At Calcutta University Institute

A fillip to the "Grow More Food" campaign in Bengal was given by Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker when he addressed a well-attended meeting at the Calcutta University Institute Hall on 14th May. In connexion with the meeting, the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca opened an exhibition of food products.

Mr. Sarker, who spoke in Bengali, said that the country to-day was faced with a great problem which had assumed greater importance in view of the conditions created by the war. Imports from other countries had stopped owing to the war, and movements of foodstuffs from one part of the country to another also might cease.

Normally Bengal could make up the deficiency in production by importing about 70,000 tons of rice from elsewhere. Last year, owing to the jute restriction scheme of the Government of Bengal, they had an increased yield of rice, in Bengal by about 1,800,000 tons. Their aim should be to keep up this increased yield this year also.

Attempts should be made to grow more pulses and mustard as well as more vegetables in this province.

It would not do to depend only on cultivators for growing more food. The middle and the richer classes who had spare land attached to their homesteads and flower gardens should also grow vegetables which would have a psychological effect on the masses.

Addressing the student community, Mr. Sarkar said that they should utilize the leisure of their summer holidays to go to the villages and do propaganda for the "Grow More Food" campaign and thus not only do service to the country in the present emergency but also gain experience which would be of great use to them afterwards.

The Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, who earlier had opened a Food Products Exhibition in the Library Hall of the Institute, similarly dwelt on the need for growing more food in view of the conditions created by the war.

The exhibition, the Nawab Bahadur added, was intended to help the students of the Calcutta University to acquaint themselves with the latest improvements and ideas for increasing the production of food so that they might be better able to play their part in stimulating the campaign for "Grow More Food."

The exhibition, which was organised by Rai Bahadur D. N. Mitter, Special Officer, Food Production, Bengal, gave one an idea of the improved varieties of paddy and pulses that were being grown by the Government Agricultural Department to help the cultivators. Besides, there were on view improved breeds of poultry, models of improved breeds of cattle, canned fruits, graded eggs and other foodstuff. A special feature was a display of educative posters dealing with subjects of rural reconstruction.

WAR AND FOOD PROBLEM

Hon. Nawab Bahadur Of Dacca's Broadcast Talk

Every possible acre in the province must be pressed into service, said the Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur of Dacca while broadcasting a talk, in connection with the "Grow More Food" campaign, from the Calcutta Station of All-India Radio on 18th May evening.

Every acre, the Nawab Bahadur added, must be made to yield as much as it could. Whether by better irrigation or drainage, by making and using more manure or by only using the best seeds, no effort should be spared to secure the highest outturn. He urged every man irrespective of his social status to see that he could add even a tiny patch to the acreage that was bearing food, which, he thought, would have an irresistible moral effort.

The food position of the province had since deteriorated due to the stoppage of supply of rice from Burma, and it might become increasingly difficult to move quantities of foodstuffs from place to place. So in these conditions it was necessary for each province to be self-sufficient as far as possible and if possible, to produce a surplus to help those who were less fortunate in this respect.

After detailing the steps that were being taken by the Government in connection with the campaign, the Nawab Bahadur emphasized that the morale of the people must be kept up, and for this it was essential that the people should be properly fed. "Each one that can add a maund to our food supply will do the service of a man making arms and ammunitions".

"COMMUNITY PITS" FOR VILLAGES

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bengal states:—

The Government of Bengal in the Department of Public Health, in pursuance of a resolution passed recently by the Sanitary Board, Bengal, take this opportunity of bringing home to the attention of the rural population of the province that the existence of borrow pits in the villages is a serious menace to their health and sanitation. These borrow pits are veritable breeding depots of mosquitoes which carry malaria germs. Steps should be taken by the villagers to fill them up and to organise "community pits" which will be of immense utility to them for two things.

First, the "community pits" will be in the nature of large reservoirs of drinking water fit for human consumption, and solving the problem of scarcity of drinking water; Second, fish which is one of the principal items of food of the people of Bengal can be reared in abundance in them. Fish so reared will not only be an economic asset but will also indirectly improve sanitation by being killers of mosquito-larvae which may breed in these tanks.

NEWSPAPER SIZES FURTHER REDUCED

Government Of India's Orders

New Delhi, May 16

The Government of India have to-day issued a revised newspaper control order effecting a further reduction in the maximum number of pages of newspapers, announces a Press Note.

This has become necessary in view of the worsening of the shipping situation and the need for enforcing the most rigid economy in the consumption of newsprints.

Under the revised order, newspapers of the standard Class A size, selling at the minimum retail price of one anna, will have only four pages at the maximum while newspapers of the Class B and Class C sizes, selling at the same price, will have six and eight pages respectively.

In other words, a minimum price of one pice has been fixed for one page of Class A size, 1½ pages of Class B size and two pages of Class C size and maximum number of pages for dailies, weeklies, bi-weeklies, tri-weeklies and fortnightlies have been fixed proportionately on this basis for different sizes and prices.

In order to allow newspapers a greater degree of latitude, the revised order fixes the maximum number of pages for all issues published in a period (*e.g.*, a week in case of dailies or four weeks in the case of weeklies) instead of for each individual issue. The weekly maximum for daily newspapers is fixed on the basis of a seven-day week and can be spread over six days by newspapers which are published on six days in a week and over seven days by those which are published on seven days in a week, all extra editions of a daily newspaper intended for sale in the same locality will be treated as additional issues for the purposes of the weekly maximum.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The Government of India wish to draw special attention to the effect of the order on the Sunday issues or other special weekly issues of daily newspapers. Daily newspapers, which have registered their special weekly issues as separate newspapers will get a monthly quota (*i.e.*, a quota for four weeks) in respect of their special weekly issue in addition to a weekly quota in respect of their other issues. Such newspapers will, consequently, get an additional allotment not admissible to those that have not registered their special weekly editions as separate newspapers.

The Government of India wish to make it known, however, that they have no objection to newspapers which were being normally published on seven days in a week during the 12 months ended April 30, 1942, registering any one of their issues with the necessary variation in name, as a separate newspaper, in order to get the benefit of the above concessions, provided such registration is effected not later than July 1, 1942.—*Associated Press.*

All About Air Raid Precautions

CALCUTTA BLOOD BANK

Work Described

Mr. N. R. Sarker, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, and Lt.-Gen. Sir Gordon Jolly, Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, paid a visit on 14th May afternoon to the Calcutta Blood Bank at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Chittaranjan Avenue, where a demonstration of how the Bank was run was given. A number of Calcutta journalists were also present.

The Bank has been organized jointly by the Government of India and the Bengal Provincial Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, and in it is stored under the latest scientific conditions, blood donated by public-spirited citizens for transfusion purposes.

Dr. J. B. Grant, Director of the Institute of Hygiene and Public Health showed the guests round the clinic.

Emphasizing the importance of blood transfusion in the treatment of persons wounded in air raids, Dr. Grant said that experience had shown that 10 per cent. of the wounded in air raids suffered from shock, and there was only one treatment in such cases, namely blood transfusion.

Up to last week there had been 1,772 Indian donors and 2,805 of other communities and the blood collected amounted to 1,120 litres. They needed 15,000 donors in the next three months for a total of 5,000 litres of blood and the citizens of Calcutta should rise to the occasion and see to it that Calcutta was adequately provided in this important respect.

It was explained that the giving of blood does not hurt, nor is it injurious. The blood is taken through a needle from a vein in the arm and the insertion of the needle is no more than a pin-prick. In many cases the giving of blood is beneficial particularly to individuals having slighly high blood pressure. Donors, immediately after giving their blood, may continue their usual duties or sports without feeling any after effects.

The amount of blood taken depends upon the individual's weight, and is at most one pint, which is less than one-third of what an individual can lose before he can feel any after effects. This amount of blood is replaced by the human system in less than a week. However, volunteers are asked to repeat their donations only after eight weeks.

Each volunteer is given an examination and if he is suffering from low blood pressure, heart or lung disease, no blood will be taken. The process of withdrawing blood—from the time of taking off one's coat and putting it on again—should not require more than 15 minutes.

GOVERNOR DONATES HIS BLOOD

Visits To All-India Institute Of Hygiene

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by his staff inspected the various sections of the Blood Bank at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health on 18th May afternoon.

The Governor was particularly interested in the operation of the newly installed plant which air-conditions both the clinic and the separation filtration laboratory which was donated by the Governor under the auspices of the Indian Red Cross Society at a cost of Rs. 30,000.

Following the tour of inspection His Excellency donated his blood, the members of his staff following Sir John.

The Lady Mary Herbert had already donated her blood last week.

HOME GUARDS IN INDIA

Tom Wintringham Invited To Organise

On behalf of the Radical Democratic Party, National Democratic Union and the Indian Federation of Labour, an appeal has been made to Mr. Tom Wintringham, the leader of the International Brigade at Spain and pioneer of the Home Guard Movement of Britain, to visit India and to give training to thousands of determined anti-Fascists so that they could mobilise the people and train them on the model of English Home Guards to give a death blow to the Fascist marauders. Meanwhile the three organisations have undertaken to complete the preliminary preparations.

THE INDIAN MUSEUM

The Indian Museum, which has been a great attraction in Calcutta is now devoid of many of its valuables and treasures.

A large number of popular exhibits of the zoological section of the Museum have been removed to some safer place though ordinary specimens of other departments still remain.—*Associated Press.*

FIRST "COMMENDATION" AWARD IN INDIA

New Delhi, May 16.

His Majesty the King, says a Press *communique* issued here to-day, has been graciously pleased to approve the grant in India of "Commendations" to civilians—both officials and non-officials—as a form of recognition of brave conduct, particularly for services connected with civil defence, in addition to the existing gallantry and meriforious service decorations. This follows the practice adopted in the United Kingdom and in the Dominions. The names of persons "commended" will be issued in each case by the Viceroy with His Majesty's authority.

The first award of a "Commendation" is notified in this morning's *Gazette of India*. The recipient is Mr. Victor Ernest Lazarus, Divisional Electrical Engineer who displayed courage and devotion to duty during the air raid of April 6, on Vizagapatam. —*Associated Press.*

"CIVIL DEFENCE DRIVE"

Bengal Government Prepare Programme

A varied programme has been drawn up by the Government of Bengal in connection with the "Civil Defence Drive", to be observed from May 21 to 24. The object of the "drive" is to create more practical interest in connection with the civil defence preparations in the city as well as to check up progress in every department of civil defence.

The public meeting at the University Institute on May 21, when the Hon. Mr. S. K. Basu inaugurated the drive, the Mayor of Calcutta presiding, will be followed by similar meetings at different parks on the following days. Meetings will also be organised in every Ward and *bustee* area in the city, where lectures will be delivered on civil defence. Group talks will be organised among *bustee* dwellers on various points relating to civil defence measures.

During the period of the "drive", filled sand bags will be distributed free among *bustee* dwellers, who will also be persuaded to form "fire fighting parties."

Practical demonstrations of 'taking cover', stirrup-pump drill and incendiary bomb and fire control will be a feature of the "drive."

BENGAL MINISTERS AT KHARAGPORE

Civil Defence Information Bureau Opened

Kharagpur, May 17.

The Chief Minister of Bengal, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, and the Hon. Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Minister for Civil Defence Co-ordination, accompanied by Mr. N. M. Khan, District Magistrate of Midnapore, visited Kharagpur to-day in connection with the opening of the Civil Defence Information Bureau.

Mr. Basu opened the bureau at a public meeting at which the Chief Minister presided and explained the aims and objects of the establishment.

Mr. Huq said that the bureau would try to allay panic created among the weak, ignorant and innocent people by false rumours spread by mischief-mongers. He appealed to the people to present a common and united front to the enemy, irrespective of their differences in caste, creed or religion.

The Chief Minister disclosed at the meeting that the expenses of the bureau would be shared equally by the Government and the B. N. Railway administration.—*A. P.*

DEVICE FOR PREVENTION OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

At a time when Railway trains are running under black-out conditions, and when sabotaging may also occur, any safety device designed to prevent accidents due to possible sabotage or engine running against signal, should receive careful attention from the Railway authorities. It is stated that such a device was invented by Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, an Officer of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, designed to ensure the train pulling up automatically if any wheel is derailed, and to set an electric siren hooting if the train runs in disregard of signals. Such a device, if it will perform all that is claimed for it, should be extremely useful, at the present juncture, and the Railway authorities should take the matter up in earnest.

LIGHT OBSCURATION IN NEW YORK

Drastic Regulations

New York, May 18

Drastic new regulations for dimming out of lights of every kind throughout New York City are announced by Mayor Laguardia to come into force to-day (Monday). The new measures have been taken to prevent a bright glow in the sky over the Metropolitan area which is regarded as increasing the submarine peril through giving hostile craft a bearing.—*Reuter.*

"I can assure you that if people keep their heads and take the precautions laid down by the A. R. P. Service, casualties will not be heavy and that an air raid produces more noise and dirt than loss of life or injuries".

—GENERAL WAVELL
(21-4-42).

SUPPLY OF KEROSENE OIL RESTRICTED

Dacca, May 16

To meet the heavy demands of the public, caused by the reduction in the supply of Kerosene oil, the District Magistrate, Mr. J. L. Lewellyn, I.C.S., has directed the local agents to sell oil by bottles.—*A. P.*

CHITTAGONG A. R. P. WORK

"Has Stood The Test"

Chittagong, May, 15

The recent broadcast of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal touching on the enemy raid on Chittagong and about the duty that lies before every one, has created considerable enthusiasm amongst the people of Chittagong and has strengthened their morale.

The District Magistrate, Mr. T. B. Jameson, has been doing everything possible for the welfare of the people and is always ready for any eventuality. The A. R. P. personnel showed great courage and did prompt and splendid rescue work after the raid.

"The first-raid on Chittagong", says a Press Note issued by the District Magistrate, "has proved that the passive defence arrangements of Chittagong have been able to stand the test."

Courts and offices are functioning though with meagre attendance and the B.A. and B.Sc., examinations are proceeding quietly.

The instructions issued by the A. R. P. authorities were closely followed by the people during the raid. The Superintendent of Police, Mr. T. G. H. Holman, is taking an active interest in setting up village defence parties throughout the District.—*Associated Press.*

MEASURES TO CHECK PROFITEERING

Burdwan, May 16

The District Magistrate of Burdwan has directed all dealers in kerosine oil, rice, *atta* flour, sugar, washing soap, coal, cocoanut oil, medicines in the district to maintain regular counterfoils and cash-memo books and to supply each purchaser with a cash-memo, clearly mentioning the quantity, rate and price of each article sold.

He has further directed that each and every dealer shall be required to produce such counterfoils and cash-memo books to the Government when asked to do so, and the violation of the order will be punishable with sentences of imprisonment ranging up to three years' rigorous imprisonment or with fine or with both.

He has also fixed the prices for the various commodities including pulses, salt and matches.—*Associated Press.*

WOMEN'S A. R. P. CORPS IN MADRAS

Madras, May 17

About 1,250 women have joined the Women's A. R. P. Corps in Madras. Mrs. Nichol, Commandant, W. A. R. P. in a talk with a Press representative said the response from women to the call to join the Corps was very good and that membership was fully representative of all castes and creeds.—*U. P.*

A. R. P. AT MYMENSINGH

Mymensingh, May 14

For the purpose of A. R. P. administration the town of Mymensingh has been divided into fourteen warden posts each with a warden over it.

First-aid centres have been opened at S. K. Hospital, Police Hospital and Tagore House.

Relief centres have been opened at school and college buildings in the town. Similar centres have been opened in the mofussil also, namely at Muktagacha, Fulberia, Senbari, Dhalla, Trishal and Iswarganj schools.

Mr. Prabhat Chandra Chakravarty, Deputy Collector has been appointed Claims Officer to deal with the claims of people disabled by enemy air action.

People have been advised to have themselves vaccinated and inoculated immediately.—*U. P.*

Calcutta Tramways Co's Statement

Improvements In Service Conditions

IN connection with the recent tram strike the Calcutta Tramways Company issued the following statement giving details of what the company have done for its staff in recent years and further measures they have now intimated their willingness to introduce forthwith.

Formerly, with the exception of the Conductors and Drivers who were on a time scale, the pay of all the staff of the Company was fixed, increases being given at irregular intervals and without any system. With effect from the beginning of 1939, a grade system was introduced for all the remaining staff of the Company on pay below Rs. 500 a month, following closely on that obtaining in Departments of Government. Subsequently, in June, 1939, although they had made no request for any change, the scale of the Conductors and Drivers was improved and the maximum was raised to bring it into line with conditions then obtaining.

From March, 1940, an allowance to meet the increased dearness of living was sanctioned for all staff below Rs. 75.

With effect from February, 1942, these allowances were increased and extended to cover staff receiving pay up to Rs. 200 and thereafter the Company is spending some Rs. 20,000 per month on War Dearness Allowances. As a result of the incremental scale nearly all the staff have received 2 or possibly 3 increments (dependent on their date of appointment) since the outbreak of War, and it is estimated that their average earning has been increased from 15 to 20 per cent. The annual wage bill is now more than 5 lakhs in excess of what it was in 1938, and the grade scheme has given better rates of pay and better opportunities for promotion to higher appointments by recruitment from the junior ranks. The deposit for clothing previously demanded from the Traffic staff has now been abolished and a sustenance allowance is paid to men while they are under training, this being recovered from them in easy instalments after they have been made permanent.

Another direction in which, through the aid of the Company, the staff have been given considerable assistance, has been the loan of Rs. 60,000 to the Employees' Co-operative Credit Society. This Society is recognised by Government and wholly under the control of the staff except that the Agent and the Chief Accountant are *ex-officio* members of the Committee. The Society lends money

to the staff on reasonably cheap terms which helps them to meet expenditure on marriages, house-building, sickness, funeral services and so on.

Subsequent to the outbreak of the Japanese War several members of the staff represented their need for funds to send their families away from Calcutta and accordingly the Company arranged for the advance of a month's pay for such staff as had money in their Provident Fund, and itself assumed the liability of about Rs. 30,000 for the remainder who had been in the Company for too short a time to accumulate a sufficient amount in their Provident Fund or were staff who had not earned a gratuity. Considerable advantage was taken of this offer and virtually the whole staff of the Company availed themselves of it. Another direction in which the Company has helped its staff is the provision of a stock of essential foodstuffs for sale to the staff on credit at a privilege rate. It may be mentioned that between March 8th when the sale commenced, and the end of April about 1,700 maunds of foodstuffs have been bought by about 3,500 men.

Due to unfounded rumours of what happened in Rangoon there was a strong demand for the repayment of 90 per cent. of their Provident Fund, the idea being that the men wished to make sure of receiving their money. Such a payment being completely outside the rules of the Provident Fund, in discussion with a deputation from the staff they were informed that it could not be agreed to. They were, however, told that arrangements could be made to give them an advance of another 2 months pay from the Fund. Further demands were made by the staff for the grant to a War Dearness Allowance of 25 per cent. of pay, a bonus equal to ½ months' pay, a revision of their scales of pay, and the grant of a liberal amount of leave. The cost of such demands would be very great and clearly it was quite impossible to accede to them.

As a result of the widespread exodus from Calcutta, a number of the staff expressed their wish to retire, partly to get away from Calcutta, but more probably to obtain their Provident Fund, which is payable to them only on retirement. This made it even more difficult to maintain the service the public required. At the same time it was felt that more harm than good would be done by trying to keep men against their will. Accordingly, every endeavour was made to induce men to withdraw their resignations, and when these were of no avail resignations were accepted at a pace which approximated the outturn of trained men from the training classes. In all some 450 men have gone, and 825 new men have been recruited in their place. In addition, however, the number of men absent from duty increased considerably and the services were seriously impaired for want of Drivers and Conductors.

In connection with the May Day Labour Demonstration, the men were warned that it would be necessary to take severe notice of any unauthorised absence on that day, but notwithstanding this a large number of men were so absent. On May the 2nd the case came up for consideration of a man who had been absent for two days without adequate reason. His service record was not as satisfactory as might be desired, and it was decided to discharge him. This was the ostensible cause of the recent stike but subsequently when the men had resumed duty, this man expressed his regret in writing and promised to do better in future. On this assurance he was reinstated. Subsequently, revised demands from the men were made to the Labour Commissioner, and forwarded by that Officer to the Company for comment. These demands were couched in more reasonable terms and were suitable for negotiation. After careful consideration the Company has decided to make a cent. per cent. contribution to the men's Provident Fund with back effect from the year 1940 costing about Rs. 80,000 more a year, also to increase the War Dearness Allowance to Rs. 5 per month for all staff up to a pay of Rs. 200 per month. Such of the men as have funds available will be given an advance of 2 months' pay from their Provident Fund, and in the case of the remainder, who have no security the Company will itself make an advance of one month's pay. Recovery of these advances, together with that of the preceding advance will be deferred until the end of the War.

Lastly the Company has undertaken to consider improving the leave rules of the Traffic staff.

NOTICE TO PETTY PLUMBING CONTRACTORS

Tenders of the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for.....", on Thursday, the 28th May, 1942, upto 2 p.m. :-

1. Relief house drainage at 16, Paramhansa Deb Road (Ram Krishna Mandap)—Rs. 649, dated 29th August 1939, (1 month).

A. K. SEN,
District Engineer IV.

District IV Eng'g. Office,
The 19th May, 1942.

THE BENGAL PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

An Appeal

An appeal for financial help from the generous public has been issued over the signatures of Mr. B. C. Mookerjee, Director of Public Health, Bengal, and several others, for an organisation entitled "the Bengal Public Health Association" with its Central Office at 41, Harrison Road. In setting out the aims and objects of the Association, it is stated that—

"The concentration and movement of large bodies of men from various parts of the world—the hardship, with fatigue, general mal-nutrition, famine and exposure—and the lack of medical care, sanitation, and personal hygiene often experienced by civilians and soldiers alike provide fuses for the explosion of wide-spread epidemics. It is the duty of all public health and social workers to rise to this occasion and organise themselves to offer a successful and effective front to disease-menaces.

"The Association has formulated a comprehensive and constructive programme to cope with the problems.

"Sufficient finance is required for publicity, propaganda and other organisation work in respect of improvement of environmental sanitation—food, water and milk sanitation—industrial hygiene activities—communicable diseases and venereal diseases control—housing, drainage, conservancy and sewage disposal facilities—maternity benefits and child welfare—medical and hospital facilities—and other health, welfare and related activities."

HEALTH & HYGIENE

"A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools."—*Cicero*

Fatigue And Physical Fitness—II

By

DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

EDITOR

Journal Of The American Medical Association

AND OF

"Hygeia": The Health Magazine

MANY a person who feels tired eats with a view to overcoming the fatigue. Sometimes they forget that they sit down in order to eat and that the rest is more important in overcoming the fatigue than the food taken in.

There is no question that exhausting work uses up sugar from the body and that the taking of extra sugar may be helpful. Most experts are convinced that eating soon after exercising or exercising immediately after eating is not good for the human body. Nevertheless, E. L. Munson, who was a great student of military hygiene, advised that troops should be given a hearty meal before going into action because this would enable them to endure the strain of battle or pursuit much better.

Many athletes eat heartily, particularly of protein food like steak, before undertaking a major exhausting physical effort. On the other hand, students of a famous academy were given milk up to one pint just before entering swimming contests. It was found that with few exception the speed was slowed. Moreover, many of the swimmers complained of illness. There is no question but that a distended stomach interferes with the downward motion of the diaphragm which is necessary for breathing; also a distended stomach may press on the heart and interfere to some extent with the work of that vital organ.

By preference, soldiers and athletes eat a rich protein diet. Sugars usually are, however, considered to be the best fuel for exercise. The Prussian war office in one of its statements said, "Sugar in small doses is well adapted to help man to perform extraordinary muscular labour." Japanese soldiers are given tablets of dextrose before going on long marches. Marathon runners have been found to be capable of more effort if they take sugar during the long race.

Recently attempts have been made to use gelatin for the purpose of increasing the output of work and overcoming fatigue. The latest studies on the subject indicate no evidence to support the view that gelatin in any amount is of significant importance in improving strength or in overcoming fatigue. There are still football coaches, however, who are feeding their players gelatin who fail to recognize the psychologic effect on the young athlete of the administration of an excellent food which he thinks is going to give him extra power and extra endurance.

Most recent studies on foods deal with the value of the vitamins in overcoming fatigue. All of these studies seem to indicate that a diet plentiful in the various vitamins is of benefit to general health. There is no evidence, however, that an excess of vitamins taken above the normal needs of the body in any way increases the wellbeing. Thiamine has been tried by some workers. In South Africa special studies were made with Vitamin C on the strength, skill, and endurance of workers. All of these studies show that deficiency of vitamins interferes with health and thus decreases strength and endurance: an excess of vitamins does not seem to be of special benefit.

Many studies have been made of what the experts call "doping," as a means of getting extra work out of tired athletes and also even out of tired help. Alcohol, caffeine, benzedrine or "pep pills," thyroid glands and other similar materials have been given. Oarsmen used to get sherry wine to drink before a race, but it was found by careful study that it did not improve their output of work. Chocolate was given to a number of six-day bicycle racers, but scientific experiment did not show any special virtue in that preparation. The "pep pills" produce wakefulness and make the person think he is stronger, but the actual output of work as measured by available devices is not greater after taking such pills.

All of these studies lead to the ultimate conclusion that such methods may aid in delaying the onset of exhaustion, may sometimes aid in hastening recuperation after exhaustion, and may be able to conceal from the person concerned the fact that he is exhausted. Any kind of treatment which pushes a person beyond the normal limits of endurance is dangerous to health and certainly should be reserved for use only in an emergency.

ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL

Safety Of Electrical Installations In India*

By G. S. Mitter, A.M.A.E.]

IT is time that we should put our heads together to make the electric installation of our houses safe and our lives secure, when the Government and the Electric Supply companies failed to do so.

Electrocution has become a frequent occurrence where there is an A. C. supply for domestic purpose at 220 volts.

200 volts A.C. as we get the supply is not like 220 volts D.C. supply. It is the average pressure of electric current of 220 volts and the maximum instantaneous pressure is 220 $\sqrt{2}$ volts = 312 volts nearly, which causes death or permanent disability.

A few expert opinions are cited below :—

1. "Most continental Electrical Engineers certainly regard 200 volts alternating current as much too dangerous for domestic and rural use. In Europe and North America also, less than half this pressure is generally used, and the gain in efficiency resulting from the adoption of the higher pressure is not considered adequate compensation for the increased risk." Even our own factory statistics point in the same direction. There has been a *notable increase in the proportion of fatal accidents corresponding* to the more general use of A.C. at or around the standard voltage. Failing the introduction of effective control over wiring and appliances in this country there are bound to be occurences which form useful propaganda for a rival industry as a result of a large extension of domestic and rural electrification at 230 volts A.C. ("The Electrician" March 6, 1931.)

2. Colonel, R. E. Crompton, M.I.E.E., writing in *The Electrical Times* for March 1931, states :— "That the introduction of 220 volts A. C. into rural areas abroad has been attended with *disastrous results*, and that this is not too strong a word will be agreed by all who have studied the question."

3. Dr. Alfred Ekstrom, M.I.E.E. states :—"In view of the fact that experience in Sweden has shown that the number of fatal accidents caused by 220 volts A.C. to earth (calculated per million inhabitants connected at each voltage), it was considered inadvisable, in spite of the technical advantage, to use the higher voltage." New extensions in Stockholm are, therefore, being made at lower pressure (Dr. Ekstrom in "The Electrician" August, 1930.)

4. "Alternating currents of commercial frequency are much more dangerous than direct currents of the same voltage (I.E. Times P. 21) *vide* also Scott Ram's Report of 1911 to 1921.

5. The Chief Electrical Inspector and Adviser to the Government of Bengal warns : "With the extended use of alternating current, real danger to life must result." (Annual Report of the Administration of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, in Bengal, by Mr. S. W. Redclift, M.I.E.E., M.I.E. (India), Electrical Adviser and Chief Electrical Inspector, Bengal for the year, 1930.)

6. We find that the accidents at 220 volts A.C. are about 10 times those at 110 volts A. C. (*The Electrical Times*, London, 1931).

7. With the extended use of 230 volts A.C. unless adequate precautions are adopted, specially in unskilled hands, the number of accidents will certainly increase, but Mr. Stevens may be *justified in taking risk in oriental countries where life is not so highly valued.* (P. 789, "The Electrical Times," London, April, 1931).

8. It will be seen that for lighting for consumers the voltage used in practice is, in 410 of the biggest cities in the world, 110 volts A.C. or 220 volts D.C. Amongst them a few are as follows :—

Paris in France and the whole of France, 110 volts.

Rome in Italy, 110 volts.

Madrid in Spain, 110 volts, A.C. and D.C.

*Paper read before the ALL-BENGAL ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION and reprinted from the Journal of the Association of Engineers.

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SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA

New York, Chicago, the whole of U.S.A. and of Canada, 110 volts.
Tokyo and the whole of Japan, 100 volts.
Antwerp in Belgium, 110 volts.
Rumania, 110 volts.
Colombo, 110 volts.
Mexico, 115 volts.
Mukden, the whole of Manchuria, 110 volts.
Berlin in Germany uses 220 volts D.C.

9. To-day practically the whole of the domestic and general lighting load (in U. S. A.) supplied at 110-120 volts to earth, and following this development most States prohibit, by ordinance of one kind or other, supply for such purposes at a higher value than 150 volts.

10. Every electrician knows that the use of 110 volts A.C. for domestic purposes does not give us absolute safety and for this, lower A.C. volts or D.C. system have been advocated.

11. Lower A.C. voltages are used for safety.

12. "The Verband Deutscher Elektrotechniker is of opinion that, to be safe from dangerous shocks, it should not be possible for human beings to come in contact with more than 42 volts."

13. Some may think that "this opinion has not caused any kind of change from 240 volts to 42 volts anywhere in the world". This is not the case, for we find that more recently the last edition of German Regulation for Electric Installation (Jan.1, 1931) makes the introduction of a special transformer from 220 to 20 or 42 volts compulsory in the case such as those of bathrooms, garages, etc."

14. If Germany can, for safety, get transformer in every house and at garage, why not India? We are paying about 10-25 times the cost of production of a unit as a recurring charge why not spare initially a trifling more for the life of an individual?

15. "In the heart of the city of LONDON business and numerous residential flats are being supplied with direct current at 100 volts." (E.T., P. 35, 11th January, 1934.)

16. "In the course of the last 35 years during which the Calcutta public have been using the D.C. current, there has occurred scarcely any death due to 220 volts D.C. where it is as high as 26 deaths with A.C. and that too only in the course of the last three years" (*Commercial Gazette*, 1934).

17. "During the period 1911 to 1921, Scott Ram reported only 6 deaths from contact with 250 volts D.C. or less (1 from shock, and 6 from burns), whereas during the same period he reported 150 cases of deaths from contact with 250 volts A.C. or less-a period when, in the main, alternating current system were in common use.

18. In England and in foreign countries:
(a) The charge to private, public and bulk supply is scarcely twice the cost of production and, therefore, the public enjoys the benefits of the undertakings.
(b) The supply company profit is limited by law (*vide* E. & S., the law relating to Electricity, by C. M. Knowles, p. 28).
(c) Surplus profits go to meliorate the public works and institutions.
(d) Municipal undertakings directly benefit the public.

19. In India:
(a) The charge to private, public and bulk supply is from 10 to 25 times the cost of production.
(b) The supply company's profit is unlimited and unrestrained.
(c) Surplus profit goes to capitalists and foreigners, except in the case of State and Municipal power plants, such as at Cauvery, Kashmir, etc.
(d) There is seldom any such municipal undertaking to benefit the country.

20. Prof. Bhim Chandra Chatterjee, B.A., B.L., B.SC., M.I.E.E., M.I.E., (Ind.) of Benares Hindu University has thoroughly discussed the dangers of 220 volts A.C. supply in his pamphlet "Economy and Safety of Electric Installation in India". He has suggested eleven recommendations out of which let me quote two:—
(i) "The distribution should preferably be by continuous current at not more than 220 volts, but if alternating current distribution is unavoidable in residential quarters it should be done at 110 volts."

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FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICE
SUCTION AIR WELDING BREWERS GARDEN
DELIVERY PETROL SPRAYING STEAM OIL
THE LEYLAND & BIRMINGHAM RUBBER CO., (INDIA) LTD.
MANAGING AGENTS: BURN & CO.,
12, MISSION ROW, CALCUTTA.

(ii) "The use of special Tranformers from 110 volts to 24 or 42 volts should be made compulsory in case such as those of bath rooms and garages, etc.

Naturally the questions come to our minds :— Who are responsible for introduction of 220 volts A.C. which is as good as laying death-traps in our homes or spreading land mines around us? Are there no remedies?

To my mind the responsibility lies at the door of :—

(1) Those persons whose interests are in Electric Supply Companies, who care more for their profits than the lives of the innocent people.

(2) Those legislators, who are perfectly ignorant of the nature and characteristic of the electric current which they have introduced and enacted to be safe in law.

(3) The advisers to the Governments who have justified this crime, I should say, and advocating to continue and multiply the same still.

(4) The general public who suffers this wrong and injustice and allow this unfair practice throughout the length and breadth of our motherland.

REMEDIES

(1) To appeal, in the name of humanity, to His Excellency the Viceroy of India, Their Excellencies the Governors of all provinces, the Princes of the Native States, and all ministers, men and bodies in power and position, the press the mouth piece of the people, and all who are willing to save innocent lives from being electrocuted to combine to eradicate the evil of 220 volts A.C. Supply.

(2) To move the legislators to adopt the suggestion of 220 volts D.C. or 110 volts A.C. supply and pass necessary Act and modify the Indian Electricity Act accordingly. For this there must be non-official technical experts in Legislative.

(3) (A) The Government Electrical Inspectors, who are the sole responsible officers in charge should investigate how far it is safe and advisable to allow license of supply of 220 volts A.C. and consider the other questions from the point of view of the public who being absolutely innocent about such technical matters, depending their lives entirely on their judgment on good faith.

(B) They should strictly adhere to Rule 48 of Indian Electricity Rules.

As an Electrical Engineer I suggest some important points for the safety of the electric installation at our homes which will be found useful :—

(1) (A) "Earthing" all the metallic covers of the switches, distribution boards and wires and portable appliances etc., quite effectively and properly and to check them at least once a year.

(B) "Earthing" properly the pipes for and gas, Corrugated tin of the Shed and Iron Structures with *tube* well or any other Earth-plate or Earth-pipe.

(2) Providing an Iron clad switch at every floor or flat to cut-out the main current instantly in case of danger. This may be operated even by a child if a string is tried and hung from its handle.

(3) Using 3-pin plug controlled by a switch and non-metallic things, particularly in the A. C. area.

(4) Avoiding damp by all possible means to the electric installation.

(5) Not using cheap things and unskilled and unlicensed labour. Entrusting the work in the hands of a licensed and qualified contractor.

(6) Knowing how to detach any person from the live wire or part of the installation in case of danger and to revive to normal condition.

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Write to
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COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
135, Canning Street, Calcutta
'Phone: Cal. 64. Telegrams: "Sheesko"

MAXIMUM PRICES FOR ARTICLES

Fixed By Bengal Government

Calcutta, May 14.

The following maximum Bazar retail prices have been fixed by Government under Rule 81 (2) (b) of the Defence of India Rules for Calcutta and Suburbs. Any person selling these articles at higher than the fixed prices is liable to be prosecuted and punished under Rule 81(4) of the Defence of India Rules wit three years rigorous imprisonment or fine or both.

List of Articles with their Prices.

		Retail Prices (per sr.) Rs. As. P.
1.	SPICES :—	
	(a) Chillies	0 7 0
	(b) Halud	0 7 0
	and	0 8 0
2.	DAL :—	
	(a) Masur (Khauri)	0 3 0
	(b) Arhar (2nd quality)	0 2 6
	and	0 3 0
	(c) Kalai (2nd quality)	0 2 6
	and — ...	0 3 9
	(d) Chola (2nd quality)	0 2 6
	(e) Mug (Bhaja) ... —	0 3 6
	and	0 4 0
	(f) Khesari	0 2 6
3.	FLOUR :—	
	Calcutta Household No. 3 & all other imported flour ...	0 3 9
4.	ATTA :—	
	Red (Chandausi) Hindusthan Atta ...	0 3 10½
	Red	0 3 7½
	White	0 3 10½
5.	COCOANUT OIL :—	
	Penang, Colombo	0 7 0
	(likely to be revised)	
6.	MUSTARD OIL :—	
	Mill No. 1	0 8 0
	Mill No. 2	0 7 0
7.	SALT :—	0 1 7½
8.	KEROSENE OIL :—	
	White (per bottle of 26 oz.) ...	0 3 0
	Red (per bottle of 26 oz.)	0 2 9
9.	MATCHES :—	
	(a) 80 stick Match (for one box) ...	0 0 9
	(b) 50 stick Match (for one box)	0 0 6
	(c) 40 stick Match (for one box) —	0 0 4½
10.	COKE :—	
	(per md. including delivery charges) ...	1 4 0
11.	SUGAR :—	
	Best (bold grain & very white) ...	0 5 9
	Medium (small grain, white)	0 5 6
	Ordinary (powder, whitish) ...	0 5 3



[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed by the correspondents]

Take Rice With Gruel

To The Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette"

Sir,—There has been a strong cry for "Grow More Food" in Bengal. The movement has been given good impetus from high quarters and I understand the Government of Bengal is going to spend 14 lakhs of rupees for the campaign. It is all very well if the Government can induce the peasants to take to intensive cultivation and use fertilizers for the purpose and it may be possible for them to utilize a few plots of land for paddy cultivation which are put under jute cultivation. But that will not help much. In Bengal at least unfavourable rains or a spell of drought or a flood will be enough to destroy the crop.

It would be rather helpful to the community in these hard days when import of Burma rice is impossible, if they would take to the habits of taking rice with its gruel. At present after boiling the rice, the gruel is thrown away. The food specialists are of opinion that the food-value of rice is thus diminished and people would be better nourished by taking rice along with its gruel. Rice cooked in *le-mic* or similar cooker is a better food as the gruel is not thrown away. Besides, if rice is taken along with its gruel the consumption will go down by 33 per cent. if not more and at the same time it will be more nourishing. It is a suggestion to solve the problem of the shortage of supply of rice if the community is prevailed upon to take rice along with its gruel instead of throwing the gruel away. Yours etc.

M. B.

Calcutta,
The 16th May, 1942.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS : A DIGEST

'QUAKE SHOCK IN CALCUTTA

Calcutta was rocked for a few seconds on Friday night, the 15th May, a slight tremor being experienced at a quarter to eight.

Information received from the Metereological Office, Alipore, states that an earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 340 miles away was recorded by the Alipore Seismograph at 7-30 p.m. (I. S. T.) on Friday.

FILTERED WATER SUPPLY

The introduction of Indian Standard Time has necessitated certain changes in the schedule of supply of filtered water in the city, which is being supplied by the Corporation according to the following schedule with effect from 16th May :—

4-30 *a.m. to* 9-30 *a.m.—high pressure;*

3 *p.m. to* 6 *p.m.—high pressure;*

8-30 *p.m. to* 9-30 *p.m.—medium pressure; and during the rest of the day there will be low pressure.*

DEATH OF RAI BAHADUR G. C. GHOSH

The death occurred on Sunday morning at his residence in Simla Street of Rai Bahadur G. C. Ghosh, C.I.E., a prominent member of the Indian Christian community of Calcutta. He was 89 and came of a Hindu family but later adopted Christianity. He took a great interest in the educational and social progress of the province. He will be best remembered for his extensive charities.

He gave Rs. 1,00,000 for the construction of the Stephanus Nirmalendu Hall of Learning at St. Paul's College in memory of his son; and another Rs. 1,00,000 to Calcutta University for the founding of a lecturership in Comparative Religion known as Stephanus Nirmalendu Lecturership.

The late Rai Bahadur also made a third donation of Rs. 1,00,000 to the authorities of the Carmichael Medical College for the establishment of a T. B. Ward to be named after his son.

In addition he donated large sums of money amounting to several lakhs to a number of other charitable institutions.

He has bequeathed his house in Simla Street to the Carmichael Medical College for a Maternity Home, to be named after his wife (since dead), and his house at Jashidi to Calcutta University to serve as a convalescent home for University professors and teachers.

SERVICES HOSTEL IN CALCUTTA

A services hostel is being established in Calcutta in a building lent by the Calcutta Turf Club where Airmen, sailors and soldiers on leave will be accommodated for short periods at as small a cost as possible.

It is intended to have a library and reading room attached to the Hostel and an appeal is made to the public to send books to Dr. W. A. Jenkins, United Services Club, Calcutta or to the Director of Public Instruction's Office, Writers' Building.

CALCUTTA TRIBUTE TO SIR H. GIDNEY

A resolution expressing deep sorrow at the loss sustained by the Anglo-Indian community through the death of its leader, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Gidney, and conveying its condolences and sympathy to members of the bereaved family, was adopted at a public meeting of Anglo-Indians, Anglo-Burmans and Domiciled Europeans held at the Grand Club on the 14th May. Mr. A. D'Mello, President of the Bengal Branch of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association was in the chair.

Messages of condolence received from His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, and Sir Abdul Halim Guznavi, M.L.A., (Central), expressing the high esteem in which Sir Henry Gidney was held and deep regret on his death were read out by the Chairman.

Mr. C. P. Lawson, President, European Association, paid a tribute to the late Anglo-Indian leader, while Mr. A. D'Mello, in the opening speech, spoke of the good done for the community by Sir Henry Gidney. Speeches in a similar strain were also delivered by Mr. L. T. Maguire, M.L.A., Mr. J. W. Chippendale, M.L.A., Mr. L. P. Atkinson, Mr. V. Gough Govia and others.

SUSPENSION OF TRAMWAY ROUTES

The Calcutta Tramways Company announce that with the approval of the Government of Bengal it is necessary to suspend the normal services operating from Behala, Alipore and Kidderpore as from the 18th May, 1942 and that for the convenience of the travelling public abridged services will be operated as follows :—(1) Between Behala and Kidderpore Depot. (2) Between Kalighat and Kidderpore Depot *via* Alipore.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS STRIKE

The drivers and conductors of the Calcutta Tramways Company again went on strike on Wednesday morning.

The first strike took place on May 2, but the men were induced to resume work on May 5, on the intervention of Mr. A. Hughes, Labour Commissioner, Bengal, who undertook to negotiate with the Tramways Company about the men's alleged grievances and bring about a settlement. A fortnight's time was agreed to for the purpose. On Tuesday Mr. Hughes, communicated to the men's Union certain concessions which had been granted by the Tramways Company. Evidently these did not satisfy the men and they absented themselves from work from Wednesday.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

First Aid Examination Results

CALCUTTA CORPOEATION CENTRE

The following candidates who appeared in the examinations held on 21st February, 1942 23rd March, 1942, 25th March, 1942, and 11th April, 1942, have duly passed the certificate examination :—

Mosquito Control Department :—Benoyendra Nath Guha, Balai Lal Banerjee, Sunil Kumar Hazra, Sukhendu Chowdhury, Nityananda Das, Amulya Kumar Sen Gupta, Santimoy Sen Gupta, Ajit Kumar Sen, Surendra Nath Chatterjee, Madhusudan Sen, Amulya Chandra Chakrabarty, Sudhir Ranjan Sanyal and Sambhu Nath Chowdhury.

Education Department :—Krishna Gopal Das, Sushil Kumar Bose, Kali Kumar Gangopadhyaya, Jadaveswar Bhattacharjee, Sk. Mahammad Amin, Md. Narul Haque, Pramatha Kumar Ghose, Biswanath Mukherjee, Nakuleswar Ghosh, Bibhuti Bhusan Chakravarty, Sarada Charan Banerjee, Baidyanath Mandal, Nihar Ranjan Ghosh, Benoy Kumar Roy Chowdhury, Shyamapada Ghosh, Subodh Ranjan Roy, Kshirode Lal Chatterjee, Bejoy Krishno Mazumdar, Atal Behari Roy, Kalidas Majumdar, Umacharan Bose, Anil Krishna Sen, Kalipado Bagchi, Md. Yusuff Hossain, S. Mahammad Jan, Abdus Rahman Sikdar, Subodh Chandra Roy, Chittaranjan Das, Kazi Abdur Rashid, Ananta Kumar Roy, Sk. Lutfur Rahman, Banamali Roy, Krishna Prasanna Sen Gupta, Abul Kasem Rahul Amin, Sunil Kumar Roy Dhirendra Lal Dhar, Mrs. Sailabala Devi, Mrs. S. Vincent, Mrs. J. Jannat, Miss Anjuman Ara Begum, Subarnaprava Ghosh, Nanibala Mandal, Anita Ganguly, Miss Amiya Sen, Provabati Majumdar, Mrs. Surabala Ahmed, Shirin Begum, Mrs. Kironbala Neogi, Mrs. Hironmoyee Das, Mrs. F. Williams, Mrs. Nagendrabala Bose, Suhashini Devi, Mrs. O. D. Bowen, Miss Mina Sanyal and Mrs. S. Khatun.

Outsiders :—Birendra Kumar Bose, Gopika Kanto Kabiraj, Khetra Mohan Dutta, Santi Kumar Dutta, Jitendra Lal Pyne, Manindra Kumar Bose, Shibaprasad Hazra Chowdhury, Ranjit Gupta, Mamata Mohan Ghosh, Bhola Nath Das, Miss J. J. Rokia Khatun, Mrs. Niherbala Mukherjee, Beant Singh, Sudhomoy Chatterjee, Mohifar Rahman Alavi, Mohammad Hamid, Alauddin Ahmad, Premananda Sarkar, Uma Sankar Sen, Rajat Kumar Goswami, Md. Aslam Syed, Shaikh Nasiruddin, Sikandarlal Sachdeva, Ram Chandra Ghosh, Suhas Kumar Dey and John Patrick Ivers.

K. L. CHOWDHURY,
Org. Secretary.

Town Hall, Calcutta,
The 16th April, 1942.

NOTICE TO PETTY IMPROVEMENT CONTRACTORS

District II Engineer's Department, Maniktala Area

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 26th May, 1942, upto 2 p.m. :—

7. Repairs to surface drain in Uriya Bagan Bustee off Raja Rajendralal Mitra Road, Ward 28—Rs. 274, dated 15th May, 1942 (one month).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice."

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 16th May, 1942.

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

DISTRICT IV ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Tenders of the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for.....", on Thursday, the 28th May, 1942 upto 2 p.m.

2. Repairs to fire place of Garagacha Incinerator (old plant)—Rs. 837, dated 8th April, 1942, (15 days).

3. Supplying and stacking good earth for controlled dumping at Nitya Ghose Street - Rs. 900, dated 18th May, 1942, (3 months).

4. Supplying and stacking good earth for controlled dumping at Panchanantola Road - Rs. 900, dated 18th May, 1942, (3 months).

District IV Eng'g. Office,
The 19th May, 1942.

A. K. SEN,
District Engineeer IV.

AUCTION SALE

Notice is hereby given to the public that the undermentioned old building materials recovered by demolition of the insecure building at 11, Kristodas Pal Lane will be sold at a public auction to be held at the aforesaid premises on Saturday, the 30th May, 1942, at 9 a.m.

The sale will be subject to undermentioned conditions.

Materials to be sold :—

1.	Wooden beams (nearly 10 ft.)	16 pieces.
2.	5 in.×3 in. R. S. joists 10 ft. long	2 ,,
3.	Wooden Burgas ...	107 ,,
4.	Window (wooden) without leaves	4 ,,
5.	Doors with leaves ...	2 ,,
	Door without leaves ...	1 ,,
7.	Brick bats, rubbish and broken tins	2100 c.ft.

Conditions For Sale :

1. The materials will be sold to the highest bidder provided his bid does not fall below the reserved price and the sale is approved by the Chief Executive Officer.

2. On the fall of the hammer, the highest bidder shall deposit the full value of his bid with the officer conducting the sale who will grant a *kutcha* receipt for the same.

3. On receipt of the value, Chief Executive Officer's approval will be applied for and on receipt of the same intimation will be sent to the highest bidder.

4. Within a week from the receipt of the aforesaid intimation, the highest bidder shall arrange for taking delivery of the materials upto ground level and cart away the same at his own cost and clear the site after making an engagement with this office. In case of his failure to remove the materials, the money deposited will be fortified and the materials resold.

5. If the sale is not approved by the Chief Executive Officer the money deposited will be refunded.

District I Eng'g. Office
The 16th May, 1942.

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer, I.

CORPORATION NOTICES

Repairs To M. L. "Mermaid"

Quotations in sealed covers superscribed as above are invited for the above work and will be received by the undersigned upto 2 p.m. of Monday, the 25th May, 1942.

Intending tenderers may ascertain the detailed particulars in connection with the work from the office of the undersigned on any working day during office hours before submitting their quotations. The successful tenderer will have to deposit a cash security of Rs. 50 to the Corporation Treasury through this department and must finish the work within 30 days from the date of his receiving the work order.

A. N. BANERJEE,
Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 19th May, 1942.

Grants To Almshouses etc.

NOTICE

Applications for grant to Almshouses and Charitable institutions (with and without educational branches) for the year 1942-43 under Section 477 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, should be made on or before Friday, the 26th June, 1942. Forms of applications can be obtained from the office of the Secretary to the Corporation.

In the case of institutions, previously in receipt of grants from the Corporation, the application should be renewed in the prescribed form.

Applications which are not submitted within the prescribed time or which do not contain the required particulars or are not supported by the necessary documents, may not be considered at all.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 23rd May, 1942.

Application for Exemption Etc.

NOTICE

Applications for partial or total exemption from the payment of the consolidated rate for the year 1942-43 under Section 126 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, in respect of premises which are wholly and exclusively used for purposes of public worship or public charity should be made on or before Friday, the 26th June, 1942. Forms of application can be obtained from the office of the undersigned.

Owners or administrators of premises previously exempted should also apply if they desire the exemption to continue during the current year.

Applications for exemption may not be considered at all unless the directions as above are complied with.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 23rd May, 1942.

Removal Of Refuse Blood

Offers are invited in duplicate for the privilege of removing from the following Municipal Slaughter Houses, viz., Tangra Slaughter House and Halshibagan Slaughter House, the blood of all cattle slaughtered which is not removed by 8 a.m. in the morning by 7-30 p.m. in the evening in respect of the cattle slaughtered in the evening for a period of 3 years from 1st October, 1942.

Offers will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer upto 2 p.m. on the 27th May, 1942, when they will be opened in the presence of such offerers as may be present. Each offer in duplicate must be enclosed in sealed cover and superscribed "Offer for refuse blood" and must be made on the basis of monthly payment. Each offerer must deposit in the Corporation Treasury earnest money equivalent to six months' fee as offered before the opening of the offer.

The successful offerer must at his own cost instal within 3 months from 1st October, 1942 an efficient plant for dealing with the product to the satisfaction of the Health Officer and the tender must contain the description and value of such plant.

Further particulars and copy of the conditions of the contract may be obtained from the office of the Health Officer, Calcutta Corporation, during office hours.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 13th May, 1942.

Workshop Apprenticeship Examination

Applications are invited for permission to sit for the Competitive Examination to be held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 13th June, 1942, at 2 p.m. for admission of 10 Apprentices to the Corporation Workshops at Entally. The applicant must have passed the Matriculation Examination, obtaining 50 per cent. marks in Mathematics or Mechanics. The age of the candidates should not be less than 15 years or more than 19 years on the 1st of July, 1942. The candidates should submit their applications to the Chief Engineer, Corporation of Calcutta, in the prescribed forms along with their mark sheets before the 31st May, 1942. Printed application forms may be had from the Keeper of Records at 5, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road, Calcutta, at Rs. 2 per copy. Certificates will have to be shown at the time of examination.

The candidates will be tested for physical fitness before admission to the Competitive Examination. The health examination will be held on the 1st to 6th June, 1942, by the Corporation Health Officer. For that purpose, the candidates should first appear before the Manager, Entally Workshops (3, Convent Road, Entally) with two copies of their photographs (passport size, unmounted) for proper identification. They will thence be sent to the respective Corporation Medical Officer with a card for health examination.

Details regarding stipend etc., may be had from the office of the Chief Engineer, Calcutta Corporation.

B. N. DEY,
Chief Engineer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 1st May, 1942.

Gariahat Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Messrs. Sukumar Ghosh and Phanindra Nath Dutt recorded occupiers of Stall No. 10 in Block "A", Gariahat Market for registration of the name of their brother Babu Hitendra Nath Dutt as the sole occupier of the above stall to the exclusion of their own names.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

R. K. GHOSH,
Superintendent.

Gariahat Market,
The 13th May, 1942.

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THE FEDERAL INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

The safest and best amalgamated Life Office.

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THE NEW ASIATIC LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Managing Agents: **BIRLA BROS., LD.**

Head Office: NEW DELHI

Calcutta Office: 8, ROYAL EXCHANGE PLACE

EASTERN NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

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THE EASTERN FEDERAL UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in India)

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Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—

10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.

Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with **Yellow** numbers on a **Black** badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have **Rectangular** brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. **No dogs, bicycles, tricycles or perambulators are allowed inside the market**

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

G. C. WOODWARD,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

Health should not be made to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers

Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing means health and longevity

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Curry Beef ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Sirloin „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 1 0
Suet (Kidney) —	1 4 0			
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Moited „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...				
Heart each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Oxtails each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0		
Skrits each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Kindney per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	0 10 0	0 12 0		

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Lion „ —	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder „ ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter „ ...				
Saddle ...	0 8 0			
Leg per lb.	0 12 0			
Other portion per lb. —				

MUTTON.	1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Chops per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Breast „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Leg „ ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb. ...		0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Kidneys each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart „ ...	0 2 0	0 4 0		
Liver „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Brain „ ...		0 2 0		
Tongue „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 6		
Trotters „ ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each —	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each —	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer ...	1 0 0	1 2 0		
Goat and Kid meat ...		0 10 0		

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FOR ALL SORTS OF SKIN DISEASES

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PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz. —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb. ...	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb. —	1 8 0	3 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen —	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer —	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Luncheon „ „ ...	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork „ ...	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen ...	1 8 0	

DRY FISH	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer —	0 14 0	1 4 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer —	1 0 0	2 4 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Bhetkee „ —	0 12 0	1 8 0
Maldive „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. large per „ ...	2 8 0	4 0 0
Bali chau per seer —	2 8 0	3 0 0
Papadams per 100 —	0 4 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Dry Prawns per seer — —	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital ...	£ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital ...	£ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund ...	£ 2,200,000

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Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Naruru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

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OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.)

(Liability of shareholders limited.)

with which is affiliated the Allahabad Bank Limited.

Capital ...	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund ...	£3,000,000

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London Branches: 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3. 28, Charles II Street, Haymarket, London, S. W. 1

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RECOVERY OF INCOME-TAX

The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Executor and/or Trustee of Wills and/or Settlements for its constituents and as Agent for the recovery of Income-Tax and the preparation of Income-Tax and Super-Tax returns.

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(Incorporated in England)

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(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders limited.)

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Subscribed Capital ...	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ...	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund ...	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders ...	£ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay Calcutta, Colombo Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,
Manager,

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(ESTABLISHED 1906)

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Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay) Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot and Surat

Capital Subscribed ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	Rs. 1,18,00,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gagauvinari L. Mehta, Mr Lakshmi Niwas Birla.

General Banking Business Transacted.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

Branches:—Burrabazar & Shambazar (Calcutta) & Narainganj

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C/o THE EASTERN UNION BANK, LTD.,

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Chicken (Broth) ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Capon ,, ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do (roasting) ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do (special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turkey Cock ,, ...	10 0 0	14 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Do. Special ...	0 14 0	0 15 0
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Pheasant ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	6 0 0	8 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snipes ,, ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ,, ...	4 8 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	3 0 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...		
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artichoke per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. Country ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower, Beneres each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Darjeeling ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 10 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 8 0
Ginger ,, ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 5 0	0 4 0
Turmaric ...		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...		
Knol khol Country each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each ...		
Lettuce per score ...	0 5 0	
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. ,, white ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Country red ,,		
Paranip each ...		
Peas Modhupur per seer		0 8 0
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Hazaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 4 0	
Do. Country ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer		
Do. New per seer ...		
Do. (Old) Nainital ...	0 2 0	
Do. (Hill) (Old) ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...	0 4 0	
Do. Shillong ...		
Robob each ...		
Pulbul per seer ...	0 6 0	
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 0 6	0 1 0
Do. Country per score	0 2 6	0 5 0
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Squash per seer ...		
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.		
Do. Ranchi per seer	0 8 0	0 9 0
Do. Country ,,	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Chakradharpur ,,		
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 3 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) per doz.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. S. Africa 3—5 ...		
Do. Kulu per doz. ...	3 0 0	6 0 0
Do. Nanital ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 4 to 5	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 2—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. King David ...		
Do. Jonathan ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 3—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious 3—4 ...		
Amra per score ...		
Bael Fruit each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0
Black Berry per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Coconut each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Country Apples 4 to 6 ...	1 0 0	
Goosebery per seer ...		
Grapes (Quatta) 1 lb. ...		
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Kabul per box (large)		
Do. California per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Grape Fruit each ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Java ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. (Country) per doz	0 12 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Khubanee ,, ...		
Do. (large) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 4 0	0 6
Lemon (English) per doz.		
Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-pur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Locket per score ...	0 8 0	0 6 0
Monkey Lichees per 100 ...		
M. Melon Jaunpur ...		
Musk Melon per seer ...		
Musk Melon ,, (Lucknow)		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.	6 0 0	8 0 0
Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz.	3 0 0	5 0 0
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fazlie ...		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhash 6 to 8	1 0 0	
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score...	0 10 0	0 12
Do. Country per 1 0...		
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Madras per doz....	2 0 0	
Do. Lilam 3—6 ...	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz. ...		
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mosambi 6—8 ...	1 8 0	
Pecan ,, ...		
Bombay ,, per doz ...	2 0 0	2 8
Orange Sikkim ...		
Do. Bombay 12—16 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Darjeeling 12—16	1 0 0	
Do. Malta per doz. ...	2 0 0	2 8

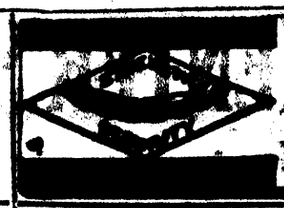
N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

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AND BRANCHES

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TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS.

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Our Specialities—We have arranged Safe-Custody in Branches far off from Danger-Zone. We undertake charge of collection of House-Rent, interest on loans, mortgages, bills, drafts, cheques and hundies Etc. We help in Paying Insurance premiums, Municipal Taxes, Electric and Telephone Bills.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—(Contd.)		
Peanut per seer ...		
Pineapple Country each ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Singapore „ ...		
Do. Ceylon „ ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Tijpur „ ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Kalimpong „ ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Plantain Champa Buneh ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Martaban „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar „ ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul „ ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. Country „ ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Country per score ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
„ Kandahar ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...		
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Prunes Fresh per doz. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)		
Do. Liby do. ...		
Do. Delmonta do.		
Calesia do. ...		
Pears Cashmere 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Do. (Cooking) ...		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. Calif rnia per lb. ..	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Peshwar ..		
Do. Australian per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Cashmere ...		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—(Contd.)		
Peaches Peshwar 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	1 0 0	
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	
Do. Muscatal loose per lb. ...		
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Apple per score ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Sofata 12—15 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz,	2 8 0	3 0 0
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz (Orange)	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Small per seore		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Country per score ...		
Surdah Quetta per seer		
Tamarind per score ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Water melon Country each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Goalund ...		
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Water fruit per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
DRY-FRUITS		
Apples Ring per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. „ 1 lb. packet ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Almond salted (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)		
Almond English (large) per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Almond Kabul per lb: ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Almond Salted (small) per lb,	1 8 0	2 0 0
Apricots dry with seed per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Apricots dry without seed per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Alobokhara per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Brazilnuts per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Chilgooja per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cocoanut dry per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Currants Australian per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Chestnut per lb, ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 6 0	0 8 0
Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 12 0
Khurma per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ..	2 0	2 4 0
Pear dry per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0

When you stop advertising, this is what you say in effect:

"We hereby notify everybody that we do not expect to do business any more."

Municipal orders do not wait. All the 12 months, the municipalities are buying equipment and supplies and the "Gazette" advertisement will bring you results just as well as it will in March.

Keep up your advertising every month in the year if you expect to do business all the year around.

VALUE FOR MONEY **KEVENTER'S BUTTER** AT STALL Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)		
Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Salted shelled per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Prunes dry per lb. ...		
Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Sultana per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Do. 1 lb. pecket ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Table 1 lb. packet...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. American 1 packet ..	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Dinapur ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter for cake ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure cow's milk fresh per seer ...	0 4 0	
Fresh cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (salt-water) per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (cut pieces) per seer	1 12 0	2 8 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Rohi per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Hilsa each (Padma) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe ...	1 0 0	
Do. without roe 4—12 ...		
Mullet per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (Cut pieces) ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pomfret per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Prawns per seer (Small)	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Lobster ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Sea fish ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Bread (White or Brown) 2 lbs. each ...	0 5 0	
Do. (Other) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. ½ lb. ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. 8 oz. ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Cocoanut (Pati) 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Bun ...	0 1 3	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES (Contd.)		
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ...		1 0 0
Do. Edam ,, ...	1 8 0	
Do. Overland ,, ...		
Do. Cheddarn per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Preserved, mixed, per lb unmixed, ,, ...	0 5 0	0 5 0
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 5 0	
Kraft cheese per lb. ...	2 8 0	
FLOUR.		
Californian flour No. 1 per seer	0 4 0	
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.		
Californian flour No. 2 per seer		0 5 0
Country flour per seer ...	0 6 0	
Atta D. ...		0 6 0
Sujee — ...		
RICE.		
Deshi coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md. ...	8 0 0	9 0 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Kabul rice per seer ...	0 7 0	0 9 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...		
Golab Soru Rice ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
SUGAR.		
Cawnpore Sugar per seer		0 5 9
Crystal	0 5 6	
DAL Etc		
Arahar per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chana ...		0 2 6
Khari Masoor ...		0 3 0
Mung (haree) ...		0 3 0
Mung (sona) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Salt ...		0 1 7½
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin per lb. ...	0 13	
2 lb. ,, ,, ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. ,, ,, ...	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 7	0 7 3
Castor Oil ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Mustard Oil (Mill) ...	0 7 6	0 8 0
,, ,, (Ghani) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
KEROSENE		
Chester per case ...		
Snowflake ,, ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
"Victoria"—"Swan" per 4-I. G. tin ...		
Do. 4-I. G. Bulk (White)		4 3 0
"Rising Sun"—"Chakke" per 4-I. G. tin ...		5 4 0
Do. per 4-I. G. Bulk ...		4 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Elephant Brand Tin ...		
Do. ,, Bulk (Red)		3 12 0
Do. ,, Small ...		
Owl ,, Tin ...		
White Rose per tin ...		
Water Lily ,, ...		
Kerosene Oil (superior) per bottle of 26 oz. ...		0 2 0
All Oil with tin is higher by As. 12-6		
COAL AND COKE.		
Domestic Coal (retail) per md.	0 14 0	0 15 0
Domestic Coke whole sale) at the Depot ...	1 2 0	
Soft Coke per md. ...	1 3 0	1 4 0
CONFECTIONERY.		
Cakes, Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cakes ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet	0 1 6	1 0 0
Milk Chocolates slab ...		
CONFECTIONERY. —(Contd.)		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweets, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins	0 12 0	0 12 0
,, ,, 2 lb. ,,	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo	1 12 0	
Assorted Creams ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs ...	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 8 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin ...	2 6 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA.

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Jem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Jem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 0
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 6
Ed. Wut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 0
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 6
Milk	1 1 0	1 8 6
Mixed (Household)	1 1 0	1 12 0
Tea	1 5 0	2 1 0

15% price up.

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

BNDS
BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 13 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin		1 12 0 per tin
Cow & Gate Milk Food		2 12 0
Cow & Gate Rusks		1 8 0
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin	0 4 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do.	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk Powder No. 1 per bot ..	1 6 0	11 0 0
Horton's Pepperments per lb. ...	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Bereszke per tin of 50	1 8 0	
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin of 50	1 2 0	
" " (magnum)	1 2 0	
Gold Flake per tin of 50		1 6 3
Lavender per tin of 50	1 2 0	
Glassgow Mixture per lb	10 8 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Rs A P.	Rs. A P.
Spencer's "Doretto"		
Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin		1 12 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 12 0	0 13 0
Black & White tin of 50	1 10 0	
Craven A tin of 50 —	1 10 0	
OILMAN'S STORES		
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ..	1 7 0	
Red do. do.	1 8 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0	
Red do. do.	1 2 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do. do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Do. 2nd quality		
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 0 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 14 0	
Red Ensign Coffee	1 6 0	
Coccoa ½ lbs.	1 2 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz. ..	1 1 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 lbs.	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 "	0 10 0	0 11 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 " —	1 8 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 " —	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 " ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin	0 9 0	
Do. ¼ lb. —		
Mustard ½ "		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott ...	1 15 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ..	1 4 0	1 10 0
Sausages English ...	0 13 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 14 0	
Soups, Assorted " —	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott —	1 12 0	
Isinglass per pkt. —	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag ...	1 15 0	
J. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	2 4 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt. ..	1 12 0	2 8
King George Chocolate, 1 lb per tin —	2 12 0	
C. & V. Vinegar per bottle	1 12 0	
Radgate or Nickson Ham per lb. — ...	2 8 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb. ...	2 8 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin ..	1 12 0	
Morton's Eagle Brand Scotch Roller Oats 2 lb tin —	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 9 0	
Chamois Leather large ...	2 8 0	
Hare Cream small .	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 6 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ..	1 2 0	
Bisurated Magnesia, medium	0 7 0	2 2 0
Ellerman's Embrocation	1 12 0	
Zam-Buk	2 4 0	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	1 12 0	0 14 0
Oriental Balm ...	0 8 0	
Sloan's Liniment ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Kruschen Salt —	0 15 6	
PAINTS	1 11 0	
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do (Japanese) "	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of Foreign articles are liable to fluctuate without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War

Tea Merchants
Head Office,
11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
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(*Opp. Sealdah Stn.*)

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE HERE

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balam (Coarse) ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 3 0	
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Do. (Kora) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Atap) ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Kamini (Do.) ...	0 3 3	0 4 0
Chikinsakkar (Do.) ...	0 4 0	
Golap Khas (Do.) ...		0 4 0
Dadkhani ...	0 4 6	0 4 9
Deshi Boiled ...		0 2 9
Dudkalma ...		0 3 6
Nagra (Medium) ...		0 2 6
Patnai (Coarse) ...		0 3 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...	0 2 6	
Rupsal ...		0 2 9
Katari Bhog ...	0 3 3	0 3 6
DAL.		
Gram (Patnai whole) ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Gram (Dal) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Sona) ...	0 5 0	
Do. (Krishna) ...	0 3 0	
Arahar Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 3	
Do. Khari ...	0 3 0	
Matter Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Salt ...	0 1 6	0 1 9

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bombay Butter per seer		
Aligarh ...	1 2 0	
Pabna ,, ...	1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa) ...	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo) ...	1 6 0	1 8 0
Jessore ...	1 6 0	
OIL.		
Ghani Oil ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Mustard Oil ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil ...		0 8 0
Kerosene Oil ...	0 3 0	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White Java) ...	0 5 0	
Do. (Brown Java) ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Do. (Bata) ...		0 4 0
Flower (Country) ...		0 3 6
Atta ...	0 2 3	0 3 0
Suji ...	0 4	0 3 3
Gur (Sugar Cane) ...		0 3 6
,, Khajure ...		0 2 6
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 1 9	0 1 6
Do. New (Country) ...		
Do. (Gauhati) ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Patal ...		
Brinjal ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Peas ...		
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbage each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Ginger ...	0 4 0	
Onion ...	0 1 6	
MEAT.		
Mutton ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat & Khashi ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
FISH.		
Rohi (Cut-pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prawns ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Koi ...	0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balam per md. ...	8 0 0	9 0 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. (Kora) ...	7 2 0	7 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Kamini (Do.) ...	8 4 0	8 8 0
Khinisankkar (Do.) ...	10 0 0	11 0 0
Dadkhani ...	10 0 0	11 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...	6 4 0	6 8 0
Dudkalma ...		
Nagra ...	6 12 0	7 0 0
Patnai (Kora) ...	7 8 0	
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	6 0 0	6 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Rupsal ...	6 8 0	7 0 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Krishna) ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	
Mosoor Dal (Sprit) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Matter Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...	2 0 0	
Ranchi ...		
Dashhanga ...	1 7 0	1 8 0
Sree (Mark) ...	1 13 0	
Khurja ...		1 8 0
Bhaduwa ...	1 15 0	
Lakhi ...	1 3 0	
"Dabla Dabee" per seer		1 12 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 4 0	0 4 6
Do. (Brown) ...		0 4 3
Do. (Bata) ...	0 5 0	0 5 9
Flour per seer ...	0 3 6	
Atta ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Do B ...	0 3 6	
Gur ...	0 3 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
BREAD.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.	0 14 0	1 0 0
Bombay per lb. Salted	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pabna per seer ...	1 4 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin. ...		1 5 0
Milk ...		0 4 0
Cows' Head —		
Condensed Milk ...		0 4 0
Milk Maid ...		
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut oil ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 25 —	1 0 0	
Apples 8—16 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 8 to 12 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pesta ,,	2 4 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Grapes per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
New Patal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
New Potatoes ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Potatoes (New) ...		
Brinjal ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Ginger	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Cauliflower ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
FISH.		
Parsey per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Pona ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Rohi (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bagda ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Hilsa ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 9 0
CONFECTIONERY.		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	—	1 2 0
Cocoa Hornby ...		
Coffee Polson's lb. ...	1 2 0	
Condensed Milk ...		
BISCUITS.		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 9 6
H. & P. Do. ...	—	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 7 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 555 ...	1 10 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes ...		0 11 6
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.		
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sago (Pearl) ...		
Quaker's Oats ...	1 0 0	
Pascal's Lozenges (glass) each ...	0 10 0	0 12 6
Jam ...		
Jelly ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 5 6	0 7 0
Quickwhite (White) ...		
KEROSENE OIL.		
Elephant Brand tin ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	0 2 0
Do. ,, bulk ...	—	
Rising Sun ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 14 0	
Do. 2nd ,, ,, ...		0 12 0
Goat per seer ...		
Kid ,, ...	0 14 0	
Poultry Chicken each ...		
Fowl (curry) ...		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting) ...		
Duck (curry and roasting) ...		
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 8 6	0 9 0
Fowls ,, ...	0 8 6	0 9 0
VEGETABLES.		
Brinjals per seer ...	0 1 0	
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 3 0	
Ginger ,, ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Pati Lemon per score ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 2 0	
Kagji Lemon per score ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Onions Patna red per seer		0 1 6
Do. Bombay ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
Potatoes Naintal per seer	0 2 0	
Do. Deshi (New) ...	0 1 6	0 1 9
Do. Madrasi ...		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...		
Do. Gauhati ,, ...		
Do. Naintal (Paharl)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer ...	0 1 6	
Do. Disi per seer ...	0 2 0	
Do. Hilly ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Cabbage each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cauliflower each ...		0 2 6
Peas Banchi per seer ...		
Do. Darjeeling ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Deshi ...		
Beans ,, ...		
Squash ,, ...	0 1 0	
Tomato ,, ...	0 1 6	0 5 0
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS.		
Apple Australia ...	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere ...	1 0 0	
Do. American ...		
Do. Kulu ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Aiubokhara per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Apricot ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Batavia per pair ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Bael fruit each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Bedana (Green) ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Cocoanut each ...	0 0 6	0 1 6
Do. dry per seer ...		0 10 0
Chilghoza ,, ...		
Dates Arab ,, ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. Bagdad ...	0 4 0	
Grapes Kishmugiri per seer		
Do. Nasik ,, ...	2 0 0	
Do. Quetta ,, ...		
Do. Chaman ...	3 0 0	
Do. Australia per seer		
Kharma ,, ...	0 6 0	
Kesur Deshi ,, ...		
Do. Singapore ,, ...		
Kachani ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Kajoo Nuts per seer ...		
Lichis Country per 100 ...		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer ...		
Prune per lb. ...		
Papaya Country ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Dates fruit per seer ...		
Water Basra per lb. ...		
Garen Cocoanut ...	0 0 6	0 1 6

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Sitafa per score ...		
Mango of Kari ...		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Madras 12—20 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Fazli ...		
Do. Kissen Bhogh ...		
Do. Nilambari ...		
Musk melon per seer ...		
Kharbuza per seer ...		
Orange Ichamagore ...		
Do. Sylhet ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...	1 0 0	
Do. Nagpur 25—40 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ...	1 0 0	
Pesta Bagdad per seer ...		
Do. Multan ...	6 0 0	
Do Kabul ...		
Peara 8—25 ...	1 0 0	
Pineapple Singapore each		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Country each ...		
Do. Assam ...		
Peaches ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Plantain Champa per score ...	0 1 0	0 2 6
Do. Martaban per score ...	0 4 0	0 10 0
Muscat per seer ...		
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Dholka ...		
Raisin (Red) per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Sultana ,, ...		0 12 0
Almond shelled ,, ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. without shell ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. do. large ...	2 0 0	
Surdah Quaman per seer ...		
Water melon Goalando		
Do. Deshi ...		
Do. Farukabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Sarbati Lemon ...	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Shelled ,, ...		
Nut Ground ,, ...		
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	0 12 0	
Darjeeling do. ,, ...	0 14 0	
Bombay ,, ,, ...	1 2 0	
Aligarh ,, ,, ...		
Jessore ,, per seer	1 4 0	
Dinapur ,, ,, ...	1 4 0	1 6 0
Patna ,, ,, ...	1 4 0	
Darbhanga ,, ,, ...	1 2 0	1 3 0
Muzafferpur ,, ,, ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Ghee ,, ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Cow's Ghee ,, ...	2 0 0	
Do. Milk ,, ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
FISH.		
Bagda ,, per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md.		
Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	0 6 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Prawns ,, ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Rohi ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rohi (cut pieces) per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Small fish ,, ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Chetal ...		
Crab per pair ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Koi per seer ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Singee per seer ...	0 3 0	0 8 0
Magoor per seer (small)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do (large) ...		1 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog		8 0 0
Deshi (Nagra) per md.	6 12 0	
Do. (Medium) ,, ...	6 0 0	6 8 0
Patnai (Atap) ,, md. ...	6 8 0	
Hilly (old) per md. ...		
Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasai per md. ...	6 12 0	7 8 0
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund		7 8 0
Do. No. 2 per md.		7 4 0
Chamormoni ...		7 8 0
Balam (old) per md. ...		
Unini Shakkar No. per maund (old) ...		
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund ...		
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...		
Kamini per maund ...	8 0 0	8 8 0
Peshwar Rice per md. ...	11 0 0	14 0 0
Dhakt Chata ...	6 8 0	7 12 0
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer ...		
Java ,, ,, ...	0 6 0	
Cocoanut Oil ,, ...	0 6 0	
Mustard Oil ,, ...		0 8 0
Salt per seer ...		0 0 6
Flour ,, ...		0 1 6
Atta B per md. (Tota) ...	0 3 9	
Sujee ,, ...		9 8 0
Atta fresh per maund ...		10 0 0
Til Oil ,, ...		
Chandausi Atta per md.	9 0 0	25 0 0
Til Oil per seer ...	0 10 0	
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)		
Mug Dal per seer ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Arhar ...	0 4 0	
Kalai ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Khesari ...	0 2 9	
Mosoor (split) ,, ...		0 2 3
Do. (khari) ,, ...		
Mator ,, ...	0 2 9	
Chana Dal ,, ...	0 3 0	
Do. ,, ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Biuli ...	0 2 0	0 3 9
	0 2 9	0 3 0
TEA.		
Family Mixture ...		
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	2 0 0	
Orange Pekoe ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Pekoe per lb. ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pekoe Dust ...	1 8 0	1 8 0
	0 10 0	1 0 0
COKE & KEROSENE OIL		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
,, ,, Bulk (4 I. G.)		
Owl & Swan per tin ...		
,, ,, Bulk ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Elephant Brand ,, ...		
,, ,, Bulk ...		
Snowflake per tin ...		
Soft Coke per md. ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,
8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District.
Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhangour ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 9 0	
Fowl's eggs ,, ...	0 10 0	
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer		0 5 0
Brinjal ,, ...		0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato per seer ...		0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 4 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 3 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...		0 4 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potato (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		0 2 0
Pulbul per seer ...		0 2 0
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		0 3 0
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...		
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 20 ...		
Grapes	1 4 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	1 4 0	
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...		
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 3 0
Almond ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 10 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apples 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Pears 20—30 ...	1 0 0	
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 3 0
Madras ,, ...	1 2 0	1 3 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 8 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	2 0 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 14 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	2 4 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer ...	0 4 0	
Atta White No. 1 ...		0 3 0
Sujee ,, ...		0 5 0
Atta Brown ...		0 3 0
'B' Atta ...	0 4 0	
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 3 0	
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	6 12 0	8 0 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 3	
Chinisakkar (Attap) md. ...		12 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,	6 0 0	7 12 0
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...	10 0 0	12 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 3 0	
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 6	0 7 0
Tea per lb. ...	0 3 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Chana ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...		0 3 0
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		0 2 6
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 6	
Kalai ...	0 3 0	
Biuli ...	0 3 0	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 4 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 7½	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...		
Coal	1 4 0	
Fuel ...		0 13 6
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangour ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab ...	—	—
Beef per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat & Kid ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY & EGGS.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,, ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,, ...	—	0 3 0
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Brinjal ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflour ,, ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 4 0	—
Cucumber per score ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Garlic per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Modhupur) ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potatoes (Nainital) ,,	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. (Deshi) ,,		
Pulbul ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,,	0 2 6	0 3 0
Raddish per score ,,	—	—
Squash ,,	—	—
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 1 6	—
Sweet Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 4 0
White ,, ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato Darjeeling ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
FRUITS.		
Almond per seer	0 14 0	2 0 0
Alubokra ,,	—	—
Amra (Belati) per score	0 1 0	0 1 3
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	—
Bael each	0 0 3	0 0 9
Dates per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Grapes ,,	0 12 0	—
Lime per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. (Martaban) ,,	0 2 6	0 3 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 4 0	0 8 0
Sugarcane each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Oranges per score	0 10 0	0 14 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer	1 2 0	1 3 0
Ghee Lakhee ,,	1 4 0	—
Do. Bhadwa ,,	1 13 0	—
Do. Sree ,,	1 12 9	—
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 9	2 0 0
Milk ,,	—	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From.	To.
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer ...	0 5 0	
Atta white No. 1 ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Sujee ,, ...	—	0 5 0
Atta Brown ...	—	0 4 3
"B" Atta ...	0 4 6	0 4 9
RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Banktulsi (Manja) per md.	7 0 0	8 8 0
Do. (Kora) per seer	0 2 9	0 3 0
Deshi (Boiled) per md. ...	5 0 0	6 8 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 2 0	—
Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. (Atap) ,, ...	8 0 0	9 0 0
Golap Sora ...	10 0 0	11 8 0
Mustard oil per seer ...	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar ,, ...	0 4 0	0 5 6
Tea per lb. ...	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Cocoanut oil ,, ...	0 6 0	0 7 6
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Chana ,, ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 0	—
Kalai ,, ...	0 2 3	0 3 0
Biuli ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mug (Hari) Katcha ,,	0 3 0	—
Do. (Sona) ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 6	0 1 9
Barley Powder ...	0 4 6	0 7 0
Do. Pearl ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Robinson's Barley ...	0 4 3	0 14 0
Jelly ...	0 5 0	0 12 0
Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	0 3 6	—

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Beef per seer ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Mutton „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat and Kid „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pork —	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY.		
Duck each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl „ —	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken „ ..	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon „ —		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per (score) ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl's „ „ ..	0 7 0	0 10 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer ..	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 8 0	0 14 0
Silong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki .	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ..	0 6 0	0 8 0
Crab per pair .	0 1 0	0 2 0
Ilisa ..	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor .	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfret per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mango fish per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz.	0 6 0	0 12 0
Do. (Desi) —		
Bean (French) per seer —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) „ .	0 1 3	0 1 6
Brinjal „	0 1 0	0 1 3
Cabbage (Country) each		
Do. (Darjeeling) —	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower —		
Carrots (Country) per doz		
Do. (Darjeeling) .	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz. .		
Cucumber per score	0 5 0	0 6 0
Ginger per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Garlic —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ..	0 4 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger „ —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Onion .	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) .	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Patna) „ —		
Do. (Desi „		
Do. (Ranchi) „ ..	0 2 0	0 3 0
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 1 9	
Do. (Desi .		0 1 6
Pulbul .		
Raddish (English) per bundle ...		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 2 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes „ ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 0 9	0 1 0
Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	
White Pumpkin each .	0 2 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Apricot	2 0 0	
Apples		
Figs per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Beal each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate „ —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100 —	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each ..	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer ..	0 4 0	0 6 0
Almond „	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape „ ..	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. per box ...		
Goosbarry per seer ...		
Jack fruit each —		
Khubani per see —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kharbuza „	0 2 0	
Lichis per 100 —		
Lime per score	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote „ —	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer ...	2 0 0	3 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do (Martaban) per doz —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Papaya each —	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple „ ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Plums per score —	0 4 0	0 6 0
Raisins ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score ..		
Star apple		
Tamarind per seer —	0 1 0	
Walnut „ —	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100		
Do, (Madras) 12—16 —		
Golap Khas —		
Langra 16—20		
Bombay 25 to 30 —		
Totapari per score		
Sipia —		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Keshin Bhog 12 to 16 —		
Fazli 8 to 10 —		
Prnes S. W. per seer —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer —		
Sugarcane —		
Water Melon each ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb. —	1 0 0	
Dinapur „ ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer —	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk —	0 4 0	
BREAD		
Bread 1 lb. —	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb. —	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb. —	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Atta „ —	0 3 6	0 4 6
Sujee „ —	0 5 0	0 5 6
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 0
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Kora) „	0 3 0	
Chinisakkhar per seer —	0 2 6	0 4 0
Deshi „ —	0 2 6	0 3 1
SUNDRIES		
Mustard Oil	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar —	0 5 6	0 6 0
Tea per lb —	0 14 0	1 8 0
Cocoanut Oil —	0 14 0	1 0 0
DAL.		
Arahar (Tur) per seer —	0 2 6	0 2 6
Chana „ —		0 2 6
Khari Masoor „ —		
Bhanga „ —	0 2 3	
Khesaree „ —	0 1 9	0 2 0
Kalai . —		
Mung (Hari) „ —		0 2 6
Do. (Sona) . —	0 2 6	
Mattor „ .	0 4 0	
Salt „ —	0 2 6	0 3 0
	0 1 6	0 1 9
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk ..		0 2 6
Do. (Elephant) Brand per tin Refined —		p bot.
Ordinary —	3 10 3	
BARLEY POWDER	2 10 3	
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	0 15 0	

N. B —Prices vary according to supplies

Are you advertising to the real buyers of your products? Or to outsiders, who cannot possibly mean anything to you.

Through the advertising pages of the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette*, you can reach the most potent people in the country, the men whose influence on municipal purchases is unlimited, the people who are placing millions of Rupees worth of orders.

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The advertiser who wants his advertising Rupee to buy the maximum of advertising attention cannot possibly omit the *Gazette* from his list.

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

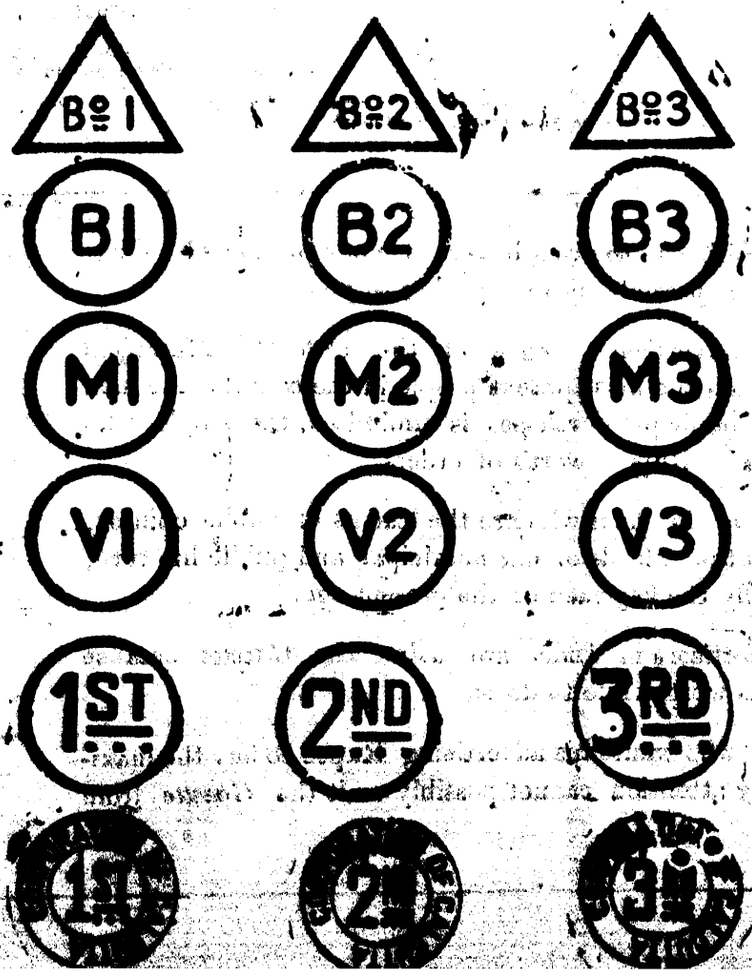
ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Lobster ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Baghda ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Bhanguar ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Bhetki ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Other Fish ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Ilish ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Kuchia Nagoor ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Parsey ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl's eggs „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Brinjal „ ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ...		
Cosmito per seer ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Gealic „ ...	0 2 0	
Green Chilly „ ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Onion ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. „ ...	0 3 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Naintal) per seer ...		
„ (New) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mangoes (Langra) ...		
Pulbul „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Squash per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes „ ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes ...		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Almond „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ghee „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 13 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 11 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk „ ...		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Sujee „ ...	0 5 6	0 6 0
Atta Brown ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
"B" Atta ...	0 4 0	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Bulktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	8 0 0	8 8 0
„ (Kora) per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar „ md.	9 0 0	9 8 0
Deshi (Boiled) „		6 8 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 2 9	0 3 3
Katafi Bhog (Atap) per md. ...	9 0 0	9 4 0
SUNDRIES		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar „ ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb. ...	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New) ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Chana „ ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khari Masoor „ ...	0 2 6	
Bhanga „ „ ...	0 2 6	
Khasaree „ ...	0 2 3	0 3 0
Kalai „ ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Biuli „ ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 2 6	0 3 0
(Sona) „ ...	0 3 3	0 3 6
Mattar „ ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Salt ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
COKE & COAL		
Soft Coke per md. ...	0 1 6	0 1 9
Coal „ ...		
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	1 4 0	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb tin.	0 3 6	
Do. ...	0 4 6	
Barley Pearl 1 „	0 7 6	
Do. 2 „	0 6 6	
Corn Flower 1 „	0 12 0	
Robinson's Barley ...	0 7 0	
Cobra Boot Polish ...	0 6 6	0 11 6
Jelly ...	0 10 0	0 5 0
	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT

BEEF

MUTTON

VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEAT.

Marks for SHEEP & GOAT MEAT.

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THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage.

Chronicle & Comment

End Of Tramways Strike

We are glad that the Tramways strike reported in our last issue ended after continuing for three days. These three days were days of intense hardship for the travelling public of Calcutta, who had to fight for space in the overcrowded buses under weather conditions of sweltering heat. However, the trouble was fortunately of short duration and we should thank the Tramway authorities on the one side, as well as the mediators on the other, due to whose good offices and efforts it has been possible to arrive at a settlement. Mr. Hughes, the Labour Commissioner, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Dr. S. Mukherji and the Nayab Bahadur of Dacca all helped towards this happy ending, and last but not the least, our new Mayor Mr. Hem Ch. Nasker was indefatigable in his efforts at conciliation, meeting the Tramway authorities as well as the workers in order that the travelling public of Calcutta might not be further inconvenienced and also that the balance of justice and fairplay might be maintained between the Employers and the Employees.

Calcutta's Transport Problems

The recent tramways strike has brought out one fact into prominence *viz.*, that the transport systems of Calcutta are not only inadequate but also based on a somewhat precarious footing. Calcutta has an ordinary population of over 21 lakhs, of which it is said that some 7 or 8 lakhs have now gone out. Even with a population reduced by one-third, the stoppage of running of the tramcars for three days showed us scenes of mad scrambles and perilous adventures undertaken by the public to get on to the only remaining form of transport available, namely the buses, anyhow, and it is surprising that no serious accidents occurred during these few frenzied days. Formerly, even in normal times, with buses and tramcars running side by side, and from early morning till late at night, the services sometimes proved inadequate to carry all the traffic, and there was a good deal of overcrowding, specially during the morning and evening "rush" hours, when streams of people went to or returned from office or business. Now, under war conditions, with the buses off the roads during the noon hours, over-

crowding to the *nth* degree, both of buses and tramcars, is the general rule. If in addition to this, one of the services breaks down (due to strike or any other reason) it is the last straw, that breaks the long-suffering public's back. In Western countries, besides the buses and tramcars, there are other methods of transport in use in large metropolitan towns to cope with the heavy volume of traffic, such as the underground (tube) railways in London or the "L" railroad in New York (*i.e.*, the "elevated" railroad carried on girders and trusses high up along the broad thoroughfares). Both of these systems can of course carry a much larger volume of traffic than is at all possible by means of buses or tramcars. We think that in a rapidly growing town like Calcutta the time is coming when the Municipal authorities will have to turn their serious attention to this problem of transport, and devise ways and means for the smooth and safe carrying of a larger number of passengers than it is now possible for both tramcars and buses combined to carry. It should be and we think will be, one of the major problems of post-war conditions to be tackled.

DEATH OF DR. S. N. GHOSH

We deeply regret to announce the death, at the age of 54 years, of Dr. S. N. Ghosh, Health Officer to the Corporation, which occurred on the night of Sunday last, the 24th May. Dr. Ghosh who had been ailing for some time past, had taken leave in January last, and gone to Madhupur, where his condition recently became worse and culminated in his death. A short sketch of his life is given elsewhere in this issue. The Corporation on the 27th of May, expressed their appreciation of his services and condoled his death, and the Meeting was adjourned in respects for his memory. Dr. Ghosh was not only an able officer of the Corporation who rose to the highest post in his Department by dint of merit, but was also liked by everybody with whom he came into contact, for his unfailing courtesy and urbane temperament. We offer our sincerest condolences to the members of his family at their loss.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Notice

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. A. Wahab for the registration of his name as sole occupier of Stall No. 15, Block "G", S. S. Hogg Market to the exclusion of the name of Mr. M. Nazir and for permission to take in Mr. Abdul Rub as a partner in the business carried on in the said Stall.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

S. BANERJEE.
Offg. Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 28th May, 1942.

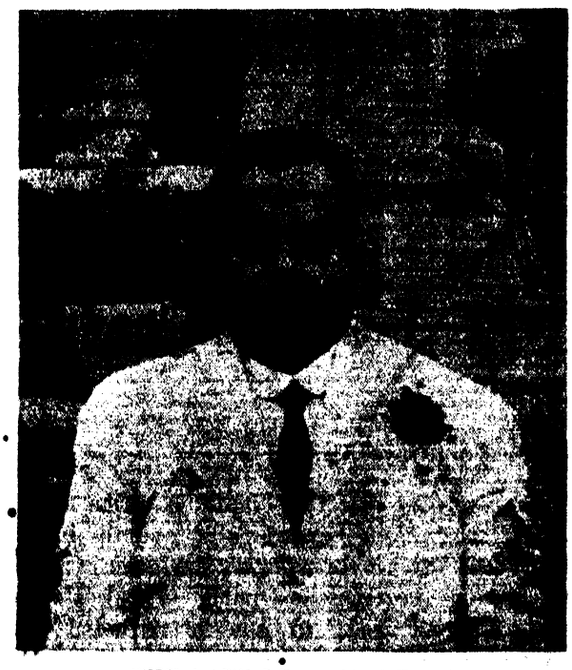
Death Of Rai Bahadur Ramaprosad Chanda

We regret to announce the death of Rai Bahadur Ramaprosad Chanda, a wellknown archaeologist and historian which took place at Allahabad on the 22nd May last, at the age of 70. The Rai Bahadur retired from Government service as Superintendent of the Archaeological Department of the Indian Museum, and he represented India in the International Ethnological Congress in London in 1904. He was one of those responsible for the establishment of the "Varendra Research Society" and Museum, and he had by his own researches, added considerably to the knowledge about the history of Bengal. His loss will be keenly felt in the domain of historical research in Bengal.

DR. SOURINDRA NATH GHOSH

A Short Life Sketch

Dr. Ghosh began his educational career in the Hindu School, Calcutta, from which he passed the Entrance Examination in 1903. After passing the First Arts Examination from the Presidency College in 1905, he joined the Calcutta Medical College. He obtained its final L.M.S. Diploma in 1910, and passed the D. P. H. examination of the Calcutta University in 1921. He also passed the D. T. M. examination from the School of Tropical Medicine in 1908.



THE LATE DR. S. N. GHOSH
Health Officer, Corporation of Calcutta

Beginning his service in the Corporation as Food Inspector, he obtained training in the Corporation Laboratory for analysis of foodstuffs, water etc. He acted as Special Food Inspector for about 8 years and was given the maximum pay of his post in recognition of his good services. Dr. Ghosh worked as District Health Officer from 1925 and was promoted to the Senior Grade of District Health Officers in 1934. He officiated as Health Officer to the Corporation on several occasions when the permanent incumbent went on leave, and was permanently appointed by the Corporation as its Health Officer in November, 1939. He was 54 years of age at the time of his death.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 29, 1942

Corporation Condole Death Of Health Officer

Meeting Adjourned As A Mark Of Respect

CONDOLING the death of Dr. S. N. Ghose, Health Officer, the Corporation adjourned its meeting on Wednesday, the 27th May, without transacting any business.

Dr. Ghose who had been on leave since January last died at Madhupur on Sunday last.

The Corporation meets again on Monday next.

The following resolution moved from the Chair was accepted by the House:

"That the Corporation place on record their deep sense of sorrow at the sad death of Dr. S. N. Ghose, L.M.S., D.T.M., D.P.H., Health Officer of the Corporation, whose connection with the Corporation for nearly 28 years was marked by loyalty, zeal and devotion to the interest of the city."

Dr. Ghose, said the Mayor, was quite a capable officer and he rose to this position simply by dint of his untiring labour and perseverance.

Death of Maulvi Manzur Ali Condoled

The House also condoled the death of Maulvi Manzur Ali, uncle of Mr. A. K. M. Zakariah, *ex*-Mayor which took place on the 9th May last at his village residence in the District of Murshidabad.

Maintenance Of Tube-Wells

Earlier, Mr. Hamoodur Rahman raised the question of the tube-wells. He said that during the Civil Defence drive it was stated that additional tube-wells would be sunk in *bustee* areas, and that the tube-wells which were out of order would be repaired. To-day, however, the position had not improved, and the *bustees* had no extra tube-wells, nor had the tube-wells which had gone out of order been repaired. He asked that the attention of the Minister for Civil Defence Co-ordination be drawn to the matter.

The Mayor said that he would draw the attention of the Corporation A. R. P. Committee to Mr. Rahman's statement.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee wanted to know if the Government of Bengal had handed over any of the tube-wells to the Calcutta Corporation. He added that an impression existed in the public mind that the Corporation was responsible for keeping the tube-wells in good order.

The Chief Executive Officer stated that it was true that some of the tube-wells had gone out of order. The Government were trying to set them right. The Corporation had however no responsibility in this respect. The Corporation wrote to the Government laying down certain conditions for taking over the tube-wells and they had certain talks but no definite conclusions were reached. The position to-day was that during the present emergency the tube-wells would be maintained by the Government.

CALCUTTA'S STORM WATER CHANNEL

"The newly excavated storm water channel has functioned so satisfactorily this year (1941) that it has successfully coped with the city's drainage in addition to the drainage of a vast riparian area in spite of a heavy abnormal rainfall."

This remark is contained in the report of the Outfall Engineer of the Calcutta Corporation, as endorsed by the Chief Engineer on the drainage of the city of Calcutta and the adjacent riparian areas by the newly excavated storm water channel.

With regard to the assessment of the benefited areas, the report states: The local zemindars seem to have now fully realized that a small assessment spent for the improvement of the channel will be to their utmost advantage in the long run. In fact some of the fishery owners in this area have already approached the Corporation with proposals for payment of reasonable rents in return for the benefits they are now getting from the channel to avoid stoppage of the privilege in future.

The new storm water channel is also functioning as a provincial drainage channel like the Magrahat or Rajapur drainage channel and as such the local people, consequently the Government as well, are deriving benefits from it. It is, therefore, suggested that the question of a capital contribution to the outfall scheme by Government previously raised when the scheme was first mooted should be re-opened.

The Storm Water Channel, which has been constructed as a part of Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme, is 17 miles long and on an average 150 feet wide.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION TEACHERS' UNION

Reception To The Mayor And The Deputy Mayor

The Calcutta Corporation Teachers' Union accorded a reception to the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor of Calcutta on the 22nd instant at the Arya Samaj Hall at 6 p.m. Councillor Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghosh, the Editor of the *Basumati* took the chair. There was a large gathering of teachers and prominent citizens.

The meeting commenced with an opening song and after garlanding, the addresses of welcome were read out and presented. In course of their speeches the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor, and the President Mr. Ghosh more or less expressed their satisfaction to find that the teachers were doing their best in Civil Defence work. The view was also expressed that the legitimate grievances of the teachers should receive sympathetic consideration.

Councillor Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri, the President of the Union, while offering the vote of thanks to the Chair, appealed to the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor to exert themselves in redressing the grievances of the teachers.

The War At Our Doors

SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES

Defence Rules Amended

New Delhi, May 22.

A further amendment to Rule 81-A of the Defence of India Rules giving powers to Government to enforce the award of the authority to which a trade dispute has been referred for adjudication is published in the *Gazette of India*.

Orders issued under the existing Rules provide that any strike or lockout shall be illegal unless 14 days' notice has been given. This period of notice gives time to Government either to set up a machinery for conciliation or to appoint an adjudicator. And even if conciliation fails, there is still provision for the appointment of an adjudicator. The Rule, however, did not give powers to Government to enforce the award of the adjudicator.

The powers now taken by Government will avoid any situation where any party to the dispute, whether employer or labour, refuses to accept the award of the adjudicator and thus makes it impossible for the dispute to be finally settled.—(*A. P.*)

WIRELESS RECEIVING APPARATUS

New Order Promulgated

New Delhi, May 23.

The Wireless Telegraphy (Apparatus) Order published to-day and intended to come into force on July 1, lays down *inter alia*, that "no person shall, except under the authority of a permit granted by the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, in this behalf, have in his possession, or under his control any wireless receiving apparatus which shall, notwithstanding that it is not fixed in position, be deemed, for the purpose of this order to be installed in a vehicle, if it is in the vehicle in circumstances in which it can be used or readily adapted for use."—*A. P.*

BOMBED ASSAM TOWNS

Omission Of Names Explained

New Delhi, May 22.

The omission from official *communiques* of the names of localities in eastern Assam lately bombed by the Japanese arises from a deliberate policy which denies very valuable information to the enemy, information which, if disclosed, would aid Japanese air strategy, says a Press Note.

Air bombing is by no means an easy task and very often carried out on a compass bearing and without the assistance of actual landmarks. A bomber is often by no means certain that he has dropped his bombs on his target. If, however, he can obtain subsequent information of the results of his effort any mistake made can be corrected for further operations. In refusing, therefore, to give detailed information about locations the authorities are ensuring that the enemy has been denied that very vital bit of news which he requires, even if, may be, only by way of confirming his own belief.

The enemy tries various means to discover where his bombs have dropped. Of all these the most common is a claim by his own radio that his bombs actually dropped on a particular target. He hopes by this to draw from us confirmation or denial which will assist him and at the same time to persuade our own public that information is being withheld. By not disclosing the names of locations, we keep him guessing and, in addition, safeguard the interests of the populace directly affected.—(*A. P.*)

CHITTAGONG RAID AND AFTER

Courage And Coolness Of The People

The following has been issued by the Director of Public Information, Bengal:—

Chittagong's reactions to the Enemy's Air Raids have been of a classic nature. After the attacks which caused no damage to the town, courage and coolness among the people in general and the finest spirit of discipline and service among the hospital staff and nurses and the ambulance personnel were in evidence. Far from there being any panic or stampede a new determination to resist the enemy has been quickened. The following extracts from a remarkable letter written by a gentleman resident in one of the densely populated rural areas of the district illustrate How Chittagong Took It and also indicate how the rest of Bengal will take it should the trial come to them as well.

"The enemy's air-raid in Chittagong has produced an unexpectedly favourable result among the civil population in the mofussil area, inasmuch as hatred for the Japanese has been uppermost in their mind and devotion to the British cause has been overwhelmingly greater than ever".....'Since the raid on the 8th evening, people of all shades of opinion are holding, at their own uninspired initiative, meetings to preach anti-Japanese idea and to observe anti-Japanese day. The raid has quickened the village defence organisation to which the ordinary people and the labouring class evinced no interest before".....'Another good sign is that the danger of enemy attack has produced a unifying spirit among the different communities and the Hindus and Muslims are all of one mind to resist the aggressor, and save their hearths and homes against internal disturbances and are working together in close co-operation and amity in the field of village defence. That national calamity is a mighty leveller has found here a practical demonstration after the raids. It has not caused such panic among the civil population as was apprehended. The 8th of May was the second day of recruitment which commenced on the 7th before the Assistant

Recruiting Officer in Chittagong town but, inspite of the raid, recruits presented themselves for enrolment. From all these, I say that the civilian people have ignored and treated the enemy raid with the hatred and contempt it deserves".

R. A. F. HELP EVACUEES

Food Dropped From Planes

It has now been revealed that during the last two or three weeks the Royal Air Force have been engaged in dropping food, medical supplies and other necessities to civilian refugees making their way out of Burma towards India. Supplies have also been dropped to troops.

Flying in extremely difficult conditions over the Naga Hills pilots and crews of heavy bombers and troop transport aircraft which have been employed on this work have rendered remarkable service. Heavy storms and thick banks of cumulus over-hanging the hill tops in the region in which they have been operating have made the conditions difficult and dangerous but the R. A. F. crews have triumphed and hundreds of civilians making their way out have benefited.

It has not always been an easy task to locate the spots selected for the food dropping. In one case it was a small clearing in the midst of dense jungle. The refugees had made a fire and marked the spot by other means. These preparations, notwithstanding, it was a difficult spot to find from the cloud laden atmosphere, but the air crew won through and the food package dropped in the clearing without mishap.

Tinned meats, tinned milk and various forms of concentrated foods have been the main stocks carried by the aircraft but there were many other articles in the packets picked up by the refugees such as soaps, razor blades and cigarettes. Supplies of boots too have been sent to the refugees.

These food dropping expeditions, another example of the many duties of the Royal Air Force, have been going on for a considerable period but for obvious reasons secrecy had been observed. The lives of some hundreds of people may have been saved by these food supplies dropped to them from the air.

AKYAB, KALEWA AND MYITKYINA BOMBED

Successful R. A. F. Raids

New Delhi, May 21.

On May 20, R. A. F. bombers again attacked enemy targets on the Chindwin river in the vicinity of Kalewa, says an R. A. F. *communique*. The water front, a paddle steamer and barges were bombed and other river craft were machinegunned. Sampans at the mouth of the river Mayu near Akyab were also bombed and machinegunned.

R. A. F. Offensive

Offensive action by the Royal Air Force against Japanese forces in Burma continues to increase in scale and frequency, says a *communique*. Reports have just been received of successful fighter action a few days ago when enemy lorries were machinegunned near Tiangzup. In Northern Burma light enemy anti-aircraft fire succeeded in hitting one of our aircraft which, however, returned safely to its base. On the following day R. A. F. aircraft ground-strafed the aerodrome at Myitkyina and silenced several machinegun posts which attempted to resist the raid.

Attack On Akyab

Two attacks were carried out on Akyab aerodrome on May 19. In the first raid direct hits were scored on enemy fighters dispersed on the ground and believed to be of the Navy "O" type. Two out of four were believed to have been destroyed and others probably damaged.

An attempt by three enemy fighters to intercept our bombers was successfully evaded. In the second attack on the same day, further bombs were dropped in the target area scoring direct hits on runway and causing damage to at least two more enemy fighters on the ground. All our aircraft returned.

BURMA ROAD SITUATION UNCHANGED

Chinese Attacking Myitkina

London, May 22.

The Chinese army in Northern Burma is establishing its general headquarters at a point near where the Burma, India and Yunnan borders meet, according to the Chinese army newspaper "*Takung Pao*" yesterday (Thursday). Chinese troops are reported to be attacking Myitkyina, the northern Burma town and terminus of the Rangoon-Mandalay railway.

There was no change in the situation on the Burma Road on the west bank of the Salween river.

CHINESE ATTACK AGAIN

Japanese Threat To China

London, May 23

A Chinese *communique* issued on Friday night stated, a Chinese unit attacked Nawngkio, between Mandalay and Lashio, inflicting 300 Japanese casualties and destroying four Japanese armoured cars.

"The Japanese threat to China is very real," says the semi-official Chungking "*National Herald*" to-day (Friday).

The "*Sin Min Pao*" says the Japanese objectives in China are three fold:

Firstly, to crush China while Britain and America have not yet recovered from their reverses;

Secondly, to consolidate Japanese positions in China so as to nip in the bud any Allied attempt to use China as a base for a counter-offensive;

Thirdly, to cover the rear of the Japanese troops, when the time comes to invade Russia."

PUNJAB GUERILLA TRAINING CAMP

Bengali Students Join

About thirty students from Bengal are going to the Punjab to join the "Guerilla Training Camp" which is being opened under the auspices of the Punjab Provincial Students' Federation. Having come back after receiving a full course training, they would train the youths and students in different districts of Bengal. An Indian Army Officer will conduct this training.

"CULTURE SQUAD"

Bengal Students' Move

A "Culture Squad" formed under the auspices of Bengal Students' Federation is shortly to tour Chittagong, Noakhali, Dacca and Comilla. Its object is to bring home to the people with the help of popular music and pictures, the real nature of Japanese invasion and occupation in order to rouse them to organise resistance against aggressors.

R. A. F. ACTIVITY IN BURMA

Details Of Raids

New Delhi, May 24

The Royal Air Force made several attacks on enemy targets in Burma on May 23, says a Burma *communique* issued here to-day.

The aerodrome at Akyab, the *communique* adds, was attacked from a low level, hits being scored on the runway and buildings. Aircraft on the ground were machine-gunned and damaged.

At Kyaukpyu, 60 miles south of Akyab, barracks and store buildings were succesfully bombed.

In north-west Burma, Blenheim bombers continued to harass enemy water-borne traffic on the Chindwin River. A direct hit was made on a pontoon bridge. Barges moving upstream north of Kalewa were machine-gunned.

From this operation one of our aircraft failed to return.

It is stated that a warrant officer pilot belonging to an R. A. F. squadron that met one of the first blasts of the Japanese air attacks in Malaya, was in charge of the Blenheim which shot down a Japanese Navy 97 single-seater fighter into the sea off Akyab a few days ago.

Although the Blenheim crew saw dust rising from the runway as they approached, and, as they suspected, fighters were taking off, the R. A. F. crew made two runs over the target and dropped all their bombs on the runway. This enemy-occupied aerodrome at Akyab had been persistently bombed during the last few weeks.

"The Japanese attacked as soon as the Blenheim had let go its last bomb," said a member of the R. A. F. crew. "We set course out to sea and the Japs kept up the chase for 35 minutes. Four of them made quarter and stern attacks. It seemed as if the stern attacks were made at point blank range." But the Blenheim was not much damaged and the rear-gunner, a Scot, getting a sight on one of the 97's sent it diving down.

"He gave it one burst from 300 or 400 yards range and it went down," the pilot said later. "The other Japanese aircraft one of which may have been damaged, followed the destroyed aircraft nearly to the water."

The Blenheim also went down to water level—once it actually flicked the waves—and quickly made its way back to its base. The aircraft belongs to a squadron that had been in India for a number of years before going to Malaya and later to Burma.—*Associated Press.*

POSITION IN BURMA

R. A. F. Raids Continue

Chungking, May 25

On May 24 the Royal Air Force, in addition to normal reconnaissance over Burma, carried out a machinegun attack on enemy barges moving in pairs up the river Chindwin, says an Air Headquarters *communique.*

None of our aircraft is missing from these operations.

In Burma the enemy made some progress in Southern Shan states from 20th May. In Central China west of Hankow a thousand Japanese troops on Friday attacked Chiangchakao on the Yangtze, the Chinese checking the advance."

JAPANESE COMMUNICATION BASES BOMBED

R. A. F. Continue Raids In Burma

An American Air *communique* states two fights of American Volunteer Group planes bombed and machine-gunned Japanese supply communication bases along the Yunnan-Burma border on 26th May. Two Japanese occupied towns were attacked with noticeable results. No aerial resistance was encountered.

The Japanese have concentrated four divisions in Northern Burma. These divisions are distributed in Lashio, Bhamo, Myitkyina and Mandalay with about 10,000 of them in Western Yunnan.

Royal Air Force bombers continued their widespread attacks on enemy targets in Burma on May 25, says an Air Headquarters *communique.*

Blenheims, operating in the Chindwin river area, bombed and attacked with machinegun fire troop carrying steamers and launches, inflicting damage.

Other Blenheims made a concentrated attack on barges and a large river steamer in the Kalewa area, south of Mawlaik.

Hudson aircraft successfully attacked from low level other river craft on the Mayu river.

All our aircraft returned safely from these operations.

AIR RAID DEFENCES IN TRINCOMALEE

Balloon Barrage Used

Colombo, May 24.

It can now be revealed that Trincomalee has balloon barrage defences and that these were in operation when the Japanese raided Trincomalee on 9th April. It is believed to be the first case where this type of defence has been used in the East.

Trincomalee's barrage was possibly an unpleasant surprise to the Japanese who gave the balloons a wide berth. The balloons used are of the latest type and the R. A. F. crews operating them mostly have had experience of such work in other theatres of war.—(*A. P.*)

DISTRIBUTION OF COOKED FOOD

Proposed Emergency Measure

The Government of Bengal, it is understood, have suggested to the Industrial employers the establishment of an adequate organisation for the cooking of food and its distribution, if the need for it should arise in an emergency. This suggestion has been made as it is considered essential that some satisfactory arrangement should be made for the supply of cooked food to the employees of industrial concerns to maintain workers at their posts during an emergency. The Government of Bengal, *United Press* understands, have already framed schemes for the relief of persons rendered homeless by probable air attacks. In this scheme provision has been made for the setting up of kitchens in selected buildings, storage of food-stuffs at suitable places and the appointment of an adequate stuff of managers, cook and servants for cooking food and distribution among the persons who need it.

CONCESSION TO NEWSPAPERS

Control Order Amended

New Delhi, May 25.

The representation has been made to the Government of India in connection with the revised Newspaper Control Order, 1942 which is due to come into force on June 1, 1942, says a Press Note.

Representation To Government

Where a daily newspaper has registered its weekly edition as a separate newspaper and where the weekly edition is of the same class as the other editions of the daily newspaper, the unused portion, if any, of the quota applicable to the daily newspaper should be allowed to be used for the purposes of the weekly edition.

For example, a daily newspaper of class "A" which is sold at Two Annas on week days and of which the Sunday edition of the same class is sold at Two Annas on Sundays, will be entitled, under the revised order, to a weekly quota of fiftysix pages in respect of its Sunday editions. It was represented that if such a newspaper published six days editions of eight pages each and thus saved eight pages of its weekly quota, it should be allowed to add these eight pages to its Sunday edition, though the latter is formally registered as a separate newspaper.

Revised Order Amended

The Government of India have considered this request and have to-day issued a notification amending the revised Newspaper Control Order, so as to permit a daily newspaper to transfer the unused portion of its weekly quota not exceeding one-seventh part of such quota to its weekly edition when the latter is registered as a separate newspaper and is of the same class as the other editions.

It has already been announced that those newspapers which were being published on all days of the week during the twelve months ending April 30, 1942, but which have not registered their weekly edition as a separate newspaper, may effect the registration not later than June 30, 1942, if they desire to get the benefit accruing from such registration in respect of the number of pages allowed under the Newspaper Control Order.—*A. P.*

WOMEN'S DEFENCE LEAGUE

Local Bodies Formed In Mufussil

The work done so far by the Calcutta Women's Self-Defence League, which was formed as the result of the Calcutta Anti-Fascist Women's Convention, held on April 18 at the University Library Hall, is detailed in a statement issued to the press recently on behalf of the League.

Since its formation the League has made extensive preparations for, and has been undertaking tours in districts of Bengal and Assam with a view to setting up local Women's Self-Defence League. Such bodies have been formed in Jessore, Khulna Maheswarpasha, Bagerhat, Chinsurah, Hooghly and Chandernagore, as well as in various parts of Assam. The programme of work undertaken by the League is as follows:—

(1) To rouse in the people the united will to resistance. (2) To fight against panic, rumour and fifth column activity. (3) To co-operate to make civil defence work effectively; enlist first-aid workers, canteen workers, and wardens. (4) To ensure the comfort and welfare of refugees. (5) Help in evacuation of the civilian population; explain the need and help them to get the proper compensation; aid them in making arrangements to settle elsewhere and in smoothing out their hardships. (6) To help to establish grain shops with the assistance of District Boards, Corporations, or Government. (7) To form small bands of advanced women workers who know the art of self-defence, such as Jiu-jitsu, *lathi* play, etc., organise a women's self-protection corps, to protect themselves and their neighbours in times of trouble, as well as to aid guerilla fighters.

The Calcutta League has enlarged itself into a broad-based anti-Fascist front enlisting members from the Y. W. C. A., A. I. W. C. and other women's organisations. All women willing to co-operate in this united anti-Fascist front are cordially welcome and for further particulars should write to the convener at 2/1, Loudon Street.

Mrs. Ela Reid is the Convener of the League and the Executive Committee consists of the following:—

Jyotirmoyee Ganguly, Sakina Begum, Renu Chakravarty, Sudha Roy, Manikuntala Sen, Beatrice Tarnan (Y. W. C. A.), Nazimunnisa Ahmed, Aparna Sen (A. I. W. C.) and Phulrenu Dutt (I. W. R. S. S.).—*A. P.*

All About Air Raid Precautions

GOVERNMENT PLAN FOR MASS INOCULATION AND VACCINATION

Conference Held In Calcutta

A mass inoculation and vaccination campaign to safeguard the population against the incidence of epidemics following in the wake of air-raids, is to be initiated under the auspices of the Government of Bengal.

Steps are being taken to open inoculation and vaccination centres at the main hospitals and markets, at birth registration offices and first-aid posts and they are expected to be in full operation shortly. In addition, a number of doctors will visit factories and large offices for carrying out inoculation on the premises.

Stressing the necessity of taking such precaution by the individual and the community, the Hon'ble Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Minister for Public Health, in the course of a statement, says that in the conditions which may follow after an air-raid on Calcutta or its suburbs, even one or two cholera or small-pox cases which in ordinary times might be isolated may easily cause the spread of an epidemic. Any such outbreak would have most disastrous effect not only upon the health and happiness of thousands of families but also upon the production of vital war supplies from the Calcutta industrial area.

It is also well-known, he adds, the conditions in most mofussil areas are more favourable for infectious diseases than in Calcutta. Residents of the metropolis, who may contemplate voluntary exodus should, therefore, get themselves protected. The influx of evacuees from Burma into Calcutta is another important reason for such protection.

Mr. Basu expresses the hope that the public will act immediately and that the number of persons not so acting will not be so large as to make it necessary for the Government to take compulsory steps under the Epidemic Diseases Act. The ensurance of immunity is essential, he concludes.

* * * * *

Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government and Civil Defence Co-ordination, held a Conference in Calcutta on 22nd May, for the purpose of organizing measures for mass inoculation and vaccination on a voluntary basis.

The Conference was attended by Mr. E. W. Holland, Additional Secretary to the Government, Dr. B. Mukerji, Director of Public Health, Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation and Dr. M. U. Ahmed, Health Officer.

Certain decisions, it is learnt, were reached for combining the resources of the Government and the Corporation so that the work might be carried out as effectively as possible.

POWERS FOR LABOUR COMMISSIONER

A notification in the *Calcutta Gazette* states that the powers conferred upon the Provincial Government by sub-clause (*ix*) of clause (*c*) of sub-rule (2) of Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules shall, in respect of the engagement in the Calcutta Tramways Company, Ltd., of any employee or any class or classes of employees, be subject to the control of the Provincial Government, exercised by the Labour Commissioner, Bengal.

POWERS FOR IMPROVEMENT TRUST CHAIRMAN

The Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta has been authorised by the Government of Bengal under the Defence of India Rules to do any work on any land in the town and suburbs of Calcutta.

HOSTILE ACTIVITY

Reward For Information

Comilla, May 20

The District Magistrate of Tippera has issued the following notice :—

It is notified for information of the public that any one whether member of the public or of the regular force or rural police who may give prompt and authentic information of attempted hostile landings on the coast or anywhere, of any suspicious occurence whether it is flight of unidentified aircraft or the dropping of anything whatever from an aircraft or the appearance of assembly of sea borne craft of any kind in suspicious circumstances will be suitably rewarded by the District Magistrate. All such information is to be lodged to the nearest police station."—*U. P.*

COMPANY DOCUMENTS

Removal To Place Of Safety Permitted

New Delhi, May 23

By an amendment of the Defence of India Rules, it is announced that "the Central Government or the Provincial Government may, if it considers it necessary in the interests of public safety or the defence of British India so to do, by notified order declare the provisions of this Rule to apply to any local area specified in the order; and thereupon so long as the order remains in force, it shall be lawful notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Companies Act, 1913 :—

(A) For the Registrar to remove from any registration office situated within that area all or any of the documents connected with the registration of companies, keep them in such place of

safety as he may think fit, and suspend the inspection thereof and the grant of any certificate, certified copy of extract therefrom under sub-section (5) of section 248 of the said Act;

(B) For any company the registered office of which is situated in that area to remove from the registered office all or any of its Registers, Books of Account and other documents and keep them in such place of safety as the directors of the company may think fit?

Provided that any company removing any of its documents under this Rule shall, either before such removal or as soon as practicable thereafter, give notice of the removal to its members and to the registrar."—*Associated Press.*

ALLAYING PANIC AMONG WOMEN

The view that immediate steps should be taken to start propaganda amongst womenfolk of the city for the purpose of allaying panic among them under the present emergency conditions, was expressed by a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Bengal Women's Representative Committee held on 25th May at the Indian Museum. Mrs. Sarala Devi Chowdhurani presided.

The meeting resolved to help Indian military units posted in the city by providing them with amenities as far as possible.

By another resolution, the meeting emphasised the need for establishing contacts with the various organisations such as the Calcutta Corporation, hospitals, Canteens, relief associations, first-aid posts, supply departments etc., in order to render service for relieving the sufferings of the citizens both before and after an enemy air-raid.

The meeting also decided to form local Sub-Committees all over the province to work with similar aims and objects as those of the Bengal Women's Representative Committee.—*A. P.*

RUNNING OF RETAIL SHOPS: GOVERNMENT PLAN

The Government of Bengal, it is understood, have planned to train clerks to run retail shops in order to meet any emergency in Calcutta. A Special Officer has been appointed to see that the price control machinery of the Government functions properly and the various markets in Calcutta receive their supplies of foodstuffs and other necessary articles.—*United Press.*

SALE OF ESSENTIAL FOODSTUFF

Government's Revised Order

It will be recalled that on the 5th of May the Government of Bengal issued an order directing that no dealer may withhold from sale any of the essential foodstuffs as in the given schedule or refuse to furnish cash memos for the foodstuffs sold provided such cash memos are usually furnished to customers.

The order applies only to retail dealers and the obligation which the orders places upon the retail dealers is to sell not any quantity as may be demanded but only to sell to a customer his normal and immediate requirements.

The Government have on 21st May issued the following revised order to remove all doubt and to make the position clear:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (a) and (f) of sub-rule 2 of Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules which have been directed to be exercised by me by Notification No. 468 P., dated the 18th January, 1942, I hereby make the following order, namely:—

1. No retail dealer dealing in any of the commodities specified in the Schedule below shall withhold from sale any of these commodities to any customer in fulfilment of such customer's normal and immediate requirements or shall refuse to furnish cash memos or receipts for the commodities sold provided such receipts and cash memos are usually furnished by such dealer to customers.

2. Any retail dealers found guilty of contravening the provisions of this Order shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

The Schedule referred to above:—Wheat, flour, *atta*, salt, soft coke, sugar, kerosene oil, matches, mustard oil, *dals*, and cocoanut oil.

M. K. KRIPALANI.
Chief Controller of Prices, Bengal.

SAND-BAGS FOR BUSTEE PEOPLE

The following Press Note has been issued:—

With a view to facilitating the provision of sand bags filled with sand in *bustees* in Calcutta arrangements were made some time ago for the free distribution of silver sand in bustee areas. Forty-seven centres have been already opened for this purpose.

It has, however, been brought to the notice of Government that full advantage of this facility has not yet been taken by all the people living in *bustee* areas. This has presumably been due, in part, to the ignorance of the people about the usefulness of sand bags as a measure of defence against incendiary bombs and, in part to their inability or unwillingness to bear the cost of the sand bags.

Government have accordingly drawn up a scheme for the free distribution of sand as well as sand bags for people living in the *bustee* areas of the city. Arrangements have also been made for opening some more centres for the free distribution of sand. Every occupier of a hut in a *bustee* will be supplied with two sand bags properly filled with sand free of charge. Sand bags have been stocked for this purpose at the Information and Publicity Bureaux of the Corporation of Calcutta situated in the different municipal Wards of the city. The officers in charge of these Bureaux will arrange to fill up these bags with sand from the nearest available sand dumps owned by Government. *Bustee* dwellers are hereby advised, in their own interest to apply to the Corporation Information and Publicity Bureaux in their Wards for the free sand-filled bags. It is to be hoped that they will take the earliest possible opportunity of availing themselves of the facilities now offered them and try their best to make their homes safe against the ravages of incendiary bombs.

CIVIL DEFENCE DRIVE OPENS

The views that civil defence was people's own responsibility, and that no schemes of civil defence could succeed unless it was backed by intelligent interest, sympathy and active participation on the part of the people themselves, was expressed by the Hon. Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Minister for Civil Defence Co-ordination, inagurating the Civil Defence Drive at the University Institute Hall on 21st May. Mr. Hem Chandra Naskar, Mayor of Calcutta presided.

Declaring that Calcutta could consider herself to be fairly well prepared for emergency if it should come to the worst, Mr. Basu said that more could be done and more would be done if the people would face the possibilities of danger with a realistic attitude and a stout heart and in a spirit of co-operation with existing organisations. Such co-operation would strengthen their organisation a hundredfold and enable them to view the future with courage and determination. The time had now come when every man and woman and every household must be prepared and every citizen extend a helping hand to his neighbour.

Detailing the objects of the drive Mr. Basu said that they proposed during the drive to give special attention to the *bustee* areas in the city which were tenanted by people who were poor and without much education, people who were even unable to help themselves and who were not even accessible to usual methods of propaganda and instruction. During this campaign, the Minister continued, they proposed to hold meetings with the sardars and leaders of the *bustee* in order to get them interested in civil defence work and to ensure their active co-operation. The question of providing sufficient air-raid shelters for *bustee* dwellers in *pucca* houses in the neighbourhood had also been engaging the attention of the Central A. R. P. Committee as also of the Government. The Government had recently come to the decision that not only sand but sand bags also would be distributed free to the *bustee* dwellers in the city Steps would be taken during this campaign to implement this decision.

The Minister disclosed that steps were being taken by the government in other areas also to increase the number of *pucca* houses which might be available to the public during an air raid to be used as public shelters.

The Mayor of Calcutta in his speech referred to the war as no more an object of imagination or fancy. It had already reached the very doors of the country in the form of a terrible reality. He said that a part of the province had suffered from the claws of grim air attacks, while their sister province of Assam was entering into an ordeal of death and disaster. By inaugurating the campaign they wanted to create a practical interest in the mind of every citizen. The present war, he said, had been declared as a total war and as such it could be won only by the total and combined power of the whole nation. If the civil population was not prepared and disciplined to meet the embarrassing facts of hostile air attacks, death and destruction would create a havoc in the city. He urged his audience not to forget that the morale of Calcutta meant the morale of the whole province, but to carry on the normal work of the nation without any serious impairment of efficiency.

Several other speakers also addressed the gathering emphasising various aspects of the Civil Defence.

Meeting At Deshbandhu Park

An appeal to the citizens to sink their political and communal differences and stand up together to face the common peril was made by the Hon'ble Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu speaking at a public meeting organised at Deshbandhu Park on 21st May afternoon in furtherance of the Civil Defence drive.

Sj. Rajendra Dev who presided over the meeting explaining why he and his party were co-operating with the Government in the matter said that their aim was to serve their countrymen.

The meeting was followed by an A. R. P. demonstration.

Meetings held in Parks and Squares

On the third day of the Civil Defence Drive, 23rd May a series of meetings were held in parks and squares throughout Calcutta, the object being to carry the message of A. R. P. to as wide a public as possible, particularly to *bustee*-dwellers.

The meetings were addressed by influential men of the localities concerned, who emphasized that there was no room for political differences in matters connected with A. R. P. which were meant for the people's own protection.

The speakers dwelt on the elaborate arrangements that Government had made to protect people from that consequences of air bombing, explaining at the same time that the work was so vast that in order to tackle it satisfactorily public co-operation was urgently needed. They appealed to the residents of the city generally and to young men in particular, to join the different branches of the A. R. P. services in large numbers.

At one of the meetings held at Mahomed Ali Park, a demonstration was given by the workers of the Publicity Department of the Calcutta Corporation of the correct method of taking shelter and the use of stirrup pumps in dealing with incendiary bombs.

Appeal for more Volunteers

The aims and objects of the Civil Defence Drive were reiterated and appeals were made to the public to enrol themselves as Volunteers in the A. R. P. services by several speakers at a meeting held on 24th May afternoon at Mansatala Park, Kidderpore, when the campaign was brought to a close. Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma presided and there was a large attendance.

Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Minister, Civil Defence Co-ordination, Bengal, renewed his appeal for more volunteers for the A. R. P. services and concluded his speech with the following words.

"Calcutta and Bengal to-day, figure prominently in the thoughts of peoples of the Allied Nations and the eyes of all India are fixed upon them. It behoves them to play their part with such courage, determination and resourcefulness as will do credit to their great past and will also be an earnest of their still greater future."

A feature of the meeting was a demonstration by the Corporation Publicity Department of the different kinds of A. R. P. works.

DOCTORS DONATE BLOOD

Opening Of Blood Bank At Chittaranjan Seva Sadan

Fifteen doctors attached to the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan, led by Dr. Subodh Mitra, a leading Gynecologist, donated one by one their blood amounting to 200 c.c. each, when a centre of the Blood Bank was opened at the Institution on 21st May morning. A distinguished gathering which included the Hon. Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, Dr. B. C. Roy, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, and Dr. J. B. Grant, Director of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, was present.

The other donors were Dr. Swadesh Bose, Dr. Bibek Sen-Gupta, Dr. Sudhangsu Ghosh, Dr. Manick Maitra, Dr. Rabi Das, Dr. Debabrata Ghosh, Dr. Hemen Neogi, Dr. Amar Nag, Dr. Santi Ghoshal, Dr. Satyasadhan Chowdhury, Dr. Projen Ghosh, Dr. Sacchidananda Ghosh, Dr. Girija Chatterjee and Mr. Amitava Pramanick.

GARDEN REACH A. R. P.

A rally of the A. R. P. personnel of Garden Reach sub-area was held in the premises of Shamsia Zenana Madrassa on Wednesday, the 20th May, when demonstrations were given of A. R. P. work. Two items which aroused great interest were the use of stirrup pumps in dealing with a fire in a hut and the handling of a phosphorus toy bomb.

Saiyed Jalaluddin Hashemy, Deputy Speaker, Bengal Legislative Assembly, presided. He asked the public to co-operate with the A. R. P. organization.

EXODUS FROM SHILLONG

Unfounded Rumours Deprecated

Shillong, May 23

In a statement issued here, the Shillong Citizens' Protection Board refers to "certain vague and unfounded rumours" owing to which people are behaving as if their safety lies in evacuating the town. It is said, it adds, that Shillong is within bombing range of the enemy but those who leave on that account should consider whether they are not going to a place which is similarly within range and might equally be attacked

The statement also refers to the evacuation from this town and says that while in the opinion of the Board no occasion for evacuation has yet arisen, they will be prepared to help those who wish to leave. But no one who has a job to do, advises the Board, should leave on account of fright. People who lose their jobs or their living by running away will have only themselves to blame.—*U. P.*

CIVIL DEFENCE AT SILCHAR

Silchar, May 22

An order has been issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar directing the residents in the Municipal area of Silchar to dig slit trenches in every house.

A Central Defence Committee was formed at a largely-attended public meeting held in the premises of the Government High School, Rai Bahadur Hem Chandra Dutta presiding.

The function of the Committee will be to carry on civil defence work in the town.

CONGRESS MEDICAL MISSION

The Congress Medical Mission, consisting of two doctors, one compounder, one male nurse and four volunteers, has arrived here with medicine and medical appliances. They have already started relief work among the evacuees in co-operation with local Congress workers and the Marwari Relief Society.—*A. P.*

TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES IN SHILLONG

Shillong, May 23

In view of the passenger traffic both on the Shillong-Gauhati and the Shillong-Sylhet Roads, the Shillong Citizens' Protection Board in a meeting has requested the transport authorities to direct the transport companies to put more passenger vehicles on these roads either of their own or to be obtained on hire. Should the companies concerned be unable to do as requested it is recommended that owners of other public vehicles may be permitted to ply and allowed necessary supply of petrol.

The Board also recommends that buses running on the Cherra-Shillong and Shillong-Mawphlong Road be rationed enough petrol to enable them to run as many times as the present timings will allow.—*U. P.*

SANTI-SENAS IN ASSAM

Sibsagar, May 23

The need for organising Santi-Senas in every village for self-protection and self-sufficiency, was emphasised by Mr. G. N. Bardoloi, *ex*-Premier, Mr. Fakhruddin Ahmed, *ex*-Finance Minister, and Dr. Bhubaneswar Barooah, all members of the Assam Provincial Congress Emergency Sub-Committee, addressing a gathering of Congress-workers and Santi-Senas at the K. P. Memorial Hall.

The speakers emphasised the necessity of forming boards for the purpose of securing supplies of necessary foodstuffs under the present emergency conditions.

About two hundred persons of Sibsagar town have so far enlisted themselves as Santi-Senas under the Town Emergency Sub-Committee. Their ages range between 16 and 60.

Their functions include night-vigil, prevention of panic, and internal disorder, relief work and propaganda. They will be given instructions in fire-fighting and first-aid.—*A. P.*

A. R. P. IN SHILLONG

Instructions Regarding Motor Vehicles

Shillong, May 23.

Instructions to be carried out during an air-raid signal by motor and other vehicles are contained in a notification just issued here by the Controller of A. R. P. Services, Shillong.

All motor vehicles shall proceed, it is ordered, until they are able to leave the road to reach their destination whichever is nearer and shall halt there until the Raiders Passed signal be sounded.

All other vehicles shall draw off the road or to the extreme left and halt until the Raiders Passed signal is sounded. Bullocks, horses and other draught animals shall then be losed from any vehicles and shall be tied to a post or stake so that they cannot escape if frightened.

If the Air Raid Warning is received at night, all lights on stationery vehicles shall be extinguished until the Raiders Passed signal is received.

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

U. P. Arrangements For Accommodation

Arrangements for the accommodation of women and children evacuees from Bengal in case of emergency are being made in the United Provinces by the students of the provinces.

Mr. Ansar Harvani, President of the U. P. Students' Federation, who had gone to Calcutta, returned recently after a week's tour in Bengal during which he held consultations in this connection with some members of the Bengal Cabinet and Congress workers of the province.

It is proposed to open seven centres in different parts of the province where arrangements for the maintenance of war destitutes and the education of evacuee children will be made. The students from all the five universities of the province are being approached to offer their services as teachers to conduct these schools.

Prominent public men of the provinces are also being approached with a request to extend their support. A strong Representative Committee of non-party and non-political character is expected to be formed to look after these arrangements.—(*A. P.*)

WOMEN'S DRIVE IN U. P.

For Self-Protection And Self-Sufficiency

Allahabad, May 21.

U. P. is now knit up with women's organisations to carry out the programme of self-sufficiency and self-protection of the Congress.

At the meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee's Women's Sub-Committee it was decided to divide up the province into seven sectors each in charge of different members of the committee to carry out the programme.

Mrs. Kripalani of the Women's Sub-Committee of the A. I. C. C. has issued a circular in which she draws attention to the advance of the war upon India which increases the danger. She suggests that mass meetings of women should be organised in all the important towns urging upon women to conduct themselves with calm and courage at moments of distress. Various other ways are suggested for protection of women including physical culture classes and teaching of simple methods of self-protection against personal assaults.—*U. P.*

A. R. P. TRAINING FOR VOLUNTEERS

Lucknow, May 25.

Steps are being taken by the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee to train a cadre of about a thousand volunteers in the art of first-aid, carrying wounded on stretcher, fire fighting, house demolishing and air raid precautions. The work will be supervised by the Congress Qaumi Seva Board of the P. C. C.—*A. P.*

SHELTERS FOR FACTORY WORKERS

The question of slit trench accommodation for workers in factories is now being considered by the Government of Bengal.

The Chief Inspector of factories has requested the management of factories to supply him with details regarding the maximum number of workers employed by them at one time, number of workers for whom slit trenches and shelters have been provided and the number of those who are still to be provided with such accommodation. He has further enquired about the approximate area of any unused land in the vicinity of factories which could be utilised for trenches.

BENGAL COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

Summer Vacation Extended

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bengal states:—The summer vacation of all Government colleges for women and schools for boys and girls including madrasahs, Government Commercial Institute, Government School of Art and the Reformatory and Industrial Schools at Alipore, is extended up to June 30, 1942. All Government colleges for men will reopen as previously announced on June 15, 1942, except Chittagong College which re-opens on July 2, 1942.

CIVIL DEFENCE DRIVE

Corporation Bureau Activities

During the four days of the Drive from 21st May, to 24th May, 1942, the Corporation Bureau at 56, Sree Gopal Mallick Lane remained very active. Intensive door to door propaganda specially in the *Bustee* area was made. On the 21st May, a fairly well-attended meeting of the *Bustee Matabbars* was held at the Bureau yard at which Mr. R. S. Chakravarty an inhabitant of the locality presided.

On the 23rd May, a public meeting was held at the Indian Science Association Hall. Due to unavoidable absence of Mr. Jagannath Kolay, Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, Mr. H. N. Ghose, Fireparty Officer took the chair. Mr. R. S. Chakravarty and other speakers stressed the need for mental preparation, rules of conduct and virtue of endurance necessary both before and during air-raid, as well as about the character of dangers that may have to be faced.

The meeting concluded with practical demonstrations by Stirrup pump party, Fire party and Rescue party.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

WAR STRAIN

By

DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

EDITOR

Journal Of The American Medical Association

AND OF

"Hygeia": The Health Magazine

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that most American observers report that the morale of the British people is holding up well under the terrific strain of nightly bombing, and despite the fact that some American observers have reported that British psychiatrists do not see any considerable number of cases of nervous breakdowns resulting from the war, British physicians have recently held a meeting to discuss the special subject of war strain. They have reported experiences which indicate that, as might be expected, great numbers of people are actually breaking down under war conditions.

Dr. Henry L. Wilson indicated in his report that there had been five hundred victims of war strain seen in a first-aid post in air raid shelters in one borough. Moreover, he pointed out that in September, 1940, there was an immediate rise in cases of gastric ulcers and of perforations in people who had old gastric ulcers.

There were also many cases of mild anxiety states, not all of them due to war strain. Incidentally, he reported that a good many of the cases occurred in people who were apparently anxious to keep a stiff upper lip, and who were chiefly concerned about breaking down in the face of neighbours and friends, and so developed anxiety symptoms. Many of them were helped by simple, persuasive talks in which it was pointed out to them that they were by no means alone in experiencing strain and that there was nothing to be chagrined about in showing signs of worry.

Some cases of war strain occurred in people who had been used to regular religious service, but who had not had their religious ministrations due to war conditions. There was a rise in the number of cases of anxiety states following the succumbing of France. Many of these cases occurred in people who were trying desperately hard to pretend that events did not worry them. With this there arose a growth of suspicion so that every second person was pointed out as a member of the "fifth column."

It is reported that since the beginning of the intense air raids, the London Hospital had experienced five occasions when the first-aid post worked at its maximum, but the number of patients with hysterical and neurotic symptoms was smaller than had been expected.

There were, however, a number of people with sudden, hysterical paralysis and almost a loss of sensation resulting from fright. In these cases the use of sedatives brought about recovery.

Investigators reported thirty-five patients, known neurotics, who had been treated before the *blitzkrieg* began. Eight of these people had been evacuated or killed; four improved; two became worse, and seven kept on with their symptoms in the usual manner. One girl eighteen years old, who had been suffering from inability to eat because of a neurosis, improved as soon as the air raids started and began to eat regularly.

In a series of twenty-seven cases seen in one emergency medical shelter there were eleven women and sixteen men, of ages varying from 17 to 61, and ranging in occupations from professional men to domestics and labourers. Of the twenty-seven people, twenty had previously had a nervous disturbance.

The cases of simple terror were all in women who were shocked by explosion. All of these cleared up quickly. The usual line of treatment followed was the giving of sedatives and gradual withdrawal when a sense of security was re-established.

It requires a great deal of time to study and to determine just why certain people succumb to nerve strain, but obviously permanent cure depends on that kind of study.

LEPROSY IN CALCUTTA

While leper beggars in Calcutta and environs may number 1,000, the number of cases in the general population is at least ten times this figure." These findings are the result of a study of the leper problem, as given in the Annual Report for 1941, of the Bengal branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. The report relating to Calcutta runs as follows:

It has been felt desirable to obtain more information about leprosy and the spread of leprosy in the general population of Calcutta. The leprosy problem of Calcutta is not only that of leper beggars. One of the Assistant Leprosy Officers has collected as much information as possible about the cases of leprosy in the city. He has carried out personal investigation of nearly 1,000 of the leprosy cases attending leprosy clinics of Calcutta. The findings of his work so far indicate that while leper beggars in Calcutta and neighbourhood may number 1,000, the number of cases in the general population is probably at least ten times this figure, that a considerable number of the cases are infectious and that a considerable number of persons have acquired the disease in Calcutta."

The Bengal branch of the Association has also been doing good work by carrying out leprosy survey in different parts of Bengal as well as visits to Leprosy clinics in the Districts of Malda, Midnapore, Rangpore, Birbhum, Rajshahi and Bankura. For the training of Doctors, a special post-graduate course in leprosy is also held under the auspices of the Bengal branch.

ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL

Traffic Congestion In Indian Cities—I

[By A. S. Trollip, C.I.E., J.P., *Hon. Joint General Secretary, Safety First Association of India, and Chairman, Bombay Joint Town Planning Committee*]

THE causes of traffic congestion are the same the world over; but the number and extent of each cause naturally varies according to the habits of the people, the development of the town, and the types of vehicles used.

Traffic congestion costs the community time and money; and as this is a problem which grows more acute day by day, it is imperative that the authorities take the necessary steps at the initial stages.

Very few authorities understand even the general problem: the majority are sorely ignorant of the causes of traffic congestion and often add to the difficulties by unwittingly contributing to the congestion. The few who understand the general problem do not know how to act upon that knowledge, or if they know, the law prevents them from doing so.

Hitherto, in India, the two main obstacles to the solution of the traffic problem have been: (*a*) the excuse of the authorities that the cost is prohibitive, and (*b*) the opposition by the public to any curative measures, mainly due to ignorance of their value and their need for the benefit of the community.

It is the purpose of this article (1) to enumerate the causes of traffic congestion, (2) to propose a cure, and (3) to show that the cure is financially possible in any town.

The causes of traffic congestion fall under one or more of the following general causes:—

(*a*) *The Town Plan.*—The failure of the town planners to lay out the residential, commercial, recreational and industrial areas with a view to secure minimum expenditure of time and money for the journey of the inhabitants and for the transport of the goods they use, manufacture or distribute. Absence of zones, etc.

(*b*) *The Streets.*—Their inability to cope with the traffic needs of the present and development of the future.

(*c*) *The Traffic.*—The inefficient use of the streets by vehicles, pedestrians, animals, etc. Concentration of hours of work and entertainment.

(*d*) *The Regulation of Traffic.*—Inefficient regulation of traffic, resulting in congestion and accidents.

(*a*) *THE TOWN PLAN.*—If a town has definite and separate areas for each of the functions of life, *viz.*, living, working, playing, shopping, etc., connected by a suitable system of streets, so that the expenditure of transporting the workers and goods both as regards money and time is at its lowest, then traffic congestion will be minimised. This ideal can be approached only by the institution of a Master Plan in which the following eight elements are represented:—

(1) Streets: Strips of land dedicated to movement.
(2) Parks: Areas of land devoted to recreation.
(3) Sites for public buildings.
(4) Defined routes for public utilities.
(5) Public Reservations for an air field, athletic fields, fair grounds, or perhaps a forest reserve, etc.
(6) Zones.

and if the town is located on a river or a harbour;

(7) A bulkhead line beyond which an owner cannot fill the navigable water.
(8) A pierhead line beyond which piers cannot extend.

This work requires:

A Consulting Town Planner of mature experience to lay down the general lines on which the town should grow, change and stop growing;

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A Resident Town Planner who should detail the Master Plan by a series of codes to govern zoning, building bye-laws, etc., in conformity with the Master Plan;

A Planning Commission who should supervise the working of the Plan to improve the town and make it suitable for the future.

Before passing on to the next principal cause let me say that the world's experiences show that it is never too late to begin. What may have seemed impossible yesterday may be possible today!

The City of London was burnt in 1666. Notwithstanding Sir Christopher Wren's plan, it was rebuilt on the same street lines. Late in December, 1940, the City of London was burnt out again, but this time wiser counsels have prevailed and the City will be rebuilt on new street lines. The men who say 'IT CAN'T be done' are not capable of doing it. Let us hope that such men will not join the ranks of town planning.

Traffic congestion is costly—so costly, that the expense on major and minor alterations can always be justified even on financial grounds. We have the case of Kingsway, London, which cost £5,000,000; it has already paid for itself and is providing a substantial income. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, cost $16,000,000; it has, by increasing property value by more than $100,000,000 paid for itself more than six times over. Many similar illustrations could be cited.

(b) *THE STREETS.*—The basic cause of traffic congestion is that the towns have outgrown their streets. Most of to-day's towns were designed and constructed in pre-motor vehicle days and, since then, both the population and vehicular traffic have increased considerably.

Years ago, most people who came to business did so by rail, and then walked. To-day, some of these people own motor cars and use them to go to and from work. Commercial and industrial activity has also increased, and lorries and commercial vans have added to the stream of traffic.

Another factor that has rendered the streets inadequate is the increase in railway freight. It is impossible to give an estimate of the materials which are collected and taken to the railway stations and terminals, or distributed from them to their destinations, but it is believed to be considerable.

An important cause of congestion in traffic is the concentration of population in the towns. Towns have a great attraction and draw the population. In order to accommodate this increase in population within the limited space available, many-storey buildings are built to replace the single storey ones, *i.e.*, towns have grown upwards rather than outwards, and the consequence of this is that the original street system is not able to cope with the increased traffic.

Construction and Surface.—The construction of the street is a very important factor in the cause of congestion. Those who use the streets want to go from point to point, and in the orthodox layout of streets, which is based on the system of rectangles, it generally means going round two sides of the rectangle instead of by a diagonal, as is the case with the latest design of radial streets, thus putting more burden on the streets than is necessary.

The modern vehicle requires a radius of 25 to 30 feet in order to make an effective turn, and kerbs and other parts of street designs, which are badly radiused, necessitate turning traffic interfering with more than one lane of through traffic. This is espacially noticeable at street corners and at private carriage entrances and is an important point on which the architect can help in relieving traffic congestion.

A street that has a poor surface naturally retards speed and if it has a high camber it will naturally attract traffic to its centre and, therefore, limit the available width of the streets to about one traffic lane. It is exceedingly important to attract traffic to where it is wanted by a good surface and by a low camber. When this is done it has generally been found that slow traffic prefers the left of the road.

The preservation of the full width of the road is extremely important. Open drains force traffic to the centre of the road and so reduce speed. Lack of uniformity of width is also an important matter and is especially noticeable at bottle-necks and at bridges.

Encroachments and Obstructions.—The full width of the street is needed for the passage of pedestrians and vehicles. The following contribute to reducing the width of the street available for traffic :—

Loading and unloading of vehicles;
Street Furniture (*i.e.*, utilities) mostly capable of relief by the architect, *e.g.*, wall rosettes to eliminate poles;
Unregulated street opening (utilities);
Stall Boards—encroachments by petty merchants and under license;
Building operations.

Steep Hills.—Steep hills are also a cause of congestion. Vehicles and even motorists will avoid a steep hill wherever possible and, therefore, additional traffic is thrown on the surrounding streets.

(c) *THE TRAFFIC.*—Even if the street had ample capacity for the traffic demand there are the following elements which interfere with the free flow and, therefore, cause traffic congestion :—

(1) High peak loads due to common timing for industrial and commercial firms and public entertainments;
(2) Mixed traffic;
(3) The Tram Car;
(4) Pedestrian use of the road;
(5) Cruising taxis and gharries;
(6) Parking.

CALCUTTA POLICE BULLETIN

23rd May, 1942

On the 13th May, 1942, an unknown Bengali looking Mahomedan probably a soldier was found lying dead on the first floor of premises No. 10, Sukur Sarkar Lane. From the post mortem report it was found that the death was caused by strangulation. The identity of the deceased has not yet been established.

Any information leading to the detection of the murder may be communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Detective Department.

Each of these will be referred to briefly, for a knowledge of these is most necessary to the Architect or the Town Planner who is deputed to design or redesign streets suitable for traffic.

(1) *Peak Demands.*—The demand which traffic makes upon the street transportation system is not constant. The volume fluctuates from minute to minute, hour to hour, day to day and from season to season. On account of traffic congestion buses and trams show a tendency to bunch instead of distributing themselves at equal intervals. This tendency increases the density of traffic at different points and tends to cause a slowing down in the movement of entire service when the leading vehicle slows down. This train-like movement of vehicles is a hindrance to other vehicles at street crossings and makes it necessary for drivers to wait longer than is required. Every town experiences a peak load by the morning inrush from home to places of work and the evening out-rush from places of work to home. If this demand could be spread over a longer period, the congestion resulting from the peak demand would be reduced.

In Britain this matter is being given considerable attention and working hours are being spread in order to cope with the problem.

The first comprehensive scheme for staggering working hours in the London area, to avoid excessive traffic peaks, has been prepared by the London and South-Eastern Regional Board. In one factory area it was found that 8,815 workers were arriving in one half-hour, 22 in the previous half-hour, and 1,200 in the following half-hour.

In the London area 32 transport districts have been established, each comprising a number of factories with a group leader, whose duties are to encourage and arrange, in consultation with the firms, trade unions, and transport undertakings, the staggering of hours to ensure a uniform flow of workers' traffic at 15-minute intervals.

Some 700 factories have adopted the staggering of hours since the beginning of the war, and the new scheme is based on the experience gained Preliminary work is now in progress, and arrangements are expected to be complete in time for workers to reap the full benefit in the coming winter.

All towns have heavy traffic days. In Indian cities these are festival days. In some other towns they are dependent upon the habits of shoppers, the Saturday afternoon matinee, etc. In Bombay the institution of the Shops and Establishment Act has accentuated the evening peak.

When there is a proper understanding of where the peak load falls, the authorities and merchants may find it profitable to distribute the burden by some such method.

There is also a seasonal fluctuation in traffic demand. This is dependent upon the location of the city, types of business, the condition of the streets, summer time, etc.

Concentration of Business and Entertainment Houses – Business has remained concentrated in a particular area. The day population of a business area, such as the Fort or Ballard Estate, is high whereas the night population is small. I am unable to put forward any figures. This work of making surveys needs a very large number of people, and until those organisations which are dealing with theoretical statistics come in and help to reach some really practical conclusions, these problems must remain unsolved.

Apart from business, social activities draw people to a common centre, for example, the theatres, cinemas, sports, the large meeting halls, and so on. Most of these entertainments begin at about the same time and finish at about the same time, thus throwing an excessively heavy load on to the street systems and the public transport systems during certain hours.

(2) *Mixed Traffic*—The traffic stream frequently carries within itself elements which slow down its speed and, therefore, contribute to congestion

In a typical Indian city the following vehicles use the road,—

	Average speed.	Maximum speed.	Overall width.	Turning circle.
Motor Cars .	30 m. p. h.	60—80	up to 6′	30′—45′
Motor Lorries ...	20 ,,	30	,, 7½′	40′—45′
Motor Buses ...	20 ,,	30	,, 7½′	50′—60′
Tram Cars .	10 ,,	18	,, 7′	12′
Cycle ...	6 ,,	15	,, 2′	9′
Hack Victoria ...	6 ,,	10	,, 5½′	15′—25′
Bullock Carts ...	3 ,,	4	,, 5½′	15′—30′
Hand Carts	2 ,,	3	,, 2½′—3½′	—
Pedestrians ...	2½ ,,	3½	...	...

Each type of vehicle has its own characteristics viz :-

(a) Speed.

(b) Turning circle varying from 20 to 30 feet radius with the ordinary motor vehicles, to almost with cycles and hack victorias and hand-carts.

(c) Effect in visibility ahead and at corners depending upon its width, height and loading.

On a road with one type of vehicle, congestion is small, but with mixed traffic the problem is greater. Combination of vehicle characteristics plus variance of driver or rider make for many possibilities of accidents and congestion.

In dense traffic the slowest vehicle impedes and limits the speed of all other vehicles.

The wider and longer vehicle or load makes overtaking difficult and, therefore, hazardous.

The solution of this problem is difficult—two have been tried :—

(a) Making slow traffic use the left hand side of the road. A difficult regulation to enforce especially when the surface of the left of the road is not as smooth as the middle of the road, or the left of the road is obstructed with parked vehicles, pedestrians, etc.

(b) Confining slow traffic to minor streets.

(To be continued)

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CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS · A Digest

TRAMWAY STRIKE ENDS

The management and the employees on strike having agreed to leave the dispute in the hands of the government for decision, the three-day-old strike of the Tramwaymen was called off on the evening of the 22nd and the service was resumed in all sections from 8 a.m. on Saturday, the 23rd May.

A meeting of the Tramway workers was held at the University Institute on 22nd evening and was addressed by Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier, and Ministers Hon'ble Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee and Nawab Bahadur of Dacca. The latter, it was announced at the meeting, had taken charge of the Labour portfolio on that day from Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Hashem Ali Khan who has fallen ill.

The strikers were assured that the four dismissed men would be reinstated and that every employee, whether member of the Provident Fund or not, would receive 2 months' salary in advance along with their next pay.

Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, President, Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress has issued the following statement regarding the tramway strike :—

"I had a discussion with Mr A. Hughes, I.C.S., Labour Commissioner to the Government of Bengal, who was dealing with the tramwaymen's strike, and whose terms of settlement have been rejected by the strikers. I have requested Mr. Hughes and he has agreed, to get certain facts and figures from the tramway authorities. These relate to the Reserve Fund of the Tramways Company as it has accumulated during the last ten years and the dividends paid to the share-holders during the same period and the profit and loss account. I understand the company has paid a dividend of 5½ per cent. after the war, and was giving a dividend of 8 per cent. before the war. The accurate figures are necessary to ascertain if the Company is in a position to pay bonus to the men and if so, if the divided for six months' pay as bonus is reasonable. I have suggested that even on the known facts and figures the Company should agree to pay one month's pay as bonus and the strike should be called off immediately on the promise forthcoming. As to the other demands of the men some have been conceded in part by the Company.

Workers' Demands—The main demands are :- (1) A war dearness allowance of 25 per cent. of pay (The Company has agreed to increase the dearness allowance of Rs. 5 for all staff upto a pay of Rs. 200 per month); (2) a bonus equal to 6 months' pay (The Company has agreed to prepare a definite scheme to reward tramway employees for service rendered during the present crisis, and that will depend on the profits earned by the Company); (3) a revision of the scales of pay (The Company does not consider that this is justified, having regard to the grade system they have introduced with incremental scales for each grade, from 1939); (4) the grant of a liberal leave allowance (The Company has undertaken to improve the Leave Rules of the traffic staff); (5) reinstatement of 8 men dismissed (The Company has reinstated 4 men, and the cases of the other men are being considered by the Labour Commissioner who has the power to reinstate them).

Dearness Allowance—As regards the dearness allowance my suggestion is that Mr. Hughes should fix it after he has got the figures regarding Reserve Fund, etc., from the Company. As regards the question of bonus it should be paid on the basis of profit earned. As regards revision of the scale of pay, if automatic grade promotion does not exist, it should be introduced. At present I am told the men have no holidays except Sundays. I suggest that they should get the gazetted holidays. As regards leave, I would suggest 15 days' casual and 15 days' privilege leave, including medical leave, after a man had been made permanent.

As regards Provident Fund the men feel that the money is not safe, and they want that 90 per cent. of their Provident Fund money should be refunded. Their apprehension has, I think, no basis. The Provident Fund of the employees of the company is invested in Government securities. This is, under the circumstances, the safest investment. There will be no Provident Fund if 90 per cent. of the money is withdrawn, and I believe this will not be legal either so long as the fund is there. The company has agreed to advance loans on Provident Fund and they have already granted such loans. They are prepared to make a further advance of two months' pay from the Provident Fund, which will not have to be repaid till after the end of the war. The company had agreed to make its contribution to the Provident Fund equal to that of the men with effect from 1940. This would increase the Provident Fund balances by Rs. 80,000. I consider that the position in regard to the Provident Fund is satisfactory and the men need not be more alarmed about it for the war than employees in other services.

Pending consideration of these and other matters the strike should be called off immediately on the promise of payment of one month's pay as bonus."

SIR ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE

DEATH ANNIVERSARY

A short but impressive memorial service was held on the morning of 25th May at the foot of the statue of Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee at the crossing of Chittaranjan Avenue and Bentink Street in connection with the celebration of the 18th Death Anniversary of the great man. Mr. Justice Roopendracoomar Mitter led the prayer, in which a large gathering including many prominent person joined.

The statue of Sir Ashutosh was garlanded and its pedestal was decorated with white lilies and green foilage. A pandal was erected for the occasion. The function commenced with a Sanskrit song composed by Pandit Asoknath Sastri.

In leading the prayer Mr. Justice Mitter said that Sir Asutosh was glory not only of Bengal but of India. Let his ideals inspire his countrymen and the example of his life and character serve as a beacon light to them.

Among those present were Rai Bahadur Khagendranath Mitra, Dr. S. K. Gupta, Dr. Bamandas Mukherjee, Principal Allan Cameron, Prof. L. P. Nowgy, Prof. Satish Chandra Ghosh, Mr. J. Chakrabarti, Mr. Ramaprasad Mookerjee, Dr. P. Ghosh, Mr. D. C. Ghosh, Mr. A. C. Kharkoon, Mr. Sailendranath Mitra, Prof. Hari Charan Ghosh and Pandit Asoknath Shastri.

In the afternoon the 18th Death Anniversary of Sir Ashutosh was celebrated at the Darbhanga Buildings of the Calcutta University.

The marble bust of Sir Asutosh was tastefully decorated with white lotus. The Vice-Chancellor according to the custom every year, placed a wreath over the bust. The fuction opened with *Mangalacharanam* by Prof. Asokenath Sastri. It was followed by songs.

Dr. Bidhan Ch. Roy, Vice-Chancellor, offered his homage by saying that with his life blood, Sir Asutosh had made the Calcutta University what it was to-day. There was hardly a moment in his life when the thought of the University did leave him. Men used to say, not without truth, that Sir Asutosh was the Calcutta University and Calcutta University was Sir Asutosh.

Eighteen years had crept by since he had been snatched away from the midst of his countrymen. But had Bengal always succeeded in upholding his great ideal? There was, no doubt still to-day, some among his colleagues in the University who sought to keep the tradition alive.

An ideal university, according to this great dreamer and organiser, should be something more than a centre of education; its real function was to produce men and women who rising above the petty and sordid in life would dedicate themselves to the service of the nation and humanity.

This marble bust which they had so lovingly decorated to-day was but a transient memorial; the most imposing monument, Dr. Roy felt, which the alumni of the Calcutta University could raise in his honour was to bring about the accomplishment of what Sir Asutosh had dreamt of and striven for.

The function over, *Lila Kirton* was sung by Sj. Navadwip Brajabasi with Rai Bahadur Prof. Khagendranath Mitra and Dr. Indu Bhusan Bose.

VITAL STATISTICS

(I)

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 16th May, 1942.

City Of Calcutta (Town And Suburbs)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 327 against 357 and 367 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 584. The general death-rate of the week was 14.9 per mille against 29.4 the mean of the last five years.

Town (*Wards* 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 16th May, 1942, was 278 against 300 and 309 in the two preceding weeks. There were 10 deaths from cholera, against 23 and 23 in the two preceding weeks. There was 1 death from small-pox during the week against 1 in the previous week. There was no deaths from influenza against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 24 and 38 respectively against 31 and 41 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 14.5 per mille per annum.

There were 18 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 13.5.

There were 46 deaths from respiratory diseases against 46 in the previous week.

There were 41 deaths from tuberculosis against 34 in the previous week.

There were 39 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (*Wards* 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 49 against 57 and 58 in the two preceding weeks. Of these nil was from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 5 from fevers, 11 from bowel-complaints and 12 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 17.9 per mille.

There were 5 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 16.1.

There were 7 deaths from tuberculosis against 12 in the previous week.

There were 4 deaths of infants under one year.

(II)

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 23rd May, 1942

City Of Calcutta (Town & Suburbs)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 417 against 327 and 357 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 235. The general death-rate of the week was 19·1 per mille against 26·8 the mean of the last five years.

Town : (*Wards* 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 23rd May, 1942, was 353 against 278 and 300 in the two preceding weeks. There were 8 deaths from cholera, against 10 and 23 in the two preceding weeks. There was no death from small-pox during the week against 1 in the previous week. There was 1 death from influenza against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 40 and 54 respectively against 24 and 38 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 18·4 per mille per annum.

There were 27 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 16·9.

There were 49 deaths from respiratory diseases against 46 in the previous week.

There were 38 deaths from tuberculosis against 41 in the previous week.

There were 52 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (*Wards* 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 64 against 49 and 57 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 1 was from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 1 from fevers, 10 from bowel-complaints and 13 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 23·4 per mille.

There were 6 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 21·2.

There were 8 deaths from tuberculosis against 7 in the previous week.

There were 13 deaths of infants under one year.

CORPORATION NOTICES

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. III Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 3rd June, 1942, up to 2 p.m. :—

19. General (inside) repairs to the office rooms at 1st floor in Hogg Building.—Rs. 668, dated 27th May, 1942, (1 month).

20. Addition and alteration to the existing counter in the Pay Section, of the Treasury Department in Central Municipal Office Buildings—Rs. 149, dated 27th May, 1942, (21 days).

21. Repairs to iron gates and iron railings at Cattle and Buffalo sheds in Live Stock Yard.—Rs. 95, dated 4th February, 1942, (15 days).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the tender and agreement form for piece works is to be read as "3 days' notice."

A. F. NABI BAKSH,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office.
The 27th May, 1942

Auction Sale.

The following will be put up for sale in public auction to be held on Wednesday, the 3rd June, 1942, at the office of the Engineering Supervisor, Manicktala, at 109, Narikeldanga Main Road, at 4 p.m. The successful bidder or bidders shall have to deposit the entire money immediately after fall of hammer and to cut down and remove the tree or trees within 10 days at his or their own cost, failing which, the money will be lapsed and fresh auction will be arranged. He or they shall have to remain responsible for any loss or damage that may be caused to any property or person while felling and removing the tree or trees.

(1) Trunk of a small dead Mahogany tree standing on the south flank of Narikeldanga Main Road near the Railway Colony.
(2) Trunk of a Mahogany tree in Raja Rajendralal Mitra Road.
(3) A very small tree in dangerous position on the south flank of Narikeldanga Main Road near Railway Colony.

B. P. RAY,
Engineering Supervisor, Maniktala.

109, Narikeldanga Main Rd.
The 20th May, 1942.

Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme.

Re : Filling up of pot holes in Bamunia Sluice of Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme.

Quotations in sealed covers superscribed as above are invited for the above work and will be received by the undersigned upto 2 p.m. of Tuesday, the 2nd June, 1942.

Intending tenderers are expected to see the site of the work and to asertain any other particulars needed by them in this connection from the office of the undersigned on any working day during office hours before submitting their quotations. The successful tenderer will have to pay a cash security of Rs. 50 in the Corporation Treasury through this department before taking up the work in hand which must be completed within 30 days from the date of receipt of the work order.

A. N. BANERJEE.
Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office.
The 25th May, 1942

Drain Land Closed

Notice is hereby given for information of the public that in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Corporation at their meeting held on the 24th July, 1940, in exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 252 (1) (b) of the Calcutta Municipal Act (B. C. III of 1923), the triangular strip of drain land at the south-west corner of premises No. 76, Broad Street, measuring 20 s.ft. in Ward No. 21, delineated in the map or plan prepared in this behalf and thereon coloured green, has been permanently closed with effect from the date of Corporation resolution noted above.

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office.
The 30th May, 1942

Workshop Apprenticeship Examination

Applications are invited for permission to sit for the Competitive Examination to be held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 13th June, 1942, at 2 p.m. for admission of 10 Apprentices to the Corporation Workshops at Entally. The applicant must have passed the Matriculation Examination, obtaining 50 per cent. marks in Mathematics or Mechanics. The age of the candidates should not be less than 15 years or more than 19 years on the 1st of July, 1942. The candidates should submit their applications to the Chief Engineer, Corporation of Calcutta, in the prescribed forms along with their mark sheets before the 31st May, 1942. Printed application forms may be had from the Keeper of Records at 5, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road, Calcutta, at Rs. 2 per copy. Certificates will have to be shown at the time of examination.

The candidates will be tested for physical fitness before admission to the Competitive Examination. The health examination will be held on the 1st to 6th June, 1942, by the Corporation Health Officer. For that purpose, the candidates should first appear before the Manager, Entally Workshops (3, Convent Road, Entally) with two copies of their photographs (passport size, unmounted) for proper identification. They will thence be sent to the respective Corporation Medical Officer with a card for health examination.

Details regarding stipend etc., may be had from the office of the Chief Engineer, Calcutta Corporation.

B. N. DEY,
Chief Engineer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 1st May, 1942.

Grants To Almshouses etc.

NOTICE

Applications for grant to Almshouses and Charitable institutions (with and without educational branches) for the year 1942-43 under Section 477 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, should be made on or before Friday, the 26th June, 1942. Forms of applications can be obtained from the office of the Secretary to the Corporation.

In the case of institutions, previously in receipt of grants from the Corporation, the application should be renewed in the prescribed form.

Applications which are not submitted within the prescribed time or which do not contain the required particulars or are not supported by the necessary documents, may not be considered at all.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 23rd May, 1942.

Application for Exemption Etc.

NOTICE

Applications for partial or total exemption from the payment of the consolidated rate for the year 1942-43 under Section 126 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, in respect of premises which are wholly and exclusively used for purposes of public worship or public charity should be made on or before Friday, the 26th June, 1942. Forms of application can be obtained from the office of the undersigned.

Owners or administrators of premises previously exempted should also apply if they desire the exemption to continue during the current year.

Applications for exemption may not be considered at all unless the directions as above are complied with.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office
The 23rd May, 1942.

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CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with **Yellow** numbers on a **Black** badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have **Rectangular** brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. **No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.**

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

G. C. WOODWARD,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

Health should not be made to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers

Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing means health and longevity

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Curry Beef ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Sirloin „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Suet (Kidney) —	1 4 0			
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Molted „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...				
Heart each	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Oxtails each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Shinbones each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0		
Skrits each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Kindney per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	0 10 0	0 12 0		

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Lion „ —	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder „ ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter „ ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb.	0 8 0			
Other portion per lb. —	0 12 0			

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
MUTTON.				
Chops per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Breast „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Leg „ ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb. ...		0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Kidneys each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart „ ...	0 2 0	0 4 0		
Liver „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Brain „ ...		0 2 0		
Tongue „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 6		
Trotters „ ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each —	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each —	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer ...	1 0 0	1 2 0		
Goat and Kid meat ...		0 10 0		



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Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz. —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb. ..	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloe per lb. ...	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. —	0 12 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb. —	1 8 0	3 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen —	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer —	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Luncheon „ „ ...	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork „ —	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen ...	1 8 0	

DRY FISH	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer —	1 4 0	1 8 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer ...	1 0 0	2 4 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Bhetkee „ —	0 12 0	1 8 0
Maldine „ ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. large per „ ...	2 8 0	4 0 0
Bali chau per seer —	3 0 0	3 8 0
Papadums per 100 ...	0 8 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 8	1 8 0
Dry Prawns per seer —	2 0 0	2 8 0

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Reserve Fund	...	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	...	£ 1,000,000

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
POULTRY.		
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Chicken (Broth) ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Capon ,, ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do (roasting) ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turkey Cock ,, ...	10 0 0	14 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 15 0	1 0 0
Do. Special ...		
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 3 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snipes ,, ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ,, ...	4 8 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	3 0 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...		
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Ground per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Artipeach per seer ...		
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle. ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Country per bundle	0 4 0	0 5 0
Bean Country per seer ...		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...		
Do. Country ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...		0 3 0
Do. per seer ...	0 0 0	0 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)		
Cauliflower, Beneres each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,		
Do. Darjeeling ,,		
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cucumber per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 3 0
Ginger ,, ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 5 0	0 4 0
Turmaric ...		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...		
Knol khol Country each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each ...		
Lettuce per score ...	0 5 0	
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. ,, white ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur per seer		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Hazaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 4 0	
Do. Country ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer		
Do. New per seer ...		
Do. (Old) Nainital ...	0 2 0	
Do. (Hill) (Old) ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...	0 4 0	
Do. Shillong ...		
Robob each ...		
Pulbul per seer ...	0 2 6	
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 0 6	0 1 0
Do. Country per score	0 2 6	0 5 0
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Squash per seer ...	0 5 0	
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.		1 0 0
Do. Ranchi per seer		0 12 0
Do. Country ,,	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,		
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer ...		
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 1 0	0 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRESH FRUITS.		
Apples (Cooking) per doz.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. S. Africa 3—5 ...		
Do. Kulu per doz. ...	3 0 0	6 0 0
Do. Nanital ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 4 to 5	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 2—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. King David ...		
Do. Jonathan ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 3—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious 3—4 ...		
Amra per score ...		
Bael Fruit each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	3 0 0	3 8 0
Black Berry per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Coconut each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Country Apples 4 to 6 ...	1 0 0	
Goosebery per seer ...		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Kabul per box (large)		
Do. California per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Grape Fruit each ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Java ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. (Country) per doz	0 12 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Khubanee ,, ...		
Do. (large) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Lemon (English) per doz.		
Lichees per 100 (Mozafferpur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Locket per score ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Monkey Lichees per 100 ...		
M. Melon Jaunpur ...		
Mask Melon per seer ...		
Mask Melon ,, (Lucknow)		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.	6 0 0	8 0 0
Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz.	3 0 0	5 0 0
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Faslie ...		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhash 6 to 8	1 0 0	
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Country per 1 0...		
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Madras per doz....	2 0 0	
Do. Lilam 2—6 ...	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz. ...		
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mosomi 6—6 ...	1 0 0	
Poona ,, ...		
Bombay ,, per doz ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Oranges Sikkim ...		
Do. Bombay 12—16 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Darjeeling 12—16	1 0 0	
Do. Malta per doz. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE BIKMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.
14, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta
CURRENT ACCOUNT:—[illegible]
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at [illegible] per cent. p.a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at [illegible] per cent. p.a.
LOANS granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.
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BANKERS' UNION LIMITED
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TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS.

Post Box: 106. Phone: Cal. 1259.
CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.
Head Office:—8, Canning Street, Calcutta
Branches at Important Trade Centres in Bengal and Bihar
Our Specialities—We have arranged Safe-Custody in Branches far off from Danger-Zone. We undertake charge of collection of House-Rent, interest on loans, mortgages, bills, drafts, cheques and hundies Etc. We help in Paying Insurance premiums, Municipal Taxes, Electric and Telephone Bills.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peanut per seer ...		
Pineapple Country each ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Singapore „ ...		
Do. Ceylon „ ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do, Tijpur „ ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Kalimpong „ ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Plantain Champa Buneh ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Martaban „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritsagar „ ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul „ ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ramchi each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. Country „ ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do, Country per score ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
„ Kandahar ...	1 0	1 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...		
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Prunes Fresh per doz. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)		
Do, Liby do. ...		
Do. Delmonta do. ...		
Calasia do. ...		
Pears Cashmere 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Do. (Cooking) ...		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb ...		
Do. Cashmere ...		
Peaches America dry p. lb		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peaches Peshwar 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	1 0 0	
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	
Do. Muscatal loose per lb. ...		
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Apple per score ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Sofata 12—15 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz,	3 0 0	3 8 0
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz (Orange)	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Country per score ...		
Surdah Quetta per seer		
Tamarind per score ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Water melon Country each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Goalund ...		
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Water fruit per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
DRY-FRUITS		
Apples Ring per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. „ 1 lb. packet ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Almond salted (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Almond English (large) per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0
Almond Kabul per lb: ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Apricots dry with seed per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Apricots dry without seed per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Alobokhara per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Brazilnuts per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Chilgooja per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cocoanut dry per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Currants Australian per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Chestnut per lb, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 6 0	0 8 0
Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 1 0	1 12 0
Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Khurma per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Pears dry per lb. ...	1 14 0	2 0 0
Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	1 14 0	2 0 0
Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0

When you stop advertising, this is what you say in effect:

"We hereby notify everybody that we do not expect to do business any more."

Municipal orders do not wait. All the 12 months, the municipalities are buying equipment and supplies and the "Gazette" advertisement will bring you results just as well as it will in March.

Keep up your advertising every month in the year if you expect to do business all the year around.

VALUE FOR MONEY
KEVENTER'S BUTTER AT STALL Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From Rs	From A.P.	To Rs	To A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)				
Pista Salted unshelled per lb.	3	0 0	3	8 0
Do. Salted shelled per lb.	2	8 0	3	0 0
Prunes dry per lb.				
Raisin 1 lb. per packet	0	10 0	0	12 0
Do. (red) per lb.	0	4 0	0	8 0
Do. Sultana per lb.	0	8 0	0	10 0
Do. Do. 1 lb. packet	0	12 0	1	0 0
Do. Table 1 lb. packet	1	0 0	1	4 0
Do. American 1 packet	0	12 0	1	0 0
Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet	0	12 0	1	0 0
Walnut shelled per lb.	0	8 0	0	12 0
Do. unshelled per lb.	1	0 0	1	4 0
BUTTER, Et.				
Aligarh Butter per lb.	1	2 0	1	4 0
Bombay	1	0 0	1	2 0
Dinapur	0	11 0	0	12 0
Butter per cake ...	0	14 0	1	0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...	2	4 0	2	8 0
Ghee per seer ...	1	8 0	1	12 0
MILK AND CREAM				
Pure Cow's milk fresh per seer	0	4 0		
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	1	4 0		
FISH.				
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	0	14 0	1	0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ..	1	8 0	1	12 0
Do. (salt-water) ,, ...	1	0 0	1	4 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	1	12 0	2	8 0
Cutla per seer ...	0	9 0	0	10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0	10 0	0	12 0
Rohi per seer ...	0	9 0	0	10 0
Do. (Cut Pieces) ...	0	10 0	0	12 0
Hilsa each (Padma) ...	0	10 0	0	12 0
Crab per pot of 4 ...	0	3 0	0	6 0
Mango fish with roe ...				
Do. without roe 4—12 ...	1	0 0		
Mullet per seer ...	0	10 0	0	12 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (cut pieces) ...	0	14 0	1	0 0
Pomfret per seer ...	1	4 0	1	8 0
Prawns per seer (small)	0	8 0	0	10 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0	14 0	1	0 0
Lobster ...	0	10 0	0	12 0
Sea fish ..	0	12 0	1	4 0
Other fish ...	0	12 0	1	8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.				
Brand (White or Brown) 2 lb. each ...	0	5 0		
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0	2 6	0	3 0
Do. do. ½ lb ,, ...	0	1 3	0	2 0
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0	1 0	0	1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0	4 0		
Milk Roll	0	1 3		

ARTICLES.	From Rs.	From A.P.	To Rs.	To A.P.
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)				
Dinner Roll ,, ...	0	0 6		
Cheese Bandel each ..	0	1 9	0	2 0
Do. Dacca per lb.			1	0 0
Do. Edam ,, .	1	8 0		
Do. Overland ,, ...				
Do Cheddarn ,, .	1	12 0		
Preserved, mixed, per lb. ..	0	5 0		
Do. unmixed, ,, .			0	5 0
Guava cheese per lb. .	0	5 0		
Kraft cheese per lb. ...	2	8 0		
FLOUR.				
Californian flour No. 1 per seer	0	4 0		
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.				
Californian flour No. 2 per seer —			0	5 0
Country flour per seer	0	6 0		
Atta D.				
Sujee			0	6 0
RICE				
Deshi coarse per md. .				
Do. per seer ..				
Patna 1st quality per md.	7	0 0	7	8 0
Do. per seer ..	0	2 6	0	3 0
Do. coarse per md. ...				
Do. per seer ...				
Banktoolsi manja per md.	7	4 0	7	8 0
Do. per seer ...	0	3 0	0	3 3
Chinisakkar per md. ...	8	0 0	9	0 0
Do. per seer ...	0	3 6	0	4 0
Kabul rice per seer —	0	7 0	0	9 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...				
Golab Soru Rice —	0	4 0	0	5 0
SUGAR				
Cawnpore Sugar per seer			0	5 9
Crystal	0	5 6		
DAL Etc.				
Arahar per seer ...	0	3 0	0	3 3
Channa ,, —			0	2 6
Khari Masoor ,, —			0	3 0
Mung (haree) ,, ..			0	3 0
Mung (sona) ,, ...	0	4 0	0	5 0
Salt ,, ...			0	1 7½
Cocogem—				
1 lb. tin .	0	12 0		
2 lb. ,, ...	1	4 0		
6 lb. ,, ...	3	12 0		
Cocoanut Oil per seer ..	0	7 0	0	7 6
Castor Oil ,, ..	0	8 0	0	9 0
Mustard Oil (Mill) ...	0	7 6	0	8 0
,, ,, (Ghani) ...	0	9 0	0	10 0
KEROSENE OIL				
Chester per case ...				
Snowflake ,, ...				
Monkey Brand per tin ...				
"Victoria"—"Swan" per 4-I. G. tin —				
Do. 4-I. G. Bulk (White)			4	3 0
"Rising Sun"—"Chukker" per 4-I. G. tin ...			5	4 0
Do. per 4-I. G. Bulk ...			4	5 0

ARTICLES.	From Rs.	From A.P.	To Rs.	To A.P.
KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)				
Elephant Brand Tin				
Do. ,, Bulk (Red)			3	12 0
Do. ,, Small ...				
Owl ,, Tin ...				
White Rose per tin				
Water Lily ,, ...				
Kerosene Oil (superior) per bottle of 26 oz. ..			0	2 0
All Oil with tin is higher by As. 12-6				
COAL AND COKE				
Domestic Coal (retail) per md.	1	4 0		
Domestic Coke (whole sale) at the Depot ...	1	2 0		
Soft Coke per md.	1	3 0	1	4 0
CONFECTIONERY				
Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	0	12 0	1	0 0
Plum Cake ,, ...	0	12 0	1	0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb. ...	1	8 0	2	12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb. —	1	12 0	2	8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb. —	1	4 0	1	8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet ...	0	1 6	1	0 0
Milk Chocolates slab ...				
Assorted Chocolates per lb. — ...	1	8 0	2	8 0
Short Bread per lb. ..	1	4 0	4	8 0
English Sweet, Assorted per lb.	0	12 0	2	0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb	1	8 0	2	0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins	1	6 0	1	12 0
,, 2 ,,	2	4 0	4	0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.				
Glaxo — ...	1	12 0		
Assorted Creams	2	0 0	2	4 0
Golden Puffs ...	2	2 0		
Barley Sugar (English) per lb.	1	0 0		
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb. ..	0	4 0		
Assorted Patties per doz.	0	12 0	1	8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2	4 0	2	4 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.				
Marie 1 lb. tin ...	2	8 0		
Nice 1 lb. tin —	2	10 0		
Petit Beurre 1 lb. tin ..	2	10 0		

BRITANNIA

	1 lb. Tin. Rs.	A.	P.	2 lb. tin. Rs.	A.	P.
Cheese	0	14	0	1	8	0
Gem	0	10	6	1	0	6
Gem Iced	0	13	6	1	6	0
Ginger Nut	1	5	0	2	1	0
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0	11	9	1	3	6
Marie	1	2	0	1	12	0
Milk	1	1	0	1	8	0
Mixed (House-hold)	1	1	0	1	12	6
Nice	1	5	0	2	1	0

N. B. Prices vary according to supplies.

B N D S
BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 13 0	1 3 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin.	1 12 0 per tin	15% price up.
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...	2 12 0	5 5 0
Cow & Gate Rusks ...	1 8 0	
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin	0 4 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin ...	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 3 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk Powder No. 1 per bot. ..	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Pepperments per lb.	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Dereszke per tin of 50 ...	1 8 0	
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin of 50	1 2 0	
" " (magnum)	1 2 0	
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 6 3
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 2 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb	10 8 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Spencer's "Doretto" ... Do. "Planters" per 50 ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...		1 12 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 12 0	0 13 0
Black & White tin of 50	1 10 0	
Craven A tin of 50 —	1 10 0	
OILMAN'S STORES.		
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do. .	1 8 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt. .	1 6 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 2 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do. do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Do. 2nd quality Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 0 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 14 0	
Red Ensign Coffee " ...	1 6 0	
Cocoa ½ lbs ...	1 2 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz. ...	1 1 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 lbs. ...	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 " ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 " ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 " ..	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 " ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin	0 9 0	
Do. ½ lb. —		
Mustard ½ " ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott. ...	1 15 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	1 4 0	1 10 0
Sausages English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin	0 14 0	
Soups, Assorted "	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott. ..	1 12 0	
Isinglass per pkt.	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag ... —	1 15 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 6 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin ...	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	2 4 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt. ...	1 12 0	1 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb per tin —	2 12 0	
C. & V. Vinepar per bottle	1 12 0	
Radgate or Nickson Ham per lb.	2 8 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb. ...	2 8 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin ..	1 12 0	
Morton's Eagle Brand Scotch Roller Oats 2 lb. tin	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 9 0	
Chamois Leather large ...	2 8 0	
Hare Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 6 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	
Bisurated Magnesis, medium	0 7 0	2 2 0
Silberman's Embrocation	2 4 0	
Zam-Buk	1 12 0	0 14 0
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	0 8 0	
Oriental Balm —	0 4 0	1 0 0
Sloan's Liniment —	0 15 6	
Kruschen Salt —	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) "	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of Foreign articles are liable to fluctuate without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War.

Tea Merchants
Head Office:
11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
(Phone: B. B. 2991)
Rangoon Branch:
238, Fraser Stree , Rangoon.

BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF
TOSH'S TEA
A. TOSH & SONS
Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24
(Phone: Cal. 4122)

Tea Merchants
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(Phone: Cal. 1381)
153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal.
(*Opp. Sealdah Stn.*)

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE HERE

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Balam (Coarse) ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Do. (Medium) ...	0 3 0	
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Do. (Kora) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Atap) ...	0 3 6	0 3 6
Kamini (Do.) ...	0 3 3	0 4 0
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	0 4 0	
Gelap Khas (Do.) ...		0 4 0
Dudkhani ...	0 4 6	0 4 9
Deshi Boiled ...		0 3 9
Dudkalma ...		0 3 6
Nagra (Medium) ...		0 3 6
Ratnai (Coarse) ...		0 3 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...	0 3 6	
Rupsal ...		0 3 9
Katari Bhog ...	0 3 3	0 3 6
DAL.		
Gram (Patnai whole) ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Gram (Dal) ...	0 3 6	0 3 6
Mug Dal ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Sona) ...	0 5 0	
Do. (Krishna) ...	0 3 0	
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Kalai Dal ...	0 3 6	0 3 0
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	0 3 6
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 3	
Do. Khari ...	0 3 0	
Mattor Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Salt ...	0 1 6	0 1 9

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Bombay Butter per seer		
Aligarh ,, ...	1 2 0	
Pabna ,, ...	1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa) ...	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo) ...	1 6 0	1 8 0
Jessore ...	1 6 0	
OIL.		
Ghani Oil ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Mustard Oil ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil ...		0 7 0
Kerosene Oil ...	0 3 0	Per bot. of 20 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White Java) ...	0 5 0	
Do. (Brown Java) ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Do. (Bata) ...		0 4 0
Flower (Country) ...		0 3 6
Atta ...	0 3 3	0 3 0
Suji ...	0 4 0	0 3 3
Gur (Sugar Cane) ...		0 3 6
,, Khajure ...		0 2 6
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 1 9	0 1 6
Do. New (Country) ...		
Do. (Gauhati) ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Patal ...		
Brinjal ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Peas ...		
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbage each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Ginger ...	0 4 0	
Onion ...	0 1 6	
MEAT.		
Mutton ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat & Khashi ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
FISH.		
Rohi (Cut-pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Prawns ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Koi ...	0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balam per md. ...	8 0 0	9 0 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. (Kora) ...	7 8 0	7 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Kamini (Do.) ...	8 4 0	8 6 0
Khinisankkar (Do.) ...	10 0 0	11 0 0
Dudkhani ...	10 0 0	11 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...	6 4 0	6 8 0
Dudkalma ...		
Nagra ...	6 12 0	7 0 0
Patnai (Kora) ...	7 8 0	
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	6 0 0	6 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Rupsal ...	6 8 0	7 0 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Krishna) ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Knasari Dal ...	0 3 0	
Mosoor Dal (Sprit) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mattor Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...	2 0 0	
Ranchi ...		
Darbhanga ...	1 7 0	1 8 0
Gree (Mark) ...	1 13 0	
Khurja ...		1 8 0
Bhaduwa ...	1 15 0	
Lakhi ...	1 8 0	
"Debia Debee" per seer		1 15 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 4 0	0 4 6
Do. (Brown) ...		0 4 6
Do. (Bata) ...	0 5 0	0 5 0
Flour per seer ...	0 3 6	
Atta ...	0 3 3	0 3 0
Do. B ...	0 3 6	
Gur ...	0 3 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
BREAD.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.	0 14 0	1 0 0
Bombay per lb. Salted	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pabna per seer ...	1 4 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin. ...		1 5 0
Milk ...		0 4 0
Cows' Head ...		
Condensed Milk ...		0 4 0
Milk Maid ...		
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut oil ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 25 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 8—16 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 8 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pasta ,, ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Grapes per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
New Patal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
New Potatoes ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Potatoes (New) ...		
Brinjal ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Ginger ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Onion ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Cauliflower ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
FISH.		
Parsey per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Pona ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bagda ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Hilsa ,, ...	0 8 0	0 8 0
Koi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
,, (Duck) Do. ...	0 9 0	
CONFECTIONERY.		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	2	1 8 0
Cocoa Hornby ...		
Coffee Polson's lb. ...	1 2 0	
Condensed Milk ...		
BISCUITS.		
Tata Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 3 6
H. & P. Do. ...	—	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 7 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 555 ...	1 10 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes ...		0 11 6
Robinson's Barley 1 lb.		
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sago (Pearl) ...		
Quaker's Oats ...	1 0 0	
Pascal's Lozenges (glass) each ...	0 10 0	0 10 6
Jam ...		
Jelly ...	0 6 0	0 7 6
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 2 6	0 3 6
Quickwhite (White) ...		
KEROSENE OIL.		
Elephant Brand tin ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	0 3 6
Do. ,, bulk ...	—	
Rising Sun ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 14 0	
Do. 2nd " "		0 12 0
Goat per seer		
Kid "	0 14 0	
Poultry Chickens each		
Fowl (curry)		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting)		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS.		
Ducks per score	0 9 0	0 10 0
Fowls "	0 11 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Brinjals per seer		0 2 6
Cucumber each	0 0 3	0 1 0
Garlic per seer	0 3 0	
Ginger "		0 8 0
Pati Lemon per score		
Ladies finger per seer		0 3 0
Kagji Lemon per score		0 2 0
Onions Patna red per seer		0 1 6
Do. Bombay "		0 1 6
Do. Country "		0 1 6
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Deshi (New)		
Do. Madrasi		
Do. Rangoon "		
Do. Gauhati "		
Do. Nainital (Paharl)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6
		0 1 6
Do. Disi per seer		
Do. Hilly		0 1 6
Cabbage each	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each		
Peas Ranchi per seer		
Do. Darjeeling "	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Deshi		
Beans "	0 4 0	0 5 0
Squash "	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tomato "		0 6 0
Green Mangoes per score		0 3 0
FRUITS		
Apple Australia	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere	1 0 0	
Do. American		
Do. Kulu		
Do. Japan		
Do. Quetta		
Alubokhara per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
Apricot "	1 4 0	1 8 0
Batavia per pair	0 3 6	0 4 0
Bael fruit each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Bedana (Green)	1 0 0	0 0 0
Cocoanut each	0 0 6	0 1 6
Do. dry per seer		0 10 0
Chilghoza		
Dates Arab	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. Bagdad	0 4 0	
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		
Do. Nasik "	3 0 0	
Do. Quetta "		
Do. Chaman	3 0 0	
Do. Australia per seer		
Kharma "	0 6 0	
Kesar Deshi "		
Do. Singapore		
Khobani "	1 4 0	1 8 0
Kajoo Nuts per seer		
Lichis Country per 100		
Do. Muzafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer		
Prune per lb.		
Papaya Country	0 1 0	0 4 0
Dates fruit per seer		
Water Singara per lb.		
Garan Cocoanut	0 0 6	0 1 6

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safeda per score		
Mango (Local) 100	2 0 0	4 0 0
Do. Kanchan		
Do. Madras 14—35	1 0 0	
Do. Langra		
Do. Bombay (Local) 12—20	1 0 0	
Do. Fasli		
Do. Golapkhas		
Do. Himsagar		
Do. Kissen Bhogh		
Do. Nilambari		
Musk melon per seer		
Khajuras per seer		
Orange Johanagore		
Do. Sylhet		
Do Darjeeling		
Do. Nagpur 8—16	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay		
Pesta Bagdad per seer		
Do. Multan	6 0 0	
Do Kabul		
Pears 8—25	1 0 0	
Pineapple Singapore each	0 4 0	0 7 0
Do. Darjeeling		
Do. Country each	0 1 6	0 4 0
Do. Assam		
Peaches	0 6 0	0 10 0
Plantain Champa per score	0 2 0	0 5 0
Do. Martaban per score	0 8 0	0 12 0
Muscat per seer		
Pomegranate per seer	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar		
Do. Dholka		
Raisin (Red) per seer		
Do. Sultana "	1 0 0	1 8 0
Almond shelled "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. without shell	2 0 0	
Do. do. large		
Surdah Quaman per seer	0 4 0	0 8 0
Water melon Goalando		
Do. Deshi	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Farukabad		
Do. Quetta		
Do. Bhagalpur		
Sarbati Lemon		
Walnut per seer	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Shelled "		
Nut Ground "		
BUTTER, ETC		
Shillong Butter per pound	0 12 0	
Darjeeling do. "	0 14 0	
Bombay	1 2 0	
Aligarh		
Jessore per seer	1 4 0	
Dinapur	1 4 0	1 6 0
Pabna	1 4 0	
Darbhanga	1 2 0	1 3 0
Muzafferpur	1 0 0	1 3 0
Ghee	1 8 0	1 12 0
Cow's Ghee	2 0 0	
Do Milk	0 4 0	0 5 0
FISH		
Bagda " per seer	0 8 0	1 0 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md.	40 0 0	
Do. (cut pieces) per s.	0 6 0	0 10 0
Bhetki "	0 6 0	0 8 0
Prawns	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa "		0 10 0
Rohi "	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rohi (cut pieces) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Small fish "	0 6 0	0 8 0
Chetal		
Crab per pair	0 0 6	0 1 0
Koi per seer	0 10 0	1 0 0
Singee per seer	0 5 0	0 8 0
Magoor per seer (small)	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do (large)		1 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog		
Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
Do. (Medium) "		
Patnai (Atap) " md.	6 8 0	
Hilly (old) per md.		
Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasal per md.	6 12 0	
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund		7 8 0
Do. No. 2 per md.		7 4 0
Chamormoni		7 8 0
Balam (old) per md.		
Chini Shakkar No. per maund (old)		
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund	6 8 0	
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund		
Kamini per maund	8 0 0	8 8 0
Peshwar Rice per md	11 0 0	14 0 0
Dhakl Chata	6 8 0	7 12 0
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer	0 6 0	
Java " "	0 6 0	
Cocoanut Oil		
Mustard Oil		
Salt per seer		0 3 0
Flour "		0 2 0
Atta B per md. (Tota)	0 3 9	
Sujee "		9 8 0
Atta fresh per maund		10 0 0
Til Oil "	3 3 6	
Chandausi Atta per md.		23 0 0
Til Oil per seer	9 0 0	
	0 10 0	
DAL		
Mug Dal (Bhaja)	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mug Dal per seer	0 4 0	
Arhar	0 3 0	0 4 0
Kalai	0 3 9	
Khesari		0 2 3
Mosoor (split) "		
Do. (khari) "	0 2 9	
Mator	0 3 0	
Chana Dal	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do.	0 2 0	0 2 9
Bhuli	0 2 9	0 3 0
TEA		
Family Mixture	0 10 0	0 12 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.	2 0 0	
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Orange Pekoe	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pekoe per lb.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb.	1 8 0	1 8 0
Pekoe Dust	0 10 0	1 0 0
KEROSENE OIL		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
" " Bulk (4 I. G.)		
Owl & Swan per tin		
" " Bulk		
Monkey Brand per tin		
Elephant Brand per bot. (White)	0 3 0	
Elephant Brand per bot. (Red)	0 2 9	
Snowflake per tin		
Soft Coke per md.		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

J. K. MITTER & CO. 8, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Telephone [illegible] Telegrams—"[illegible] Cal.

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

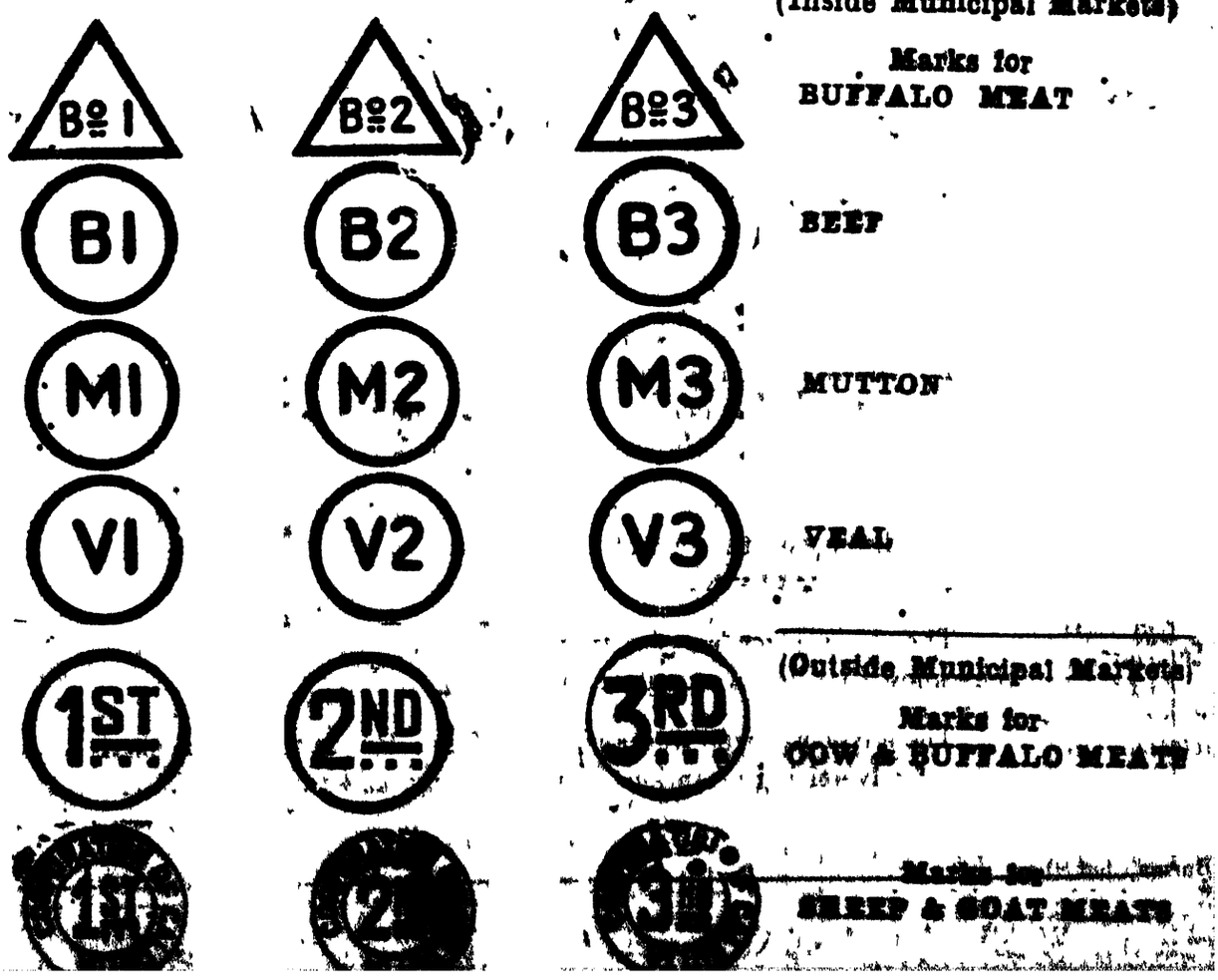
ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong	0 6 0	0 8 0
Labster ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Baghda	0 6 0	0 8 0
Bhangur ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Bhetki	0 6 0	0 8 0
Other Fish	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Pamsey ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Crab each ..		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ..	0 9 0	0 10 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score .	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl's eggs "	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ..	0 2 0	0 4 0
Brinjal " ..	0 1 0	0 3 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Comato per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 2 6	
Garlic " .	0 2 0	0 3 0
Green Chilly " ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Onion " ..	0 2 0	0 4 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. " ...		

ARTICLES.	From.	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Naintal) per seer ...		
" (New) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mangoes (Langra) ...		
Pulbul " ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes "	0 1 0	0 2 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
FRUITS		
Mangoes —		
Grapes —		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer —	1 0 0	
Bael each —	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Almond " ...	0 14 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ..	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate	1 0 0	1 8 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ..	1 2 0	1 8 0
Madras " ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa	1 13 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 11 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk " ...		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Sujee " ..	0 5 6	0 6 0
Atta Brown ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
"B" Atta ...	0 4 0	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Patna per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per md.	8 0 0	8 8 0
" (Kora) per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar " md.	9 0 0	9 8 0
Deshi (Boiled) "		6 4 0
Rangoon per seer .	0 2 9	0 3 0
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...	9 0 0	9 4 0
SUNDRIES		
Mustard Oil per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
Sugar " ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb. ...	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New) ..	0 2 0	0 2 3
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 3 0	0 3 6
Chana " . .	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khari Masoor "	0 2 6	
Bhanga " " ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khasaree " ..	0 2 3	0 2 6
Kalai "	0 2 6	0 3 0
Biuli " ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 2 6	0 3 6
" (Sona) " . .	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattar "	0 2 6	0 2 9
Salt ..	0 1 6	0 1 9
COKE & COAL		
Soft Coke per md. —		
Coal "		
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	1 4 0	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb tin.	0 3 6	
Do. ..	0 4 6	
Barley Pearl "	0 7 6	
Do. 2 "	0 6 6	
Corn Flower 1 "	0 12 0	
Robinson's Barley ...	0 7 0	
Cobra Boot Polish	0 6 6	0 11 0
Jelly ...	0 1 0	0 5 0
	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



Vol. No. XXXVI—No. 3 Total No.—82!

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

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Chronicle & Comment

Burma Campaign Ends

The telegraphic news items relating to the Burma Campaign issued from New Delhi, London, or Chungking, which were being given chronologically week by week in this *Gazette* under the heading of "The War At Our Doors" will now cease, as the campaign in Burma has come to an end. Of course, the reports of air activities carried on over Burma by the R. A. F. and U. S. Air Force and other items of import will be given as and when published. General Wavell, the Commander-in-Chief of India has issued a statement regarding the termination of the Burma Campaign and the return of the British forces under General Alexander to India. We need not repeat what has been stated therein regarding the causes of the failure of the Campaign, but in the end General Wavell has expressed the hope that the Campaign will be renewed at some future date, so that Burma may again be retaken. In the meantime Japanese aggressors do not appear to be advancing any further in the direction of India, and seem to be engaged in "moping up" operations against the Chinese forces still in Burma, but their main attention seems now to be directed against China. They have launched two major offensive operations against China in the Yunnan and Chekiang provinces. As regards India, certainly the War is still "at our doors", but beyond a few sporadic air-raids on a small scale in the Chittagong and Assam areas, no further signs of aggressive action against these north-eastern provinces of India appear to have developed. Let us hope and pray that they may not develop at all. It must be remembered, however, that if the Japanese attempt any aggressive action in these provinces, they will meet with strongly organised resistance, and it would not be easy for them to carry out such operations successfully. Similarly, so far as Calcutta is concerned, we are assured by the authorities from New Delhi that the air defences of Calcutta are now very strong, so that enemy raiders attempting to bomb Calcutta will certainly meet with a "warm" reception.

New Collector Appointed

We congratulate Mr. Ahindra Kumar Basak, M.A., on his appointment as Collector to the Corporation. The Services Committee recommended his appointment last year and the resolution of the

Committee has now been confirmed by the Corporation. The post of Collector is a very responsible one and the duties and liabilities also have become very onerous in these critical days with the shadow of War hanging over the country, but we believe Mr. Basak who possesses keen intelligence as well as a calm and temperate judgment will acquit himself creditably and justify the right choice made by the Corporation. We offer our best wishes to him for a long and successful career.

David Hare: In Memoriam

The 1st day of June this year, which is the hundredth anniversary of the death of a great Englishman, David Hare, has passed quite unnoticed in these troublous times of stress and strain. Yet the name of David Hare, watchmaker, philanthropist and educationist, should be gratefully remembered for all time by the citizens of Calcutta for the interest he took in and the practical help he gave to the cause of Education in this country and specially in this City. He was born in Scotland in 1775, and in the year 1800 he came out to India adopting the profession of a watch-maker. The inscrutable ways of Providence decreed that he should take a deep interest in the cause of education in this country of his adoption, so that all his time, energies and even earnings were spent in the propagation of education among the Indians. The establishment of the Hindu College in 1817, was due in a great measure to his efforts, and there was not a single school in Calcutta in the earlier half of the Nineteenth Century which did not owe something to David Hare. It was also due to his efforts that the Calcutta School Society was founded in 1818, with the avowed intention of establishing new schools, helping old ones, training up teachers and translators and in every way helping the propagation of Education. David Hare was the Joint Secretary of the Society with Radha Kanta Deb, and his own school founded under the auspices of the Society first bore the name of the "Colootola Branch School" and was later named the Hare School. The grateful citizens of Calcutta held a representative meeting in the Town Hall on 17th February, 1831, when an address was presented to David Hare and it was resolved to have his Portrait painted. (This Portrait, painted in oils by C. Pote now hangs in the Hare School, and its cost was raised by subscriptions among friends and admirers). In his reply to the address presented to him, David Hare said :—

"A few years after my arrival in this country I was enabled to discover during my intercourse with several Native gentlemen, that nothing but education was requisite to render the Hindoos happy, and I exerted my humble abilities to further the interests of India; and with the support and sanction of the Government and of a few leading men of your community I endeavoured to promote the cause of education."

These words breathe the simple, unassuming spirit of the man, and his name is not only remembered for his help in the cause of education but also for his freehanded generosity and sterling character. We expect to publish an article relating to David Hare in our next issue.

Death Of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolla

The death occurred at Bombay in the evening of the 1st June, of Ibrahim Rahimtoolla, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *ex*-President of the Central Legislative Assembly, at the age of 80. Sir Ibrahim had been in indifferent health for over a year.

Sir Ibrahim was born in 1862 and at the age of 18 he joined his elder brother Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rahmitoola in business. Twelve years later his first entry into public life took place, when he entered the Bombay Municipal Corporation, of which later he became the President in 1899. For nearly twenty years he was a Member of the Bombay Improvement Trust; a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council from 1899 to 1916; Member, Imperial Legislative Council 1913; President, Fiscal Commission in 1921; President of the Bombay Legislative Council 1923-26; and Member of the Royal Commission on Labour. He was elected President of the Legislative Assembly in 1931 and resigned from this office two years later. His was therefore a life fully devoted to work in the public cause, and he died full of years and honour. May his soul rest in peace.

The Meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta on Wednesday, the 3rd June, as well as the Meeting of the Bombay Corporation on the same date, were adjourned as a mark of respect to his memory.

Abnormal Heat In Calcutta

The weather in Calcutta continues torrid without a sign of relief by way of showers of rain. The temperature keeps soaring up and on comparison with last year it shows a decided tendency to stay at higher levels. A comparative statement of recent temperatures is given in this week's "Calcutta News And Views" column. The Corporation at its Meeting on the 3rd June decided to advance the hour of meeting by 30 minutes, *i.e.*, to begin at 4-45 p.m. instead of 5-15 p.m. as previously. This has probably been necessitated by the adoption of Indian Standard Time, though the abnormal weather conditions may have some thing to do with it.

BRATACHARIS JOIN CIVIL DEFENCE SERVICES

Most of the members of several Bratachari *Sanghas* in Calcutta have joined the A. R. P. and Civic Guard Services. This is revealed in the Report of the Bengal Bratachari Society for 1941-42.

Reviewing the activities of the Society during that year the Report states that efforts have been made to establish a model training centre at Bratacharigram. For this purpose 100 *bighas* of land were purchased on the Diamond Harbour Road through the Government of Bengal who gave a grant of Rs. 50,000 to the Society. An institution named Janasiksha Pratisthan (People's University) is to be established here.

Mr. G. S. Dutt, Founder and President of the Society who died last year, had donated his large village-craft and folk arts museum valued at Rs. 1,00,000 together with Rs. 17,000 for the construction of the museum at Bratacharigram.

The Government of Bengal have been approached for a capital grant of Rs. 1,14,000 for the construction of a library, gymnasium and quarters for the staff, headquarters for folk arts and craft, rural reconstruction training and home industries.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 5, 1942.

Monday's Meeting Adjourned Before Time

THE Corporation of Calcutta met on Monday the 1st June, and transacted some business of a formal nature. On certain allegations being made relating to the work of the Services Standing Committee No. II there was a passage at arms between several Councillors. The Mayor, thereupon declared the Meeting adjourned till 4-45 p.m. on Wednesday, and the proceedings terminated for the day.

Naming Of Roads

The Corporation confirmed the recommendations of the District Committee III relating to the naming of several roads.

Mr. Lewingdon's Resignation Accepted

As Mr. A. C. Lewingdon was retiring from India, the resignation tendered by him of his office of Councillor was accepted by the Corporation.

Compulsory Re-Vaccination Scheme

The Corporation approved the scheme prepared by the Health Officer for enforcement of compulsory re-vaccination and anti-cholera inoculation in Calcutta, the cost of carrying out the scheme to be borne by Government.

Appointment Of Civil Engineer, C. I. T. Works

The House confirmed the appointment of Mr. A. K. Sen, B.Sc., (Cal.), B.Sc. (Eng'g. Glasgow), District Engineer IV as Civil Engineer, C. I. T. Works *vice* Mr. B. N. Bhattacharya, deceased, on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month with Motor Car Allowance of Rs. 100 per month.

Appointment Of Collector

The Corporation confirmed the recommendation of the Services Committee appointing Mr. Ahindra Kumar Basak, M.A., as Collector to the Corporation on an initial pay of Rs. 750 in the grade of of Rs. 750—25—1,000. Mr. Basak will be required to furnish securities worth Rs. 1,20,000 in G. P. Notes or Trustee Securities bearing interest not less than 3½ per cent. per annum.

HOARDING OF GOODS

BAGS OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES UNEARTHED AT JAMALPUR

Monghyr, May 22.

Over 12,000 gallons of kerosene oil, 1,500 bags of salt, 250 bags of cement, 100 bags of wheat, a large quantity of washing soda etc., have been unearthed from several godowns in Jamalpur as a result of a raid conducted personally by Mr. N. Kumar, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and the District Controller of Price, Monghyr.

For some time past the public in Monghyr and Jamalpur had been experiencing great difficulty in getting adequate supply of essential commodities for alleged "want of stock." The articles recovered from these godowns as a result of the search are now being distributed to meet the demand in the rural areas and also to regulate supply in the town.—(*A.P.*)

CALCUTTA CORPORATION EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION

Celebration Of Flag Day

On Tuesday, the 2nd June, 1942, at 6 p.m., the Calcutta Corporation Employees' Association celebrated its 'Flag Day' at the Town Hall under the presidency of Councillor Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed. The labourers and employees of the Corporation came in procession to the Town Hall in large numbers and the entire Hall was packed. Councillors Mr. Dhirendra Nath Ghose and Mr. Hemendra Prosad Ghose graced the occasion with their presence. The Mayor Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker and Deputy Mayor Mr. Adam Ooman on their arrival, were presented with a guard of honour and received with great acclamation. Addresses were presented to them by Mr. Radharaman Roy Chowdhury, General Secretary. Dr. B. N. Dey hoisted the Common Flag amidst great enthusiasm, while the band was playing.

After saluting the Common Flag, taking the vow of standing united under the banner of the Association, resolutions were passed demanding (*i*) Rs. 30 as the minimum wage of each worker, (*ii*) war allowance for all classes of employees, (*iii*) three months' advance salary, (*iv*) 50 per cent. refund of Provident Fund money, (*v*) total stoppage of injustice due to supersession, (*vi*) family pension due to death arising out of war measures (*vii*) reinstatement of Bonomali of the Lighting Department, (*viii*) rectification of wrongs done to the lighters by supersession, and (*ix*) leave for occasional visit to families at native village.

Speeches were delivered by Sj. Haranath Chakravarty, Education Secretary, Mr. Subodh Chandra Mitra, Labour Secretary, Mr. Palak Dhari Sinha, Acting General Secretary of the Teachers' Union, Manick, Dakhia, Sekendar Alam, Mr. Narendra Nath Banerjee and Wazed Ali, while the President Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed in an impressive speech reminded the workers of their vow to stand united under the Common Flag of the Association.

Wednesday's Meeting Adjourned

In Respect For Memory Of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolla

THE Corporation again met on Wednesday the 3rd June at 4-45 p.m., when 11 Special Meetings and the ordinary meeting adjourned from Monday were scheduled to be held. The deaths of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolla and Rai Bahadur Ramaprasad Chanda were condoled, and the Corporation also expressed its sympathy with Councillors Dhirendranath Ghosh and Mr. C. Griffiths, who had each lost a brother, and with Councillor Satyabrata Sen in the loss of his brother-in-law.

Accepting a motion of Mr. A. R. Siddiqi the House decided that henceforth, in view of the adoption of Standard Time in Bengal, the weekly meetings of the Corporation would commence at 4-45 p.m. and not at 5-15 as hitherto had been the practice.

The Meeting then adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolla.

"As a business magnate, as a farsighted politician and statesman, and as an organiser of industries Sir Ibrahim has left an indelible impress of his personality," observed the Mayor moving the condolence resolution.

Sir Ibrahim's many-sided activities, Mr. Naskar continued, bore testimony to his versatility. As a member of the Bombay Improvement Trust for 20 years; as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council for 17 years; as a member of the Imperial Legislative Council, as a member of the Royal Commission on Labour; as President of the Fiscal Commission, and, last but not the least, as President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, he rendered distinguished services to the State and to his Motherland.

BOMBAY CORPORATION

MEETING ADJOURNED

Bombay, June 3.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned to-day without transacting any business as a mark of respect to the memory of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolla who was for a long time a member of that body.—*Associated Press.*

NOTICE TO THE PETTY IMPROVEMENT CONTRACTORS

DISTRICT No. III.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 10th June, 1942, up to 2 p.m. :—

26. General (inside) repairs to Hogg Street Building (2nd and 3rd floors)—Rs. 512, dated 3rd June, 1942, (1 month).

27. Repairs to the existing G. I. wire netting over the passage of Beef and Mutton Range in S. S. Hogg Market—Rs. 210, dated 3rd June, 1942, (15 days).

28. Repairs to roadside railing at Bridge No. 2 and Approaches in Ananda Palit Road—Rs. 214, dated 8th July, 1941, (3 weeks).

29. Relaying Kerb and Channel stones in Phulbagan Road—Rs. 936, dated 2nd July, 1941, (1½ months).

30. Repairs to surface drain in Bibibagan Lane—Rs. 335, dated 4th June, 1941, (3 weeks).

31. Repairs to Bathing Platform in Ward No. 19.—Rs. 327, dated 29th July, 1941, (1 month).

32. Repairs to surface drain (portion of Nikasi No. 9) from No. 2, Dev Lane to Railway Crossing at Bechulal Road—Rs. 371, dated 24th June, 1941, (1 month).

33. Repairs to paved ditch in Hazra Bagan Lane—Rs. 709, dated 3rd September, 1941, (1 month).

34. Construction of boundary wall in the iron yard at Central Stores—Rs. 372, dated 27th October, 1941, (3 weeks).

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Engineering Office,
The 3rd June, 1942.

DR. DEY'S KULTI OUTFALL SCHEME

RE : REPAIRS TO DUDBEEBEE SLUICE

Quotations in sealed covers superscribed as above are invited for the above work and will be received up to 2 p.m. of Tuesday, the 9th June, 1942.

Tenderers are expected to inspect the site of work and acquaint themselves with other particulars required by them in this respect from the office of the undersigned any working day before submitting their quotations. The successful tenderer will have to deposit a cash security of Rs. 50 to the Corporation Treasury through this department before taking up the work which must be completed within 30 days from date of receipt of the work orders.

A. N. BANERJEE,
Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 3rd June, 1942.

AUCTION SALE

Notice is hereby given for public information that the articles as scheduled below will be sold by public auction at Dilkhusa Street near Bridge No. 4 at 8-30 a.m. on 15th June, 1942. It is to be noted that the whole of highest bid amount is to be deposited to the Officer-in-charge at site and the materials to be removed from the site within seven days from the date of sale, failing, the left-out materials will be confiscated by the Corporation.

Schedule of materials :—

1. Collapsed *Hogla* shed on bamboo structure and *Durma* walling approximate area 15,400 s.ft.
2. Automatic cistern G. I.—1 No.
3. 1 in. G. I. pipe—8 ft.
4. 2 in. G. I. pipe—8 ft.

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III

District III Engineering Office,
The 4th June, 1942.

The War At Our Doors

BURMA CAMPAIGN ENDS

General Wavell's Announcement

New Delhi, May 28

"The Burma campaign is over for the time being", announced General Wavell at a Press Conference this morning. "But", he added, "some day I hope we will fight it again the other way round."

General Wavell said it was now possible to say without danger to General Alexander's gallant army that his forces had passed through our defence lines on the Indo-Burma frontier and now the main responsibility for any fresh attempt by the Japanese to advance rested with the Indian Eastern Army, who had got troops disposed ready on the mountainous border of Assam.

CHINESE TROOPS FROM BURMA

Cross Frontier Into India

New Delhi May 28

It is learnt that a formation of Chinese troops from Burma have crossed the frontier into India. These presumably are part of General Stillwell's army.—*A. P.*

R. A. F. AND U. S. BOMBERS ACTIVE

Military Objectives In Burma Attacked

New Delhi, May 29

The Royal Air Force yesterday continued their attacks on the enemy in northern Burma.

A jetty five miles north of Kalewa on the Chindwin River was bombed. Motor lunches moored alongside were damaged and casualties inflicted among personnel. Other river craft in the same area were also attacked. Warehouses in the vicinity of Thaungdut, north of Sittaung, were machine-gunned from low level. Our aircraft returned safely.

United States Army heavy bombers on May 25, bombed Mingaladon aerodrome at Rangoon, river craft and a power station, it is announced here.

On May 27, another night raid was made on Mingaladon. Fires were started which were visible 100 miles away. Japanese night fighters and anti-aircraft gunfire were encountered but there was no serious damage to the U. S. planes, all of which returned safely.—*Associated Press.*

GENERAL ALEXANDER'S ORDER OF THE DAY

New Delhi, May 29

The following Special Order of the Day has been issued by General Alexander, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Burma Army:—

"My Command of the armed forces in Burma has come to an end with the withdrawal of the Army from that country. Although we have been forced to withdraw, officers and men may well be proud of the part they have played in the Empire's war effort.

"Since the fall of Rangoon the task of the Army in Burma has been in conjunction with our Chinese allies, to impose the maximum delay on the enemy and to cause him to use up resources which he might well have employed elsewhere. This task has been carried out with little or no air support, with no organized base or lines of communication, and without any possibility of rest or reinforcement for the fighting troops.

"The struggle has been hard and difficult; but the fact that we have prevented the enemy from reaching the frontiers of India before the monsoon and that the Army has retained its cohesion, is due to the courage and endurance of the fighting troops and the skill and determination of all Commanders.

"The various formations and units of the Army have now to prepare themselves for the next round with the enemy, and I feel sure that they will set about their task with courage and determination, confident in the ultimate victory of our arms."—*Associated Press.*

R. A. F. ACTIVITY IN BURMA

New Delhi, May 30

The Royal Air Force, operating in the Kale Valley in northern Burma yesterday, attacked enemy communications west of Kalewa from low level, says an Air Head-quarters press *communique*.

A road and river junction at Kalemyo, ten miles south of Kontha, and a pontoon bridge in the same neighbourhood, were bombed.

Our aircraft returned safely.—*A. P.*

ENEMY PLANE DESTROYED OFF AKYAB

New Delhi, May 31

A thrilling half-hour duel between a Blenheim bomber and four Japanese fighters ended in a Japanese Navy '97' single-seater fighter being destroyed off Akyab.

The Blenheim, which was piloted by a warrant officer attached to a squadron which has seen considerable service in Malaya, was attacked by fighters. The British pilot immediately set his course out to sea.

The chase went on for 35 minutes. The enemy made a number of attacks, some at very short range, but the Blenheim suffered only slight damage. The bombers's rear gunner got in a burst from 300 yards and sent one of the attackers diving into the sea.

"The other Japanese aircraft followed the one we destroyed nearly down to water level", said a member of the Blenheim's crew. "We, too, were almost at water level and once actually flicked the waves. It was an exciting half-hour with the Japs often on our tail, but we got home all right.—*Associated Press.*

AIR RAIDS ON BURMA CONTINUED

Rangoon Docks Bombed

New Delhi, June 1.

Northern and southern Burma were attacked by heavy bombers of the U. S. army air corps during the past two days. Rangoon was their main objective, the docks and shipping there being bombed. One tanker was sunk and others damaged. Ten Japanese night fighters attacked the U. S. aircraft without result. Medium to heavy Ack Ack gun fire was encountered.

On May 29 and 30 other American heavy bombers concentrated on Myitkyina in northern Burma. They inflicted heavy damage to runways and bombed aircraft on the ground. No Japanese aerial or ground opposition was encountered. From these operations all the U. S. bombers returned safely.—*(A. P.)*

CALCUTTA AIR DEFENCES

New Delhi, May 29

With reference to the remark made by General Wavell at a Press Conference it is pointed out that the air defences of either Calcutta or Colombo are by themselves stronger than were the air defences of Singapore and that the Commander-in-Chief's remark should not be taken to mean only that the combined defences of Colombo and Calcutta are stronger than that of Singapore.

It is further stated that the air defences of Singapore were very considerable when the island's air power was at its height but they got worn out for lack of reinforcements.

BENGAL ESSENTIAL SERVICES

New Powers For Labour Commissioner

The Governor of Bengal has framed rules under the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance, 1941.

These rules, says a notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, shall extend to the whole of Bengal including those excluded and partially excluded areas in which the Ordinance is for the time being in force.

Under these rules, the Labour Commissioner of Bengal, is empowered to issue directions regulating the wages and other conditions of service of persons or any class of persons engaged in any employment or class of employment declared under section 3 of the Ordinance to be an employment or class of employment to which the Ordinance applies, subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) that directions regulating the wages and other conditions of service of persons engaged in such employment or class of employment shall not be given except after a summary inquiry in respect of such wages or conditions of service and due consideration of the views of the representatives of the employers of such persons as well as of the representatives of such persons;

(*b*) that in case of any dispute between such persons and their employers any direction increasing or reducing the wages or allowances of such persons by more than twenty per cent. of the wages or allowances which were being drawn by such persons at the time when such dispute arose shall not be given without the previous sanction of the Provincial Government;

(*c*) that any direction specifying any condition on which the service of any person engaged in such employment or class of employment may be terminated shall not be given without the previous sanction of the Provincial Government.

Commissioner's Powers

The Labour Commissioner of Bengal, shall also for the purpose of the said summary inquiry have the same powers as are vested in a Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, when trying a suit, in respect of the following matters, namely:—(*a*) enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath; (*b*) compelling the production of documents and material objects; and (*c*) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses; and the said inquiry shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE

A *Calcutta Gazette* Extraordinary says: "in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1) of Rule 50B of the Defence of India Rules, the Governor is pleased to authorize the carrying out of field firing and artillery practice in any area in Bengal from the date of publication of this order in the *Calcutta Gazette* till the termination of the present war.

ACQUISITION OF CYCLES

Essential Workers Exempted

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has issued the following Press Note regarding the acquisition of cycles:—

"The Government have decided to exempt in the first instance cycles belonging to essential workers. Any individual who has been called upon to surrender his cycle for acquisition should represent to the satisfaction of the Acquiring Officer on the date of production that (1) he is a member of any recognised A. R. P. or civil defence service or is an employee in an undertaking engaged in the production or distribution of any munition of war or any essential commodity, and that (2) the retention of his cycle is essential for the performance by him of his duties in this respect.

It is to be noted, however, that the cycles already acquired in the absence of any representation cannot be returned now. Once a cycle is acquired, it is too late to appeal".—*A. P.*

PRIVATE MOTOR CARS IN CALCUTTA

Facilities For Removal

The following Press Note has been issued :—

Government understand that a number of private owners of light motor cars would be glad to remove their vehicles from Calcutta and the neighbouring industrial areas in 24-Parganas, Howrah and Hooghly, but are deterred from doing so by the increased stringency of petrol rationing and the impossibility of taking their cars to the areas to which they would like to remove them with the allowance of petrol now permitted to them.

2. After careful consideration Government have decided in such cases to consider applications and, for the purpose of such removal to approved areas, to issue supplementary coupons for petrol subject to a maximum.

3. Owners desiring to submit applications for consideration by Government should apply for further details to the Calcutta Petrol Rationing Authority at No. 77, Park Street, before the 8th June, 1942.

EMPLOYMENT FOR EVACUEES

Dr. B. C. Roy, President of the Evacuees Relief Committee, Calcutta, has issued the following statement to the Press :—

At a Conference of leaders of various communities held in Calcutta last week it was decided to form an Evacuees Relief Committee for finding employment for evacuees from Burma, Malaya and Far Eastern countries. The office of the Committee has been located at Senate House, Calcutta, and steps have already been taken to register names of evacuees for the purpose of putting them in touch with prospective employers. The evacuees are, therefore, requested to have their names registered with the Secretary of the Committee or approach him personally.

In view of the stupendous nature of the task it is not possible to state how far we might be in a position to provide evacuees with employment, and for this reason I do not want to raise any high hopes in their minds, I can only assure them that no effort would be wanting on our part to give relief to evacuees for whom we have the profoundest sympathy.—*Associated Press.*

"GROW MORE FOOD" DRIVE IN BOMBAY

Bombay, May 29

Vacant land in the Government House estate at Ganeshkhind is being utilised to help the "Grow More Food" campaign.

All available land suitable for growing food crops is being cultivated. The area earmarked for cut flowers during the past season has been ploughed up for the growing of vegetables and virgin land is being opened up.

Altogether 26½ acres are being brought under cultivation. This area comprises : Potatoes, 1 acre; English vegetables, 2½ acres; Indian vegetables, 2 acres; Fruit, 1 acre; Grain, 20 acres; Jowar 12 acres, Maize 2 acres, Baira 6 acres.

The major portion of this newly opened land will be re-utilised for growing winter season vegetables and rabi crops.—*A. P.*

CIVIL DEFENCE DUTIES IN BOMBAY

Bombay, May 29

It is understood that the Government of Bombay have replied to the Bombay Municipal Corporation's representation regarding the setting up of a Committee of officials and non-officials to carry out certain specified duties of civil defence.

After some correspondence it is understood that the Government have proposed the appointment of a non-official Committee with the Mayor of Bombay as Chairman. It is further understood that this Committee would be entrusted with certain specified civil defence activities covering a wide field. *Associated Press.*

HOME GUARDS FOR BENGAL

Formation Urged

The formation of a "national volunteer organization", was advocated by the Progressive Coalition Party in the Bengal Legislature at its resumed sitting in the Assembly building on 29th May. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, leader of the party, presided.

The following resolution on the subject was adopted. "In view of the threat of external aggression and consequent risks of internal disturbance, this meeting of the Progressive Coalition Party declares that immediate steps must be taken for the formation of a national volunteers organization on a provincial scale and a non-party and non-communal basis. While recognizing the necessity in the present circumstances, of collaboration with Government in the operational side of the Home Guards, the party feels that the Guards can serve their purpose effectively only if the recruitment and organization of the Guards is carried through local and Provincial Committees that will be predominantly non-official in character.

The mischievous propaganda that enrolment in the Guards was an indirect and veiled form of recruitment to the army and that the Guards will soon be drafted into military service abroad is baseless, false and malicious and the objects of the Guards are confined to the maintenance of internal security in their respective localities and help in evacuation and in the control and distribution of foodstuffs without obligation for combatant service.

"The Party further recommends to the Government that the Home Guards should be given training in arms and steps should be taken to secure them arms and ammunition as quickly as possible".

With a view to meeting any possible shortage of food supply, the meeting urged upon the Government to take the following steps:—

Collection of statistics of food, salt and kerosene in order to find out the position in different districts and adopt steps for the redistribution of supplies at controlled prices and through Government agencies as far as possible in order to meet the requirements of different areas;

Provision of wagons, flats and other means of transport for transfer of foodstuffs from surplus to deficit districts;

Storage of food, salt and kerosene in each district in a decentralized manner to guard against the risk of shortage in case of interruptions of communications;

Increased grant of crop loans and distribution of seeds as a part of the "Grow More Food" campaign;

Intensive propaganda for inducing the cultivators to replace jute by paddy;

Encouragement for growing castor and other oil seeds;

Accumulation of stocks of standardized cloth and the purchase of yarn for use in Bengal.

CONCESSION TO DOCTORS ON WAR SERVICE

Shillong, May 29

The Government of Assam have decided to grant further concessions to their medical officials who volunteer and are accepted for military service whereby the period spent by such officers on active service while on military duty shall count double for pay and pension in the Civil Department.—*U. P.*

CHITTAGONG VOLUNTEERS WANT ARMS

District Magistrate Approached

Chittagong, May 19.

In pursuance of resolution passed at several Volunteer Rallies organised under the auspices of the Village Defence Volunteers in different thanas, a deputation consisting of Messrs. Jesoda Ranjon Chakraborty, Sucharu Bikas Sen, Sikandar Hosain, President, District Students' Federation, Ranadhir Das Gupta, *ex*-Armoury Raid Case convict and *ex*-Andaman Prisoner, Nirmal Kanti Dutta, Santi Sen and Sarada Seal, Secretary, District Kisan Sabha, waited on the District Magistrate, Chittagong.

They placed before him the resolution unanimously passed at the Rallies of volunteers and observed that in spite of bombing in Chittagong area the people of Chittagong were exhibiting a firm and united will to resist the Japanese aggression at any cost in defending their hearth and home. They demanded rifles, hand-grenades and a set of Military Trainers in each thana to train up the volunteers and the people. The District Magistrate gave a patient hearing to the deputationists and enquired about number of volunteers they would be able to mobilise. The deputationsts assured him of the mobilisation of at least 5,000 volunteers and explained to him the expendiency of organising a Guerilla Squad from amongst the people of Chittagong.—*U. P.*

* * * * *

Chittagong, May 31

Recently there was a rally of about a thousand volunteers in the village of Fatikcherri. Volunteers from different villages marched to the venue of the meeting in an orderly manner, carying *lathis* and spears on their shoulders, and shouting slogans of "Inquilab Zindabad" "Janatako Hatiar Dao", etc. Speakers at the meeting explained the situation and narrated the instances of Japanese atrocities in Korea and Manchuria.

Resolutions demanding arms, storage of foodstuffs, release of anti-Fascist prisoners and regulation of the prices of articles of daily use and of necessaries were passed.—*U. P.*

CONSERVING FOOD SUPPLIES

Indian Merchants Meet

The necessity for conserving food supplies during the present emergency was stressed by Mr. R. N. Nopany, President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, at the first quarterly general meeting of the Chamber on Friday last.

He deprecated the export of food grains from India to other countries at the present time.

While observing that the administration of Government Control measures had not been very encouraging Mr. Nopany criticized the sugar control order and stated that it was wholly unnecessary and uncalled for.

Mr. Nopany referred to the agreement recently concluded between the U. S. A. and the United Kingdom with regard to post-war *quid pro quo* for Lease-Lend facilities and stated that he was confident that the Indian commercial community would strongly resist any attempt to expose the industries of this country, developed after years of labour by Indian enterprise, often against heavy odds, to open competition from foreign manufacturers or any effort to hamper the development to the fullest extent possible of the industrial resources of the country.

BENGAL SECURITY PRISONERS

Tribunal Begins Work

The Special Tribunal appointed by the Government of Bengal to review the cases of security prisoners in the different jails of the province has, it is learnt, sent a questionnaire to about 165 such prisoners in the first instance.

The Tribunal which consists of Mr. Justice Panckridge, Sir Barat Kumar Ghosh, retired Judge of the Calcutta High Court and Mr. S. M. Masih, retired District and Sessions Judge, is expected to finish its work of examination of the cases in a month's time and to submit its report to the Government thereafter.

ASSAM FOOD PROBLEM

Shillong, May 29

Mr. A. C. Sen, Secretary of the Shillong Citizens' Protection Board, has issued the following statement:—

"A deputation waited at the instance of the Board on Mr. C. A. Humphrey, I.C.S., Food Controller, Assam, who suggested the setting up of non-official agencies to store foodstuffs and assured the deputationists that he on his part would try and arrange for supply of foodstuffs and transport facilities as far a practicable. He particularly referred to the shortage of salt which is engaging the serious attention of the Central Government.

"The Board have noticed with regret that a good many merchants have left the station regardless of the interests of their customers. It is to be hoped that they will return soon and that those who are still in the station will not seek safety in evacuation. It ill-becomes those who have profited by doing business with the residents of Shillong to leave them in the lurch in these difficult times. The Board also appeal to the merchants to sell at a nominal profit in view of the abnormal rise in prices of things." (*A. P.*)

TRAM AND BUS SERVICES

Partial Strike In Bombay

Bombay, May, 28.

A large number of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company's bus drivers and conductors stayed away from work to-day in pursuance of their decision taken late last night to go on strike.

Following their decision the company's tramwaymen also resolved to strike. By the afternoon, however, about 75 per cent. of the city's trams were running and about 20 per cent. of the buses.

Police guards have been posted at junctions and police escorts have been provided for those trams and buses which are running.

There are over 260 tram cars in the city with a complement of 1,216 conductors and 490 drivers.

The Bombay Government has appointed Mr. Justice R. S. Broomfield as adjudicator to settle the dispute between the tram and bus conductors and drivers and the company.

The Government *communiquue* announcing the decision to appoint an adjudicator said: "As the tram and bus lines have been declared essential services, the strike by employees is an offence against the Essential Services Ordinance. The Government, therefore, may prosecute the strikers.—*Associated Press.*

Strike Called Off

Bombay, June 1.

The bus and tramway workers' strike was called off this evening at a meeting of the workers. The workers decided to go to work to-morrow morning.—*A. P.*

PRICE OF KEROSENE OIL

The following "communique" has been issued by the Chief Controller of Prices, Bengal:—

In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules which has been directed to be exercised by me by Notification No. 463P, dated the 13th January, 1942, I hereby direct that the prices of kerosene oil in the town of Calcutta as defined in Section 3 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866 together with the suburbs of Calcutta as defined by notification under Section 1 of the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866 shall, with effect from the 25th May, 1942, be as follows:—

NAME AND MAXIMUM CONTROLLED PRICES

(1) *Kerosene (superior)*—

(*i*) Rs. 4-5-3 per 4 Imperial gallons in bulk.

(*ii*) Rs. 5-1-9 per tin of 4 Imperial gallons.

(*iii*) As. 3-1½ per bottle of 26 oz.

(2) *Kerosene (inferior)*—

(*i*) Rs. 3-14-6 per 4 Imperial gallons in bulk.

(*ii*) Rs. 4-11-0 per tin of 4 Imperial gallons.

(*iii*) As. 2-10½ per bottle of 26 oz.

COST OF LIVING IN BOMBAY

Rise In Prices

Bombay, May 25.

The cost of living in Bombay has gone up considerably and the preliminary index figure for the current month is understood to have broken all previous records. Rise in the cost of vegetables, fish, mutton and beef ranges from three-hundred per cent to twentyfive per cent. During summer season there always used to be some scarcity of vegetables but this year even the normal stocks are not available. There has been a steady rise in the cost of cereals, wheat and rice. Normally, the various slaughter-houses in the city used to get some twentytwo thousand heads of sheep and goats per week whereas at present hardly fourteen thousand heads are available.—(*A. P.*)

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE: RECRUITMENT OF WOMEN

New Delhi, May 19

In a Press *communique*, issued on January 13, 1942, the Government of India announced their decision to recruit to the Indian Medical Service, for the duration of the present emergency, a number of women medical graduates having experience in diseases of ear, nose and throat, radiology, pathology and ophthalmology or anaesthetics. The Government now announce their decision to dispense with the condition that candidates must have experience in these special subjects.

Women medical graduates, therefore, whether they have experience or not in any of these subjects are now eligible for employment in the Indian Medical Service.—*Associated Press.*

All About Air Raid Precautions

BLOOD BANK MOVEMENT

Conference At Delhi

New Delhi, May 26.

A Conference of some forty civil and military medical men was held here last week to discuss the need for and methods of pooling all resources and knowledge with regard to the collection and preservation of blood for transfusion purposes, and to get an organisation for the purpose working in the main centres in India. An expert recently brought from England was present at the Conference to give technical advice based on experiment in that country.

Two objectives were placed before the Conference, firstly to ensure that some generalised education among the medical profession in India in the technique of blood collection and transfusion was made available, and secondly to organise donors in the country and produce plasma or serum.

Small blood banks exist in various parts of India. The intention is to increase their number and size, but not to centralise the organisation, because blood donors must necessarily be dispersed in many different parts of the country and accordingly the centres of collection, preservation and transfusion should also be dispersed.

The number of donors in this country is said to be in the region of 10,000 as against about a quarter of a million in England; but it is explained that in the beginning the numbers were small in England also. With propaganda through the press and the cinema and through personal approach more and more volunteers came forward to help the cause.—(*A. P.*)

Calcutta Demonstration

With a view to giving the Blood Bank movement an impetus and also to removing certain misapprehensions, a demonstration was staged at the premises of the Marwari Relief Society in Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta, recently when Mr. Tulsiram Saraogi, Secretary of the Society, donated his blood in the presence of a large gathering. Lord Sinha of Raipur presided.

Dr. J. B. Grant, Director, All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, explained the aims and objects of the movement and stressed the necessity for giving it an impetus. Mr. J. Niyogi spoke on similar lines.

The demonstration proved a success and many volunteered to donate their blood.

It is planned to store plasma at the premises of the Marwari Relief Society under suitable conditions and a cold storage room is to be built for this purpose. Lectures and the distribution of pamphlets in the Burrabazar area are also intended in order to popularize the movement.

NEED TO ALLAY PANIC AMONG PEOPLE

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq's Appeal

Addressing a meeting of the Progressive Coalition Party in the Bengal Assembly Building on the 27th May, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, leader of the Party, appealed to members to take steps to allay panic and create a spirit of resistance among the people.

He emphasized that it was their duty to check the spread of false rumours and impress upon the people the imperative necessity of achieving victory for the sake of "the ideals and values we cherish for out Motherland." This, he said, could be done by increasing the spirit of resistance to the aggressor among the people and intensifying the war effort.

Mr. Huq said that the responsibility for the administration of the province and the maintenance of internal order and security devolved ultimately upon the Progressive Coalition Party which kept the present Ministry in power, and it was their duty to undertake this task.

He believed that whatever might be the difficulties in the present Constitution and whatever the complaints against the present Ministry, nobody in Bengal desired that there should be suspension of the Constitution and the enforcement of Section 93.

In conclusion the Chief Minister claimed that the Progressive Coalition Party had united the vast majority of Hindus and Moslems and created a better atmosphere in the province and that, he said, was the best possible guarantee for the safety and welfare of the people of the province in these difficult times.

After Mr. Huq's speech, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Finance Minister; explained the Government's scheme in regard to the formation of Home Guards.

LADIES MEETING IN CALCUTTA

Duties Of Women In Emergency

A ladies meeting was held at Deshapriya Park on 1st June afternoon. The meeting was convened by the Bengal Women Representatives Committee to discuss the duties of women in the emergency period. Sja. Sarala Devi Chowdhurani who presided said that this was a time when everyone was required to work for self-protection. The women of other countries had been working along with the men to protect their homes and children. It was impossible for the male members of a family to give the maximum protection in times of emergency. The raid might come at any hour of the day. Most of the male members remained outside during day time. If, therefore, the women members of the house did not know how to behave and act during raids, they would suffer most. In their own interest they should organize and educate themselves so that they might face the situation.

with confidence. She said that the Bengal Women Representatives Committee proposed to set up sub-committees in every Ward which would act in their respective Wards among the women. She appealed for volunteers.

Sj. Jnananjan Neogy, Sja. Chitrita Devi (Mrs. Joydev Gupta) also spoke.

At the close of the meeting about nine ladies offered to work in this regard among whom was Mrs. Bidhumukhi Roy, a 70-year old lady.

MASS INOCULATION

Bengal Government Measure Against Cholera In Calcutta

The Government of Bengal have decided to take up mass inoculation against cholera in the city of Calcutta. Three centres are being opened at present for the purpose at the Calcutta Medical College, the Carmichael Medical College and the Campbell Medical School. Dr. Sahiuddin, Assistant Director of Public Health, Government of Bengal will be in charge of inoculation work.

The Education Department and the Publicity Department of the Calcutta Corporation will conduct popoganda to persuade the people to take to inoculation.

ORDER ON HOUSE-OWNERS EXPLAINED

Ranchi, May 29.

Explaining the order issued by the Provincial Government under the Defence of India Rules directing that no residential accommodation should be let without the previous permission of the authorities concerned a Press Note says:—

"The object of the order, which applies to the whole province, is to prevent all available housing accommodation being snapped up by private parties without the knowledge of Government in a manner that will interfere with or upset Government's plan for providing accommodation to meet the needs of any emergency arising out of the war situation.

"District officers have been authorised to restrict the application of the order to particular places or areas within their jurisdictions so that unnecessary hardship may not be caused to the owners of houses and persons seeking accommodation in areas which are not likely to be seriously affected by the war situation or where no rush of refugees from outside may be expected."—*Associated Press.*

GUARDING HOMES AGAINST AIR ATTACKS

Cuttack, May 28.

So far more than one hundred home protection parties have been formed in different parts of Cuttack town, each consisting of six members. These parties are regularly given training in fire fighting, incendiary bomb control, life saving hints and first-aid. These parties are getting their equipment at Government cost.

The public are also taking a keen interest in learning the principles of protection against bombing.

A number of first-aid and rescue parties have been formed under the direction of the Civil Surgeon and the Executive Engineer.—*Associated Press.*

HOARDING OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

Monghyr, May 27.

Another surprise raid at Lakhisarai (Monghyr), a big mart in the province, conducted by Mr. N. Kumar, Price Controlling Officer and his staff, has resulted in the unearthing of huge stocks of essential commodities including 12,000 maunds of rock salt, 2,500 maunds of wheat, 11,600 gallons of kerosine oil and 100 maunds of rice.

Only last week, big stocks of kerosene oil, salt, cement, wheat and washing soda were seized by Mr. Kumar following raids in several godowns in Jamalpur.—*A. P.*

CIVIL DEFENCE DRIVE IN WARD XIV

In connection with the Civil Defence Drive two meetings —one of the *Bustee matabbars* and the other of the general public were held in Ward No. XIV on the 23rd and 24th May, 1942, respectively under the Presidency of the Ward Councillor Mr. Bijoy Singh Nahar. The meetings were organised under the auspices of the Corporation A. R. P. Education and Information Bureau at 57, Durga Charan Doctor Road. In both the meetings, besides the *Bustee matabbars* a good number of gentlemen attended.

The aims and objects as well as the necessity and the usefulness of A. R. P. measures were explained by several speakers. Practical demonstrations were then given of the use of stirrup pump and the handling of the Magnesium and Phosphorus bombs and the control of fire.

The President dwelt on the needs of strict observance of the A. R. P. instructions and on Civil Defence. He exhorted the assembly to be disciplined, organised and patriotic. After the presidential speech the meetings were terminated amidst the shouts of *Bandemataram.*

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF LIGHT RESTRICTION ORDERS

Mr. K. C. Som, Deputy Magistrate, Howrah, has acquitted Prankrishna Mukherji, a retired railway servant, of a charge under the Defence of India Rules of having failed to properly shade certain electric lights used in a house occupied by him.

It was stated that on the night of the occurrence a marriage was solemnized in the house and that there was a reception afterwards. Sometime after nightfall a constable is reported to have asked the accused either to shade the lights properly or to remove them. The accused, it was alleged, did not pay any heed to the constable.

The defence was that he was the victim of a conspiracy.

Defence witnesses deposed to the effect that the lights were properly shaded. Rai Bahadur Mallinath Roy, who was present at the ceremony, and was examined as a court witness, also deposed that the lights were properly shaded.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

"A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools."—*Cicero*

How Army Doctors Detect Malingerers

By

DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

EDITOR

Journal Of The American Medical Association

AND OF

"Hygeia": The Health Magazine

IN these times when men are being called up for examinations to enter the military service, special attention is being given to those who are able to imitate various forms of illness and thus to escape responsibilities which they should have. The person who endeavours to show that he has a disease when he is actually healthful is called scientifically, a "malingerer".

Recently Dr. Mortimer A. Laskey of Brooklyn has given special attention to the malingerer who is trying to show that he is not able to see very well. Almost everybody now knows the technic that is used in the examining of eyes. The person whose eyes are to be examined sits in a chair about twenty feet away from a chart on which appears letters of various sizes, with the largest on top and the smallest on the bottom. These letters are arranged irregularly and the subject endeavours to read the letters one at a time. For those who cannot read, pictures and various geometric forms are used.

Obviously, a person who does not want to see the letters will not see them. It is easy, however, for the doctor who examines the eye to determine whether or not the various portions of the eye are normal in appearance and capable of seeing.

The malingerers who pretend blindness are divided into two general groups; those who are clever and who study all of the tests before being examined and, second, those who desire to magnify some slight defect which they have but who will find it difficult to deceive a careful examiner for any length of time. The examiner has to be cleverer of course, than the person who is being examined, at least in his use of the tests. It is found that trickery can be overcome by trickery and that falsifiers convict themselves.

If the examiner thinks after making the tests that the person being examined is endeavouring to avoid any indication as to his actual ability to see, the examiner can make certain observations which cannot be avoided. For instance, it is impossible for any one to control voluntarily the dilating and constricting of the pupil. If the person being examined is put in a dark room and if a beam of light is flashed on the eye, the pupil will contract.

If the eye which responds to this test is screened and a beam is flashed into the other eye, the healthy eye will not react if the second eye has a retina which does not respond: If the suspected eye is blind, the pupil of the other eye will react in proportion to the intensity of the light and the degree of blindness. The doctor has to know, of course, whether or not drugs have been put into the eye in order to produce a dilation of the pupil, so that it may be necessary to keep the person examined under observation.

There are innumerable tests which examiners can use to detect simulated blindness. These tests involve the use of mirrors, prisms, screens and specially designed charts. A psychologist once said that the eye is an organ of illusions and the methods of deceiving it are numerous. The magicians, who say that the hand is quicker than the eye, know this. The mirrors are used to cause the suspected person to see with the so-called blind eye what he believes he is seeing with the good eye. Especially designed apparatus, called the pseudoscope, is used for this purpose.

Special charts have been developed which gradually change in size of type as they are being viewed. There are also specially designed eyeglasses of different intensities which may be used to test vision. There are also color tests and blind spot tests. The tests are so numerous and so complicated that the person who starts out to deceive an examiner on the matter of eyesight is undertaking a task which is far beyond the ability of even an ophthalmologist himself.

Simulated blindness of both eyes is exceedingly rare. Most malingerers merely try to show that they are blind in one eye, or that they see badly with one eye or the other. One of the simplest tests is merely to permit the patient to leave the room when a number of small objects have been placed on the floor as obstacles. The malingerer usually avoids them by elaborate or exaggerated motions or else walks directly into them forcefully. It is practically impossible for a malingerer to deceive an expert in this manner and to imitate definitely the actions of a person who is really blind in one eye or in both.

ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL

Traffic Congestion In Indian Cities—II

[By A. S. Trollip, C.I.E., J.P., *Hon. Joint General Secretary, Safety First Association of India, and Chairman, Bombay Joint Town Planning Committee*]

(*Concluded from the issue of 30th May, 1942*)

The Traffic (*Contd.*)

(3) *The Tram Car Traffic Analysed.*—The tram car is track-bound and must follow a definite route whilst the motor vehicle is flexible even when confined to a definite route.

The tram car has to stop about eight times a mile to unload and load passengers: and as the track is usually in the centre of the road this causes a stoppage of traffic whereas the motor vehicle is able to go from point to point. When the Policeman on traffic control opens up traffic, the tram car must finish loading and unloading and, therefore, other vehicular traffic is held up especially if the road is a narrow one.

What amount of obstruction is offered by the tram car has not been estimated. It could be estimated by comparing the number of vehicles passing per hour when tram cars are absent as in case of a strike, and comparing it with a normal day.

On the other hand the following are instances where other vehicles hinder the free movement of the tram car:

Parking of vehicles especially the manoeuvre in getting into the park and getting out of the park;

Loading and unloading of vehicles;

Overhanging loads;

Other vehicles keeping to the centre of the road, *e.g.*, motor vehicles, victorias, hand-carts. In Frere Road, hand-cart coolies use one of the tram-rails to facilitating traction;

At traffic stops and at intersections where cross traffic is passing, other vehicles stand on the tramway track and this makes it impossible for the tram car to reach its stopping station (on the nearside of the intersection) until such time as the vehicles in advance have moved on.

(4) *Pedestrian Misuse of the Road.*—This constitutes a serious cause of congestion. The chief actions responsible are:—

Walking along the road instead of the foot-paths provided;

Crossing the road anywhere;

Failure to observe the police traffic signals and crossing the traffic stream;

Walking with the traffic, instead of facing approaching traffic, on roads without foot-paths;

Failure to wear light reflecting clothes at night;

Crowding on the roadway round the corners of the kerb whilst traffic is passing, thus bottlenecking the intersections.

(5) *Cruising Taxis and Gharries.*—Looking for fares.

(6) *Parking.*—The parked vehicle is a serious form of obstruction and congestion. Places which attract a large volume of traffic must provide parking accommodation for the vehicles attracted.

(*d*) *THE REGULATION OF TRAFFIC:*

(1) *Traffic Control.*—The failure of the authorities to either make or enforce a code of road behaviour contributes to congestion. In some towns control is most unsatisfactory.

(2) *Right Turns.*—The practice of requiring all vehicles at controlled crossing to pass round a Traffic Policeman or marked point results in a slow and awkward movement taking more time than would be necessary if the vehicles were directed to take a turn on the near side of the centre point.

This is especially important at small intersections. At large intersections where roundabouts have been installed, the advantages lie with the latter.

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Re-Planning The Street System To Relieve Traffic Congestion

The primary cause of traffic congestion is the fact that towns have outgrown their streets, and it is, therefore, necessary to examine the methods for re-establishing a better balance between street capacity and traffic demands. Much of the present trouble is due to

(*a*) Lack of foresight on the part of the planners;

(*b*) The dictation of vested interests.

With the increase in traffic there is a most urgent demand for a well developed and comprehensive plan and, as stated before in this article, this should be developed on the basis of a Master Plan.

In dealing with an existing situation, the following methods are available:—(*a*) Widen the Street, (*b*) Eliminate the street crossings, and (*c*) Cut new streets.

Widening Streets.—If land is available, streets can be widened in order to accommodate additional traffic. The capacity of a street is governed not by its width alone but by the street crossings, which act as valves, and if the number of street crossings is reduced the capacity of the street increases.

Street Crossings.—There are far too many street crossing over major streets. Many of these could be closed up with an all-round benefit and at very little cost. In order to minimise interference with the main traffic stream and reduce accidents, the entry of cross streets into a main traffic street could be staggered. A form of widening which is possible and is sometimes used is to take the footpath and include it in the street width. By this plan the roadway is extended to the full width of the extended street and the footpaths are placed in arcades in the abutting buildings. This is expensive but is cheaper than the cost of acquiring and demolishing the buildings.

Cutting New Streets.—If existing streets are badly arranged, it may be necessary to cut new streets to serve the traffic. The problem is both difficult and expensive and needs a great deal of study to determine just where to do it.

In a town built up on the rectangular principle, the time taken on a journey is excessive, for vehicles have to follow two sides of a rectangle. To reduce this, new streets should be cut through on the diagonal principle. It is expensive but it has the advantages of the radial street which shortens the distances of travel between centres.

Tunnelling is a very useful method of adding to the area available for traffic and, therefore, reducing congestion. It has been used in many countries in America and in Britain and, where the topography is suitable, is one of the methods that should be considered for the relief of traffic congestion. A tunnel could be driven through the Malabar and Cumballa Hills, Bombay.

Minor Changes To Increase Traffic Capacity

(1) *Width.*—It is important to provide the maximum width available to traffic. Under this heading comes the removal of street furniture from the street and road and placing it wherever possible within the abutting buildings, and covering open gutters and drains.

(2) *Speed.*—Is an important factor in congestion. The higher the speed the less the congestion. Among methods of improving this the following might be considered:—

The reduction of street crossings that was referred to above. The improvement of visibility at corners; if a motorist can see what is approaching the crossing on the cross-road, he can safely maintain a better speed. Improving the radius on the kerb at corners; this is particularly necessary in the case of left-hand turns for it enables motorists to take the turn at a higher speed without interfering with traffic in the second lane.

Speed unfortunately is the cause of many accidents and it is therefore desirable to limit the speed to a safe one, but this is dependent upon the traffic. A speed of ten miles an hour might be dangerous on a heavily trafficked street, whereas a speed of thirty miles an hour might be quite safe later on when the traffic is less. The amount of traffic, condition of the surface, etc., all play a very important part in the problem. It has been found in India that it is not wise to leave the question of speed to the individual driver and accordingly certain maximum speeds have been fixed. If these are placed too low, the result is congestion.

In order to maintain as high a speed as possible, segregation of traffic is important. If the slow moving vehicle can be sent by a different route, it will improve the general speed of the traffic.

(3) *Grade Separations at Street Intersections.*—This is becoming quite a favourite method in cities in the West. It may be some time before it will be possible to utilise this method in India.

(4) *Segregation.*—Mixed traffic offers a serious hindrance to the flow of traffic and the chief cause of this is the slow moving vehicle. If possible, these should be relegated to minor streets, leaving the major streets for the passage of fast moving vehicles.

The tramway traffic should, if possible, be placed on a reservation or at the back of buildings, as is done in some of the countries on the Continent. This will free the street and also increase the speed of the tramways.

(5) *One Way Streets.*—In order to increase the area available for moving traffic, and especially where the traffic is tidal, it may be an advantage to institute a series of one-way streets.

Pedestrians.—One of the greatest dangers to traffic is the way pedestrians cross streets. Subways and overbridges can be used to take them across. A subway is now under construction in Bombay and a great deal will be learnt from this. Overbridges, of course, are quite common. In order to focus pedestrian traffic at its proper place, pedestrian guard-rails are now being used and a number of these are being put into position at heavy crossings in Bombay. These physical means of regulating pedestrian traffic are very valuable. The axiom of all traffic engineering is to attract traffic where it is wanted and in order to to do so it must be made as comfortable as possible.

The Regulation of Moving Traffic.—However well designed a street is, it cannot operate unless the traffic is regulated correctly. The use of streets is controlled by the Indian Motor Vehicles Act and

the local Police Regulations. The Highway Code issued by the Safety First Association has been of great value in bringing this information in an interesting form to the attention of children who are learning road behaviour and safety, and to many motorists.

Overtaking.—The Police regulation requiring overtaking traffic to pass on the right is not very satisfactory because, generally speaking, the vehicle to be overtaken is already in the centre of the road, and from the point of view of traffic congestion it would be an advantage if traffic, in such cases, were allowed to overtake on the left.

Parking.—One of the most difficult problems faced by those responsible for traffic control is the regulation of parking. Every motorist wants to park just outside the door of the place he visits. Obviously this cannot be done, unless the owner of that building has made provision for consuming his own traffic. This is the ideal, and it is hoped that architects will bear this in mind in designing buildings and make the necessary provision. The time will come when the law will require all buildings which attract traffic in quantities to consume it.

Every town certainly ought to have a bye-law requiring the entrances to private carriageways approved by the Municipality in order to avoid unnecessary difficulties whilst entering or leaving streets.

Turns.—Turns affect traffic considerably. From the point of view of traffic it is necessary that all vehicles taking a left-hand turn should, before they approach the intersection, get into the correct lane and make the left-hand turn as close to the kerb as possible. If the kerb has been properly radiused this will be easy and without conflict with the crossing traffic.

Right-hand turns are the most difficult of control and one seldom sees a right-hand turn made correctly. The proper turn should be made in this way: At some distance from the intersection, the vehicle should get into the correct lane and turn right round the Traffic Officer placed in the centre of the intersection. This requires a very sharp turn and has to be done at a relatively slow speed and therefore interferes very considerably with the traffic. If the turn could be made on the near side of the Officer, considerable time would be saved and this is possibly one of the easiest directions in which improvement could be made. In some towns right turns are prohibited at certain places. A notice board is placed where the right turns would be made, signifying "No right turn." This is necessary in cases of very heavy traffic when it would not be good to interrupt it.

Drivers signals, hand and light, are of the greatest importance and the correct use of these should be insisted upon.

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The Roundabout, which is now so well known in Bombay, is one of the cheapest and best ways of regulating turns.

The first Roundabout came into being at Museum Junction when the Local Branch of The Safety First Association of India was inaugurated on a temporary island. This was made permanent at a later date. It constituted a boon to pedestrian traffic by regulating the turning movement of all vehicles instead of allowing them to turn where they pleased.

The Roundabout has its limitations and should obviously only be placed at very wide intersections where there is sufficient space and where the regulation of turning is necessary in the interests of both motorists and pedestrians.

Right of Way.—Where small streets intersect very heavily trafficked main streets, it is important that traffic entering from minor streets should be brought to a stop or be made to slow down before entering the traffic stream, and then only after waiting and giving way to traffic approaching them on their right.

Selective Education.—Traffic regulation can get out of hand if it is not continuously enforced and for this purpose some cities have a continual educational programme in force whereby they give attention to one or more points at a time, taking up a fresh point at every period. When education is continuous a noticeable improvement in the behaviour of traffic has been reported.

The Architect and Traffic Congestion.—From the foregoing it will be seen that the architect unknowingly has contributed to the traffic con-

gestion in many ways, and it is hoped that this article will cause him to ask "Will this building impede the traffic? How can I re-design it to improve traffic flow?"

In such a short analysis of the subject, it is not possible to say more.

Before the war, a fortnight's course on this subject was proposed. The authorities over the whole of India were circulated. The general reply was "we are too busy." 'Too busy' possibly meant doing the best they could to improve the situation by out-of-date means. A similar course will be offered after the war is over and it is hoped that there will be a sufficient number of applications to warrant the holding of it. A corps of trained planners is necessary in every field, if India is to hold its own in the battle of reconstruction, towards better living, and in the field of traffic the urgency is great.

Rationalised Opportunism.—Existing street systems can be brought into line with the modern system of rings and radials by taking advantage of the small opportunities that offer when re-building takes place and as leases expire. Many examples could be quoted of lost opportunities, *e.g.*, Marine Lines Estate, Bombay, could have been developed so that access to the residences could have been given by and limited to an already built service road, *viz.*, Marine Lines. The sterilising of this portion of Queen's Road for residential access would have been of value to the traffic of today and the future. The positions alongside the two main railway lines in Bombay would have been ideal situations for through longitudinal streets. It is not yet impossible. To be effective, rationalised opportunism requires the existence of an adherence to a Master Plan.

Thomas Sharp, an English town-planner says "the most inspiring and almost sole example of rationalised opportunism in town improvement is the street systems of Paris. Two or three generations ago, Haussmann and his associates designed a system for the complete re-planning—which has been steadily realising from that day to this. The imagination and courage shown in designing and executing that scheme long before the advent of motor transport was stupendous. And the result is magnificent."

The Work of The Safety First Association and The Joint Town Planning Committee.—In this connection the work of these sister organisations must be referred to. In the course of twelve years the former organisation has studied the traffic problems from many angles and has produced a series of codes to govern the redesign of the elements of the road. This work is well advanced, and is slowly moving towards the bigger problems of town-planning. This slowing down is regretted, but with so few to do the work and so many urgent problems in connection with the war, it is the best that can be done. But the Committee will be ready when the war is ended and the world devotes itself to reconstruction.

—*Journal of the Indian Institute of Architects.*

MAYOR AND DEPUTY MAYOR

Welcomed By South Calcutta Congress Committee

A hearty welcome was extended to Sj. Hem Chandra Naskar, the Mayor and Al Haj Adam Oosman, the Deputy Mayor of Calcutta, on behalf of the South Calcutta District Congress Committee on 30th May afternoon at 109/2, Lake Road. There was a large gathering of Congressmen and citizens.

Dr. Charu Chandra Chatterjee presided at the function which commenced with *Bande Mataram* sung by Miss Chhabirance Devi.

Reference to the sterling qualities of the head and heart of Sj. Naskar and Al Haj Adam Osman were made by several speakers. In replying, the Mayor said that he would consider himself fortunate if, in these difficult times, he would only be able to keep intact the honour and dignity of the Chair to which he had been elected.

The Deputy Mayor thanked the organisers of the function for the welcome they had extended to him.

The guests were served with light refreshment.

Among those who attended the function were:—Sj. Phanindra Nath Brahma, the ex-Mayor of Calcutta, Councillors Debabrata Mookerjee, Dhirendra Nath Ghose, Bijoy Kumar Banerjee, Amulya Chandra Mitra, Ardhendusekhar Naskar, Rai Sahib Annkul Chandra Das and Sj. Paritosh Banerjee, Sjta. Sarala Devi, Sjta. Prova Devi and others.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS : A DIGEST

CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS CO.

The Calcutta Tramways Company's Traffic Goomty at Esplanade, Calcutta, has been declared a protected place under the Defence of India Rules, says a *Calcutta Gazette* Notification.

PETROL RATIONING OFFICE REMOVED

It is notified for general information that the office of the Area Rationing Authority, Calcutta Area, under the Motor Spirit Rationing Order, 1941, now situated at 77-B, Park Street, will, after the 1st June, 1942, be removed at 38/2, Beltala Road which adjoins the Motor Vehicles Department. Public concerned may address their correspondence etc., accordingly after that date.

BENGAL SECURITY PRISONERS' TRIBUNAL

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Panckridge, Kt., a Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court, has been deputed to act as President of the Bengal Security Prisoners Tribunal. The Governor-General has therefore been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. B. Blagden, a Puisne Judge of the Rangoon High Court, to act as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court in the temporary vacancy thus caused.

HIGH TEMPERATURES IN CALCUTTA

The maximum temperature of Calcutta has ranged from 98 to 108 degrees during the week ended 22nd May. The highest maximum temperature during the corresponding week last year was 102 degrees on May 16.

The heat was not unusual since May is one of the hottest months of the year in Calcutta. But this year the discomfort has been felt all the more on account of absence of rains and cool breezes.

The following table shows the comparative figures of temperature of the week (May 15 to 21) of 1941, and the present year :—

	Maximum temperature	*Minimum temperature*
	1941	
May 15 :—	101°	82°
May 16 :—	102°	75°
May 17 :—	94°	80°
May 18 :—	97°	77°
May 19 :—	98°	77°
May 20 :—	98°	81°
May 21 :—	101°	82°
	1942	
May 15 :—	98°	81°
May 16 :—	98°	83°
May 17 :—	98°	85°
May 18 :—	108°	85°
May 19 :—	108°	85°
May 20 :—	106°	86°
May 21 :—	103°	85°

MR. SAVARKAR'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED

The services rendered to the Hindu Mahasabha movement by Mr. V. D. Savarkar the President of the Maha sabha, were recalled at a public meeting held in the University Institute Hall, Calcutta on 23th May to celebrate his birthday.

Mr. N. C. Chatterji, who presided, said : "Although Mr. Savarkar is the undoubted leader of a pan-Hindu movement he is still a revolutionary and a passionate worker and fighter for India's freedom. He does not stand for the preservation of all that popularly passes for Hinduism. He works for the uplift of the masses. He wants to revolutionize the social organism of India and appeals for social and political justice for the weak and the oppressed.

"He wants to run the Hindu Mahasabha as a national organisation. His twin programme is consolidation and militarisation. Although he is an idealist, he is a practical idealist. He does not nurse the delusion that a foreign aggressor will give us real freedom. He has no illwill towards any community in India. In his statement sent to Sir Stafford Cripps, he stated in the clearest language that he did not want any right or privilege for the Hindus which he was not prepared to concede to the Moslems or to the members of any other community. But he wants to preserve intact his allegiance to *Akhand Hindusthan* and that is why he has condemned Pakisthan and all movements to disintegrate India."

Mr. Debendra Nath Mukerji, Mr. Ashutosh Lahiri, Mr. Hari Charan Ghose, Major P. Bardhan and several others also spoke dwelling on the various aspects of the life and work of Mr. Savarkar.

DEATH ANNIVERSARY OF LATE KRISHNA BEHARY SEN

Late Rector Krishna Behary Sen, Editor of the *Indian Mirror* and the *Liberal* and the *New Dispensation* the then daily National organs of Bengal, whose Death Anniversary passed off on May 29 was born at a time when Indian national movement had just begun. His death was very premature like his brother Brahmananda Keshubchunder, the religious reformer.

His lofty ideals brought around him a group of talented pupils like Sir P. C. Ray, late Janokinath Basu, Sir Monmohan Nath Mukherjee and various other notable men in Bengal. He was a social reformer and a teacher, and his patriotism and idealism will for long stand as an inspiration to posterity.

DEPUTY MAYOR FELICITATED

TEA PARTY AT GRAND HOTEL

A pleasant function was held on Friday evening the 29th May, at the Grand Hotel, when friends and admirers among the Muslim Mercantile Community of Calcutta under the lead of Sir Adamjee Hajee Dawood, met Mr. Adam Oosman the Deputy Mayor at a Tea Party in the spacious grounds of the "Winter garden". An address of welcome and felicitation was read out by Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, the ex-Mayor, of which a copy was presented to Mr. Oosman in a neat silver-mounted Casket. In his reply Mr. Oosman spoke appreciatively of the honour done to him and expressed the hope that he would receive the co-operation of everybody in his efforts to serve the City. Tea and light refreshments were then served to the assembled guests numbering about 500, for whose delectation a "cabaret show" was also arranged consisting of dances and instrumental music. Among those present were Councillors Susil Ch. Sen, Debendra Nath Mukherjee, Bipin Behari Sadkhan, Hemendra Prasad Ghosh, Narendra Nath Dalal, I. J. Cohen, D. J. Cohen, Jogesh Ch. Ghosh and several other, as well as Messrs. S. Chatterji, (Chief Executive Officer), S. M. Yaqub, (1st Deputy Executive Officer), Bhaskar Mukerji, (2nd Deputy Executive Officer), M. N. Roy, (Secretary), U. N. Bose, (Assistant Secretary), S. N. Ghosal, (License Officer), Mosaheb Ali Khan, (Deputy License Officer), D. N. Ganguli, (Assessor), T. C. Mitra (Chief Law Officer), Sharful Anam, (Record Keeper), and Dr. M. N. Dey, First Physician of the Medical College, Dr. D. Ahmed, and a host of others.

CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

BEHALA MUNICIPALITY ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

Importance of Civil Defence Expenditure was emphasised in the course of the Tenth Annual Administration Report under the Chairmanship of Mr. Biren Roy, Chairman of the South Suburban Municipality. The report also gives stress on the necessity of co-ordination of Civil Defence Schemes in a municipal area with A. R. P. Civic Guard and Home Guard organisations under one unified control, that of the Mayor or the Chairman or the Civic Chief of the town.

The increase of municipal revenue from approximately Rs. 90,000 in 1931-32 to Rs. 1,60,000 at the end of 1941-42 was due to the gradual and steady but fast development of this suburban town. The Death Rate per mille also fell considerably indicating thereby that the sanitation of the area has considerably improved.

A new Annexe for Women and Indigent patients to the Central Municipal Hospital has been opened, the completion of which was made possible by the donation of Rs. 10,000, by Mrs. Meghmala Roy, wife of the Chairman. Free medical aid and free services of Midwife were made available to the rate-payers during the year under review. Full free education without imposition of any additional cess was continued to be provided in all Wards. Total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 28,000 during the last year. The total expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,50,000.

Even under severe strain the Municipality continues to carry on its normal activities, such as electrification of street lighting into the interior, extension of Water Supply, etc.

There was a Revision of Assessment during the year and this has been given effect to smoothly with the full approval of the general body of the rate-payers this year 1942-43.

At the end of the last year the population within the Municipality was over 65,000, the highest so far attained. The population according to the last Census (1930-31) being 39,500.

BHATPARA MUNICIPALITY SUPERSEDED

The following Press Note has been issued :—

By Government Resolution dated the 23rd March, 1942, the Commissioners of the Bhatpara Municipality were superseded for a period of one year for their incompetency and persistent default in the performance of their duties. Under the provisions of the Bengal Municipal Act, Government appointed the Sub-divisional Officer, Barrackpore, to perform all the duties imposed on the Chairman and the Municipal Commissioners under the said Act.

With the previous approval of Government, the Sub-divisional Officer, Barrackpore, has appointed Rai Sukumar Chatterjee Bahadur, M.B.E., as the Executive Officer of the Municipality under Section 67 (1) (ii) of the Bengal Municipal Act for a period of two years. The necessity for appointment of an Executive Officer for this important Municipality, the annual income of which is approximately Rs. 2½ lakhs, has been felt for a long time.

Government have now decided that the Rai Bahadur should be placed in charge of the entire administration of the Municipality and that the Sub-divisional Officer, Barrackpore, should be relieved of this charge. Necessary orders to this effect have been issued in Notification No. 1019 M, dated the 12th May, 1942.

The Rai Bahadur held several important posts as a member of the Bengal Civil Service, including that of Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Health and Local Self-Government Department. He retired as Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal. He has also evinced considerable interest in social work. Government trust that, with the co-operation of the residents of the Bhatpara Municipality, he will, in a short time, be able to raise the administration of the Municipality to a high level of efficiency.

LEASE FOR "*PONA*" FISHERY

Terms are invited for above of about 1100 Bighas in two absolutely separate and adojoining plots in Hatgachia locality under Bhangar Thana.

Apply to :—H. N. BASU
42/1, Grey Street, Calcutta.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET

Notice

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. A. Wahab for the registration of his name as sole occupier of Stall No. 15, Block "G", S. S. Hogg Market to the exclusion of the name of Mr. M. Nazir and for permission to take in Mr. Abdul Rub as a partner in the business carried on in the said Stall.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

S. BANERJEE,
Offg. Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 28th May, 1942.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 30th May, 1942

City Of Calcutta (Town And Suburbs)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 347 against 417 and 327 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 313. The general death-rate of the week was 15.9 per mille against 28·5 the mean of the last five years.

Town (*Wards* 1–27).

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 30th May, 1942, was 293 against 355 and 278 in the two preceding weeks. There were 4 deaths from cholera, against 8 and 10 in the two preceding weeks. There was no death from small-pox during the week against nil in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from influenza against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 28 and 47 respectively against 40 and 54 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 15.2 per mille per annum.

There were 27 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 13.8.

There were 52 deaths from respiratory diseases against 49 in the previous week.

There were 38 deaths from tuberculosis against 38 in the previous week.

There were 38 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs. (*Wards* 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 54 against 64 and 49 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 2 were from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 3 from fevers, 11 from bowel-complaints and 3 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 19.7 per mille.

There were 3 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 18.7.

There were 8 deaths from tuberculosis against 8 in the previous week.

There were 6 deaths of infants under one year.

THE "COERCIVE CLUB" MEET

The members of the Corporation "Coercive Club" met in the room of the Collector to the Corporation on Friday the 15th May last at 4 p.m., to bid farewell to Babu Rakhal Das Bose, a Senior Inspector of the Collection Department, on the eve of his retirement. Contrary to the usual custom, refreshments were first served to the assembled members and guests, after which the ceremonials attendant on such occasions, including valedictory speeches, were gone through. The meeting then terminated.

CORPORATION NOTICES

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. I Engineer's Department,

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed, "Tender for....." on Friday, the 12th June, 1942, up to 2 p.m :—

3. Repairs to bathing platform and attached latrine at Raja Dinendra Street, Ward 1- Rs 468, dated 3rd June, 1942, (1 month)

4. Repairs to bathing platform at 2, Lala Bagan Road, Ward 3—Rs. 124, dated 3rd June, 1942, (15 days).

5 Repairs to kitchen and stores etc., of District Engineer's quarters at 79, Cornwallis Street, Ward 3—Rs. 865, dated 3rd June, 1942, (1 month)

6. Repairs to Vaccination Station at Kailash Bose Street, Ward 4 Rs. 433, dated 3rd June, 1942, (1½ months)

7 Repairs to paved lane at 2, Heramba Chandra Das Lane (portion), Ward 4 Rs 169, dated 3rd June, 1942, (15 days)

8 Repairs to kerb and channel stones at Upper Chitpore Road (portion) Ward 5--Rs. 937, dated 3rd June, 1942, (1 month).

9. Repairs to stone sett pavement at Strand Road at the junction of Brojo Govinda Saha Lane, Ward 5 -Rs 944, dated 3rd June, 1942, (1 month)

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice in Clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice "

S. C. GHOSH,
District Engineer I.

District I Eng'g. Office.
The 3rd June, 1942

District No. II, Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 9th June, 1942, upto 2 p.m. :—

The Petty Improvement contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in this District Engineer's room for inspection.

6. Repairs to South section College Street Market—Rs. 949, dated 2nd June, 1942, (1½ months).

N.B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice in Clause 6 of the tender and agreement form for piece work should be read as 3 days' notice.

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office.
The 2nd June, 1942.

District No. IV, Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for ....." on Thursday, the 11th June, 1942, upto 2 p.m. :—

5. Repairs to corrugated iron shed at Gariahat Market, Ward 27 Rs 614, dated 21st May, 1942, (1 month).

A. K. SEN,
District Engineer, IV.

District IV Eng'g Office.
The 1st June, 1942.

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT

To All P. I Contractors District III and Dhappa

Re. Paving with stone setts Approaches to the Weigh Bridge at D B P S

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above will be received by me on the 8th June, 1942, at 12 noon

The work is to be completed within 7 days from the date of order to take up the work in hand

Yours faithfully,
P. C. BOSE.
Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,
The 2nd June, 1942.

Situation Vacant

Applications stating age qualifications and past experience are invited for temporary posts of Lorry Drivers for A. R. P. work, under the control of the Chief Engineer, Corporation of Calcutta, on a monthly pay of Rs. 40. Applications must be submitted to the Superintendent, Motor Vehicles at 79-A, Lower Circular Road on or before the 10th June, 1942. Hours of duty will be 12 hours daily either in the day shift or night shift. Only those who possess a sound physique and who can stand the practical test shall be appointed. They will also be required to furnish personal security for honesty and soberiety.

Supply of Pony and Cattle Food

Quotations are invited for the following and will be received by the Controller of Stores on 12th June, 1942, at 4 p.m. Each offer must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed "Quotation for Pony and Cattle food for the months—June to August, 1942".

Whole-gram Patnai—5,000 maunds, Linseed—15 maunds, Salt white crushed—90 maunds, Bran wheaten 4,000 maunds, Barley crushed—500 maunds and Oats crushed—1,000 maunds—required for the period of June to August Delivery being given at the different Gowkhanas against indents as required, Offer to hold good for one month and to state if sales tax is to be paid.

A. K. SEN.
Actg. Controller of Stores.

Central Stores, Entally,
The 3rd June, 1942.

Auction Sale.

The following articles will be put up for sale in the public auction to be held on the 13th June, 1942, at the Court Yard of the Central Municipal Office Buildings at 2-30 p.m. :—

(i) One broken and out of order Service Van No. 232.

(ii) One out of order and broken Typewriter Machine (Remington).

(iii) One out of order and broken Comptometer Machine (Felt & Torrant).

F. RAHMAN,
Assistant Collector.

Central Municipal Office,
The 3rd June, 1942.

Grants To Almshouses etc.

NOTICE

Applications for grant to Almshouses and Charitable institutions (with and without educational branches) for the year 1942-43 under Section 477 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, should be made on or before Friday, the 26th June, 1942. Forms of applications can be obtained from the office of the Secretary to the Corporation

In the case of institutions, previously in receipt of grants from the Corporation, the application should be renewed in the prescribed form

Applications which are not submitted within the prescribed time or which do not contain the required particulars or are not supported by the necessary documents, may not be considered at all

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 23rd May, 1942.

Application for Exemption Etc.

NOTICE

Applications for partial or total exemption from the payment of the consolidated rate for the year 1942-43 under Section 126 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, in respect of premises which are wholly and exclusively used for purposes of public worship or public charity should be made on or before Friday, the 26th June, 1942. Forms of application can be obtained from the office of the undersigned.

Owners or administrators of premises previously exempted should also apply if they desire the exemption to continue during the current year.

Applications for exemption may not be considered at all unless the directions as above are complied with

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 23rd May, 1942.

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MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with **Yellow** numbers on a **Black** badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have **Rectangular** brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

G. C. WOODWARD,
Supdt., S. S; Hogg Market.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Curry Beef ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Sirloin „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Suet (Kidney) —	1 4 0			
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Molted „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...				
Heart each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Oxtails each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0		
Skrits each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Kindney per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	0 10 0	0 12 0		

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A P
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Loin „ —	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder „ ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter „ ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb.	0 8 0			
Other portion per lb. —	0 12 0			

MUTTON.	1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Chops per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Breast „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Leg „ ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb. ...		0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Kidneys each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart „ ...	0 2 0	0 4 0		
Liver „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Brain „ ...		0 2 0		
Tongue „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 6		
Trotters „ ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each —	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each —	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer ...	1 0 0	1 2 0		
Goat and Kid meat ...		0 10 0		

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Chops per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb. ..	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb. —	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb. —	1 8 0	3 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen —	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer —	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Luncheon „ „ ...	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork „ ...	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen ...	1 2 0	

DRY FISH	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer —	1 4 0	1 8 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer —	1 0 0	2 4 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Bhetkee „ —	0 12 0	1 8 0
Maldive „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. large per „ ...	2 8 0	4 0 0
Bali chau per seer ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Papadams per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
Dry Prawns per seer —	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

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The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Executor and/or Trustee of Wills and/or Settlements for its constituents and as Agent for the recovery of Income-Tax and the preparation of Income Tax and Super-Tax returns.

Calcutta Offices:—1-1, Clive Street—R. MACFARLANE, Agent. 1, Fairlie Place.—J. E. MOIR, Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS, TRANSACTED

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)
(Liability of Shareholders limited.)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopgate London, E. C. 3.

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	...	£ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah Mosul, Bombay Calcutta, Colombo Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta. Manager,

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution, having BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES in all important places in India.

For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAFES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Clive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Cross St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A, Russa Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 101, Harrison Road, (Barabazar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.
Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.
Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay) Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot and Surat

Capital Subscribed	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 1,18,00,000

Rules of Business on Application.
Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr Lakshmi Niwas Birla.
General Banking Business Transacted.
W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
Branches:—Burrabazar & Shambazar (Calcutta) & Narainguge

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at ½% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs: 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

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D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

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C/o THE EASTERN UNION BANK, LTD.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Chicken (Broth) ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Capon ,, ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do (roasting) ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turkey Cock ,, ...	10 0 0	14 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 15 0	1 0 0
Do. Special ...		
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snipes ,, ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ,, ...	4 8 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	3 0 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...		
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...		
Do. Country ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	
Do. per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower, Beneres each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,		
Do. Darjeeling ,,		
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cucumber per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 8 0
Ginger ,, ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 5 0	0 4 0
Turmaric ...		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...		
Knol khol Country each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each ...		
Lettuce per score ...	0 5 0	
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. ,, white ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur per seer		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Hazaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 4 0	
Do. Country ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer		
Do. New per seer ...		
Do. (Old) Nainital ,,	0 3 0	
Do. (Hill) (Old) ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...	0 4 0	
Do. Shillong ...		
Robob each ...		
Pulbul per seer ...	0 2 6	
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 0 6	0 1 0
Do. Country per score	0 2 6	0 5 0
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Squash per seer ...	0 5 0	
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.		1 0 0
Do. Ranchi per seer		0 12 0
Do. Country ,,	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,		
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer ...		
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) per doz.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. S. Africa 3—5 ...		
Do. Kulu per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Nanital ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 4 to 5	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 2—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. King David ,,		
Do. Jonathan ,,		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 3—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious 3—4 ...		
Amra per score ...		
Bael Fruit each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0
Black Berry per score ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Coconut each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Country Apples 4 to 6 ...	1 0 0	
Goosebery per seer ...		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Kabul per box (large)		
Do. California per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Grape Fruit each ...		
Jaya ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. (Country) per doz	0 12 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Khubanee ,, ...		
Do. (large) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Lemon (English) per doz.		
Lichees per 100 (Mozafferpur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Locket per score ...		
Monkey Lichees per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
M. Melon Jaunpur ...		
Mask Melon per seer ...	0 3 6	0 5 0
Mask Melon ,, (Lucknow)		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.	6 0 0	8 0 0
Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz.	3 0 0	5 0 0
Do. Langra 8 to 12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fazlie ...		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan		
Do. Golapkhash 8 to 12	1 0 0	
Do. Himsagore 6 to 10	1 0 0	
Do. Green per score ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Country per 100 ...		
Do. Bombay 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras per doz. ...	2 0 0	
Do. Lilam 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz. ...		
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mossomi 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Poona ,, 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Bombay per doz ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Oranges Sikkur ...		
Do. Bombay 6—1 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Multa per doz. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0

N. B.—Prices are quotable to-morrow.

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.
84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at 1 per cent. p.a. on Rs. 200.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 2½ per cent. p.a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 4 per cent. p.a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone: Park 1168 A. N. SEN, *Secretary.*

STRENGTH SECURITY

BANK OF COMMERCE LD.
12, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA
AND BRANCHES

Phone: Cal. 3486

BANKERS' UNION LIMITED

3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta

TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS.

Post Box: 108. Phone: Cal. 1250.

CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.
Head Office:—*8, Canning Street, Calcutta*

Branches at Important Trade Centres in Bengal and Bihar
Our Specialities—We have arranged Safe-Custody in Branches far off from Danger-Zone. We undertake charge of collection of House-Rent, interest on loans, mortgages, bills, drafts, cheques and hundies Etc. We help in Paying Insurance premiums, Municipal Taxes, Electric and Telephone Bills.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peanut per seer ...		
Pineapple Country each ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Singapore ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Ceylon ,, ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do, Tijpur ,, ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Kalimpong ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Martaban ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul ,, ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. Country ,, ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do, Country per score ...		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
,, Kandahar ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...		
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Prunes Fresh per doz. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb)		
Do, Liby do. ...		
Do. Delmonta do.		
Calasia do. ...		
Pears Cashmere 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Do. (Cooking) ...		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Cashmere ...		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peaches Peshwar 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	
Do Muscatal loose per lb.		
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Apple per score ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Sofata 12—15 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	3 0 0	3 8 0
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz (Orange)	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Country per score ...		
Surdah Quetta per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Tamarind per score ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Water melon Country each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Goalund ...		
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Water fruit per score ...	0 8 0	0 16 0
DRY-FRUITS		
Apples Ring per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. ,, 1 lb. packet ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Almond salted (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Almond English (large) per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Almond Kabul per lb: ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Almond Salted (small) per lb, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Apricots dry with seed per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Apricots dry without seed per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Alobokhara per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Brazilnuts per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Chilgooja per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cocoanut dry per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Currants Australian per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Chestnut per lb, ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 6 0	0 8 0
Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 1 0	1 12 0
Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Khurma per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Pears dry per lb. ...	1 14 0	2 0 0
Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0

When you stop advertising, this is what you say in effect:

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Municipal orders do not wait. All the 12 months, the municipalities are buying equipment and supplies and the "Gazette" advertisement will bring you results just as well as it will in March.

Keep up your advertising every month in the year if you expect to do business all the year around.

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From Rs. A.P.	To Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)		
Pista Salted unshelled per lb.	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Salted shelled per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Frunes dry per lb.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Raisin 1 lb. per packet	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. (red) per lb.	0 3 0	0 10 0
Do. Sultana per lb.	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Do. 1 lb. pecket	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Table 1 lb. packet	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. American 1 packet	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet	1 0 0	1 4 0
Walnut shelled per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. unshelled per lb.		
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb.	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay	1 0 0	1 2 0
Dinapur	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter per cake	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer	2 4 0	2 8 0
Ghee per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per seer	0 4 0	
Fresh Cream per lb.	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) "	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (salt-water) "	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (cut pieces) "	1 12 0	2 8 0
Cutla per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Rohi per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut Pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Hilsa each (Padma)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Crab per lot of 4	0 2 0	0 6 0
Mahgo fish with roe		
Do. without roe 4—12	1 0 0	
Mullet per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (cut pieces)	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pomfret per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0
Prawns per seer (small)	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
Lobster	0 10 0	0 12 0
Sea fish	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Brand (White or Brown) 2 lb. each	0 3 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. do. ½ lb. "	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	

ARTICLES.	From Rs. A.P.	To Rs. A.P.
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)		
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb.		1 0 0
Do. Edam "	1 8 0	
Do. Overland "		
Do. Cheddarn "	1 12 0	
Preserved, mixed, per lb.	0 5 0	
Do. unmixed, "		0 5 0
Guava cheese per lb.	0 5 0	
Kraft cheese per lb.	2 8 0	
FLOUR.		
Californian flour No. 1 per seer	0 4 0	
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.		
Californian flour No. 2 per seer		0 5 0
Country flour per seer	0 6 0	
Atta D.		
Sujee		0 6 0
RICE		
Deshi coarse per md.		
Do. per seer		
Patna 1st quality per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. coarse per md.		
Do. per seer		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md.	8 0 0	9 0 0
Do. per seer	0 3 6	0 4 0
Kabul rice per seer	0 7 0	0 9 0
Kashmere rice per seer		
Golab Soru Rice	0 4 0	0 5 0
SUGAR		
Cawnpore Sugar per seer		0 5 9
Crystal	0 5 6	
DAL Etc.		
Arahar per seer	0 3 0	0 3 6
Channa "		0 2 6
Khari Masoor "		0 3 0
Mung (haree) "		0 3 0
Mung (sona) "	0 4 0	0 5 0
Salt "		0 1 7½
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin	0 12 0	
2 lb. "	1 4 0	
6 lb. "	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer	0 7 0	0 7 6
Castor Oil "	0 8 0	0 9 0
Mustard Oil (Mill)	0 7 6	0 8 0
" " (Ghani)	0 9 0	0 10 0
KEROSENE OIL		
Chester per case		
Snowflake "		
Monkey Brand per tin		
"Victoria"—"Swan" per 4-I. G. tin		
Do. 4-I. G. Bulk (White)		4 3 0
"Rising Sun"—"Chukker" per 4-I. G. tin		5 4 0
Do. per 4-I. G. Bulk		4 5 0

ARTICLES.	From Rs. A.P.	To Rs. A.P.
KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Elephant Brand Tin		
Do. " Bulk (Red)		3 12 0
Do. " Small		
Owl " Tin		
White Rose per tin		
Water Lily "		
Kerosene Oil (superior) per bottle of 26 oz.		0 2 9
All Oil with tin is higher by As. 12-6		
COAL AND COKE		
Domestic Coal (retail) per md.	1 4 0	
Domestic Coke (whole sale) at the Depot	1 2 0	
Soft Coke per md.	1 3 0	1 4 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Cakes Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cake "	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb.	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet / Milk Chocolates slab	0 1 6	1 0 0
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb.	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweet, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins	1 6 0	1 12 0
" 2 "	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo	1 12 0	
Assorted Creams	2 0 0	2 4
Golden Puffs	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb.	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 0
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 10
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 0
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 9
Milk	1 1 0	1 8 0
Mixed (Household)	1 1 0	1 12 6
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 0

15% price up.

N. B. Prices vary according to supplies.

BNDS
BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.		
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 13 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin.		1 12 0 per tin
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...		2 12 0
Cow & Gate Rusks ...		1 8 0
		15 % price up. 5 5 0
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin	0 4 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin ...	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk Powder No. 1 per bot. ...	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Pepperments per lb.	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Dereszke per tin of 50 ...	1 8 0	
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin 50 of ...	1 2 0	
" " (magnum)	1 2 0	
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 6 3
Cavendo per tin of 50 ...	1 2 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb	0 8 0	

ARTICLES.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.		
Spencer's "Doretto" ...		
Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...		1 12 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 12 0	0 13 0
Black & White tin of 50	1 10 0	
Craven A tin of 50 —	1 10 0	
OILMAN'S STORES		
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do.	1 8 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 2 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do. do —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Do. 2nd quality		
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 0 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 14 0	
Red Ensign Coffee " ...	1 6 0	
Coccoa ½ lbs. ...	1 2 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz. ...	1 1 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 lbs. ...	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 " ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 " —	1 2 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 "	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 " ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin	0 9 0	
Do. ½ lb.		
Mustard ¼ " ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott. ...	1 15 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb tin ...	1 4 0	1 10 0
Sausages English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.		
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 14 0	
Soups, Assorted " —	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tar: Fruits, Bott. —	1 12 0	
Isinglass per pkt. —	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag ...	1 15 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 6 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin ...	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-2 oz. tin	2 4 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb, per pkt. ...	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb per tin —	3 12 0	
C. & V. Vinepar per bottle	1 12 0	
Radgate or Nickson Ham per lb. ...	3 8 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb. ...	3 8 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin ...	1 12 0	
Morton's Eagle Brand Scotch Roller Oats 2 lbs tin ... —	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin ... —	0 9 0	
Chamois Leather large ...	2 8 0	
Hare Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 6 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	
Bisurated Magnesis, medium	0 7 0	2 2 0
Ellerman's embrocation	1 12 0	
Zam-Buk	2 4 0	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	1 12 0	0 14 0
Oriental Balm ...	0 8 0	
Sloan's Liniment ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Kruschen Salt —	0 15 6	
PAINTS.	1 11 0	
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) "	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of Foreign articles are liable to fluctuate without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War.

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Head Office:
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A. TOSH & SONS
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(Opp. Sealdah Stn.)

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE HERE

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
RICE.		
Balam (Coarse) ...		
Do. (Medium) ...		
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Kora) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Atap) ...	0 3 0	
Kamini (Do.) ...	0 3 6	
Chinisbakkar (Do.) ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Golap Khas (Do.) ...		0 4 0
Dadkhani ...	0 4 0	
Deshi Boiled ...		
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra (Medium) ...	—	0 2 6
Patnai (Coarse) ...		
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal ...		0 2 9
Katari Bhog ...	0 3 3	0 3 6
DAL.		
Gram (Patnai whole)...		0 2 6
Gram (Dal) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Sona) ...	0 4 0	
Do. (Krishna) ...		
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	
Do. Khari) ...	0 3 0	
Mattor Dal ...		0 3 0
Salt ...		0 2 0

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BUTTER & GHEE		
Bombay Butter per seer		
Aligarh ,, ...	1 2 0	
Pabna ,, ...	1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa) ...	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo) ...	1 6 0	1 8 0
Jessore ...	1 6 0	
OIL.		
Ghani Oil ...		0 8 0
Mustard Oil ...	0 9 0	
Ocoanut Oil ...		0 14 0
Kerosene Oil ...	0 3 0	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White Java) ...	0 5 9	0 6,0
Do. (Brown Java) ...		
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flower (Country) ...		0 4 0
Atta ...	0 2 3	0 3 3
Suji ...	0 4 0	
Gur (Sugar Cane) ...		0 5 0
,, Khajure ...		
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. New (Country) ...		
Do. (Gauhati) ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Patal ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Brinjal ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas ...		
Cauliflower each ...		
Cabbage each ...		
Ginger ...	0 7 0	0 8 6
Onion ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Mutton ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Goat & Khashi ...		0 13 0
FISH.		
Rohi (Cut-pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Koi ...	0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Balam per md. ...	8 0 0	9 0 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. (Kora) ...	7 2 0	7 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Kamini (Do.) ...	8 4 0	8 8 0
Khinisankkar (Do.) ...	10 0 0	11 0 0
Dadkhani ...	10 0 0	11 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...	6 4 0	6 8 0
Dudkalma ...		
Nagra ...	6 12 0	7 0 0
Patnai (Kora) ...	7 8 0	
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	6 0 0	6 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Rupsal ...	6 8 0	7 0 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Krishna) ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Knasari Dal ...	0 2 0	
Mosoor Dal (Sprit) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mattor Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...	2 0 0	
Ranchi —	—	
Darbhanga —	—	
Sree (Mark) ...	1 7 0	1 8 0
Khurja ...	1 13 0	
Bhaduwa ...		1 8 0
Lakhi —	1 15 0	
"Debla Debee" per seer	1 8 0	
		1 12 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 4 0	0 4 6
Do. (Brown) —		0 4 6
Do. (Bata) ...	0 5 0	0 5 6
Flour per seer ...	0 3 6	
Atta ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Do. B ...	0 3 6	
Gur ...	0 3 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.	0 14 0	1 0 0
Bombay per lb. Salted	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pabna per seer ...	1 4 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin. ...		1 5 0
Milk ...		0 4 0
Cows' Head —		
Condensed Milk ...		0 4 0
Milk Maid ...		
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut oil ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 25 —	1 0 0	
Apples 8—16 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 8 to 12 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pesta ,,	2 4 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Grapes per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
New Patal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
New Potatoes ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Potatoes (New) —		
Brinjal	0 2 6	0 4 0
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Ginger ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cucumber each. ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Ladies finger per seer...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Caulitlower ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
FISH.		
Parsey per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Pona ,, —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do (Cut pieces) ,, —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bagda ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Hilsa ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Mutton ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 9 0
CONFECTIONERY.		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	—	1 7 0
Cocoa Hornby ...		
Coffee Polson's lb....	1 2 0	
Condensed Milk ...		
BISCUITS.		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 9 6
H. & P. Do. ...	—	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 7 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 555 ...	1 10 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes ...		0 11 6
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.		
Pearl Barley (C. B.) —		
Sago (Pearl) —		
Quaker's Oats ...	1 0 0	
Pascal's Lozenges (glass) each —	0 10 0	0 12 6
Jam ... —		
Jelly ... —	0 6 0	0 7 0
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 2 6	0 7 0
Quickwhite(White) —		
KEROSENE OIL.		
Elephant Brand tin —	—	—
Do. per bottle —	—	0 3 9
Do. ,, bulk —	—	
Rising Sun —	—	
Do. per bottle —	—	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 14 0	
Do. 2nd „ „ ...		0 12 0
Goat per seer ...		
Kid „ „ ...	0 14 0	
Poultry Chicken each		
Fowl (country) ...		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting) ...		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS		
Ducks per score ...		0 10 0
Fowls „ ...	0 11 0	
VEGETABLES		
Brinjals per seer ...	0 3 0	
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 3 0	
Ginger „ ...	0 7 0	
Pati Lemon per score ...		
Ladies finger per seer		0 8 0
Kagji Lemon per score		0 2 0
Onions Patna red per seer		0 1 6
Do. Bombay „ ...		
Do. Country „		0 1 6
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Deshi (New) ...		
Do. Madrasi „ ...		
Do. Rangoon „ ...		
Do. Gauhati „ ...		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)	0 1 6	0 2 0
Patal Murshidabad per seer	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. Desi per seer ...		0 1 6
Do. Hilly „ ...		
Cabbage each ...		0 1 6
Cauliflower each	0 3 0	0 6 0
Peas Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Darjeeling „ ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Deshi „		
Beans „	0 4 0	0 5 0
Squash „ ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tomato „		
Green Mangoes per score		0 3 0
FRUITS		
Apple Australia ...	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere ...	1 0 0	
Do. American ...		
Do. Kulu ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Alubokhara per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Apricot „ ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Batavia per pair ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Beal frujt each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Bedana (Green) ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Cocoanut each ...	0 0 6	0 1 6
Do. dry per seer ...		0 10 0
Chilghoza „ ...		
Dates Arab „ ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. Bagdad „ ...	0 4 0	
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		
Do. Nasik „ ...	2 0 0	
Do. Quetta „		
Do. Chaman „ ...	3 0 0	
Do. Australia „ ...		
Khorma „ ...	0 6 0	
Kesur Deshi „ ...		
Do. Singapore „ ...		
Khobani „ „ ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Kajoo Nuts „ ...		
Lichis Country per 100 ...		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer ...		
Prune per lb. ...		
Papaya Country ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Dates fruit per seer ...		
Water Basra per lb. ...		
Green Cocoanut ...	0 0 6	0 1 6

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
Safeta per score ...		
Mango (Local) 100	2 0 0	4 0 0
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Madras 14—35 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Bombay (Local) 12—25	1 0 0	
Do Fazli ...		
Do. Golapkhas ...		
Do. Himsagar ...		
Do. Kizsen Bhogh ...		
Do. Nilambarj ...		
Mask melon per seer		
Kharbuza per seer ...		
Orange Ichanagore ...		
Do. Sylhet ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Nagpur 8—16 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ...		
Pesta Bagdad per seer ...		
Do. Multan ...	6 0 0	
Do. Kabul ...		
Pegra 8—25	1 0 0	
Pineapple Singapore each	0 4 0	0 7 0
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Country each	0 1 6	0 4 0
Do. Assam ...		
Peaches	0 6 0	0 10 0
Plantain Champa per score	0 2 0	0 5 0
Do. Martaban per score	0 8 0	0 12 0
Musket per seer ...		
Pomegranate per seer	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar		
Do. Dholka ...		
Raisin (Rad) per seer		
Do. Sultuna „		
Almond shelled „ ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. without shell	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. do. large ...	2 0 0	
Surdah Quaman per seer		
Water melon Goalando	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Deshi		
Do. Farukabad	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Quetta		
Do., Bhagalpur ...		
Sarbati Lemon		
Walnut per seer ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Shelled „		
Nut Ground „ ...		
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	0 12 0	
Darjeeling do. „ ...	0 14 0	
Bombay „ „ ...	1 2 0	
Aligarh „ „ ...		
Jessore „ per seer	1 4 0	
Dinapur „ „ ...	1 4 0	
Pabna „ „ ...	1 4 0	
Darbhanga „ „ ...	1 2 0	
Mazafferpur „ „ ...	1 0 0	
Ghee „ ...	1 8 0	
Cow's Ghee „	2 0 0	
Do. Milk „	0 4 0	0 5 0
FISH		
Bagda per seer	0 8 0	1 0 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md. ...	40 0 0	
Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	0 6 0	0 10 0
Bhetkee „	0 6 0	0 8 0
Prawns „ ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa „ ...		0 10 0
Rohi „ ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rohi (cut pieces) „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Small fish „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Chetal „ ...		
Crab per pair ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Koi per seer ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Singhee per seer ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Magoor per seer (small) ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. (large) ...		1 8 0

ARTICLES	From	To
RICE	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog ...		
Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
Do. (Medium) „ ...		
Patnai (Atap) „ md. ...		
Hilly (old) per md. ...	6 4 0	
Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.	6 8 0	
Jhingasal per md. ...	6 8 0	
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	7 4	
Do. No. 2 per md.		
Chamormoni ...	7 8 0	7 12 0
Balam (old) per md. ...		
Chini Shakkar No. 1 per maund (old) ...		
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund ...	6 8 0	6 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...		
Kamini per maund ...		8 8 0
Peshwar Rice per md. ...		
Dhaki Chata ...	8 8 0	
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer ...	0 5 6	
Java „ „ ...	0 6 0	
Cocoanut Oil „ ...		
Mustard Oil „ ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Salt per seer ...		0 2 0
Flour „ ...	0 3 9	
Atta B per md. (Tota) ...		9 8 0
Sujee „ ...		10 0 0
Atta fresh per maund ...	0 3 6	
Chandausi Atta per md. ...	9 0 0	
Til Oil „ ...		
Til Oil per seer ...	0 10 0	33 0 0
DAL		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer		
Mug Dal „ ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Arhar „ ...	0 4 0	
Kalai „ ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Khesari „ ...	0 2 9	
Mosoor (spilt) „ ...	0 2 6	
Do. (khari) „ ...		
Mator „ ...		
Chana Dal „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 0
Do. „ ...		
Biuli „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 0
	0 2 9	0 3 0
TEA.		
Family Mixture ...		
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	0 13 0	0 14 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 4 0 1 8 0
Orange Pekoe ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pekoe per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Pekoe Dust ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
KEROSENE OIL.		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
„ „ Bulk „		
Owl & Swan per tin ...		
„ „ Bulk ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Elephant Brand per bot. (White)	0 3 0	
Elephant Brand per bot. (Red)	0 2 9	
Snowflake per tin ...		
Soft Coke per md. ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta.
The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District
Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description,

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsay	0 8 0	0 10 0
Crab each	0 0 9	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mutton ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score	0 9 0	
Fowl's eggs ,,	0 10 0	
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer		0 5 0
Brinjal ,,		0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato per seer		0 4 0
Cucumber per score	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer	0 4 0	
Garlic ,,	0 8 0	
Green Chilly	0 1 6	
Onion ,,		0 4 0
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potato (Rangoon)		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer		0 2 0
Pulbul per seer		0 2 0
Raddish (Country) per score		0 1 6
Squash per seer		0 3 0
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato		
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 20		
Grapes	1 4 0	
Alubokhora per seer	1 4 0	
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer		
Bael each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer		0 8 0
Almond ,,	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 10 to 20	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apples 6—8	1 0 0	
Pears 20—30	1 0 0	
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer	1 2 0	1 8 0
Madras ,,	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ghee Lakhee	1 8 0	
Do. Bhadwa	2 0 0	
Do. Sree	1 14 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	2 4 0	2 0 0
Milk ,,		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer	0 4 0	
Atta White No. 1		0 3 9
Sujee ,,		0 5 0
Atta Brown		0 3 9
'B' Atta	0 4 0	
RICE.		
Patna per seer	0 3 0	
Banktulshi (Manja) per md.	7 12 0	8 0 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 3 3	
Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		12 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,	6 0 0	7 12 0
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md.	10 0 0	12 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer	0 3 0	
Sugar ,,	0 5 6	0 5 9
Tea per lb.	0 3 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer	0 4 0	0 4 6
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 4 0
Chana ,,	0 2 9	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,,		0 3 0
Bhanga ,, ,,		0 2 6
Khasaree ,,	0 2 6	
Kalai ,,	0 3 0	
Biuli ,,	0 3 0	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 4 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Mattor ,,	0 2 6	0 3 6
Salt ,,	0 1 7½	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md.		
Coal	1 4 0	
Fuel		0 13 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle		

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa	0 6 0	0 8 0
Ko. & Magoor	0 12 0	1 8 0
Parsey	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab	—	—
Beef per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,,	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat & Kid	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY & EGGS.		
Duck each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,,	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,,	—	0 3 0
Duck's eggs per score	0 8 0	0 9 0
Fowl's eggs ,,	0 9 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Brinjal ,,	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflour ,, ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 1 6	—
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 4 0	0 3 0
Cucumber per score	0 2 6	0 6 0
Ginger per seer	0 5 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Garlic per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Modhupur) ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potatoes (Nainital) ,,	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. (Deshi) ,,		
Pulbul ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,,	0 2 6	0 3 0
Raddish per score ,,	—	—
Squash ,,	—	—
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 1 6	—
Sweet Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 4 0
White ,, ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato Darjeeling ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
FRUITS.		
Almond per seer	0 14 0	2 0 0
Alubokra ,,	—	—
Amra (Belati) per score	0 1 0	0 1 3
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	—
Bael each	0 0 3	0 0 9
Dates per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Grapes ,,	0 12 0	—
Lime per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. (Martaban) ,,	0 2 6	0 3 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 4 0	0 8 0
Sugarcane each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Oranges per score	0 10 0	0 14 0
BUTTER		
Butter per seer	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ghee Lakhee ,,	1 4 0	—
Do. Bhadwa ,,	1 13 0	—
Do. Sree ,,	1 12 0	—
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk	—	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From.	To.
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer	0 5 0	
Atta white No. 1	0 4 6	0 5 0
Sujee	—	0 5 0
Atta Brown	—	0 4 3
"B" Atta	0 4 6	0 4 9
RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Patnai per seer	0 2 9	0 3 0
Banktulsi (Manja) per md.	7 0 0	8 8 0
Do. (Kora) per seer	0 2 9	0 3 0
Deshi (Boiled) per md.	5 0 0	6 8 0
Rangoon per seer	0 2 0	—
Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. (Atap) ,,	8 0 0	9 0 0
Golap Soru	10 0 0	11 0 0
Mustard oil per seer	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar ,,	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb.	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Cocoanut oil ,,	0 6 0	0 7 0
Arahar per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Chana ,,	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasaree ,,	0 2 0	—
Kalai ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Biuli ,,	0 2 3	0 2 9
Mug (Hari) Katcha ,,	0 3 0	—
Do. (Sona) ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,,	0 1 6	0 1 9
Barley Powder	0 4 6	0 7 0
Do. Pearl	0 6 6	0 12 0
Robinson's Barley	0 4 3	0 14 0
Jelly	0 5 0	0 12 0
Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle	0 2 6	—

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Beef per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Mutton „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat and Kid „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pork „ —	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl „ —	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken „ ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon „ —		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl's „ „ ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 14 0
Bilong —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfret per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mango fish per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Do. (Desi) —		
Bean (French) per seer — ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) „ ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
Brinjal „ ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Cabbage (Country) each ...		
Do. (Darjeeling) —	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower —		
Carrots (Country) per doz.		
Do. (Darjeeling) „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz. ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Ginger per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Garlic —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger „ —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Onion „ ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Patna) „ —		
Do. (Desi „ ...		
Do. (Ranchi) „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 1 9	
Do. (Desi „ ...		0 1 6
Pulbul ...		
Raddish (English) per bundle ...		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes „ ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Pumpkin each —	0 1 0	0 2 0
Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 0 9	0 1 0
Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	
White Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Apricot ...	2 0 0	
Apples ...		
Figs per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score ...		
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Beal each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate „ —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100 —	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Almond „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape „ ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. per box ...		
Goosbarry per seer ...		
Jack fruit each —		
Khubani per see —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kharbuza „ ...	0 2 0	
Lichis per 100 —		
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote „ ...	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz. —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Papaya each —	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple „ ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Plums per score —	0 4 0	0 6 0
Raisins ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score ...		
Star apple ...		
Tamarind per seer —	0 1 0	
Walnut „ —	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100		
Do, (Madras) 12—16 —		
Golap Khas —		
Langra 16—20 ...		
Bombay 25 to 30 ...		
Totapari per score ...		
Sipia —		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Keshin Bhog 12 to 16 —		
Fazli 8 to 10 —		
Prnes S. W. per seer —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer —		
Sugarcane —		
Water Melon each ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb. —	1 0 0	
Dinapur „ ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
Ghee per seer —	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk —	0 4 0	
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. —	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb. —	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer —	0 4 0	0 5 6
Atta „ —	0 3 6	0 4 6
Sujee „ —	0 5 0	0 5 6
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Kora) „	0 3 0	
Chinisakkhar per seer —	0 3 6	0 4 0
Deshi „ —	0 2 6	0 3 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar —	0 5 6	0 6 0
Tea per lb. —	0 14 0	1 8 0
Cocoanut Oil —	0 14 0	1 0 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer —	0 2 6	0 2 6
Chana „ —		0 2 6
Khari Masoor „ —		
Bhanga ...	0 2 3	
Khasaree „ ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Kalai „ —		
Mung (Hari) „ —		0 2 6
Do. (Sona) „ —	0 3 6	
Mattor „ ...	0 4 0	
Salt „ —	0 2 6	0 3 0
	0 1 6	0 1 9
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...		
Do. (Elephant) Brand per tin Refined —	3 10 3	0 2 6 p. bot.
Ordinary ...	2 10 3	
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	0 0 5 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

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Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

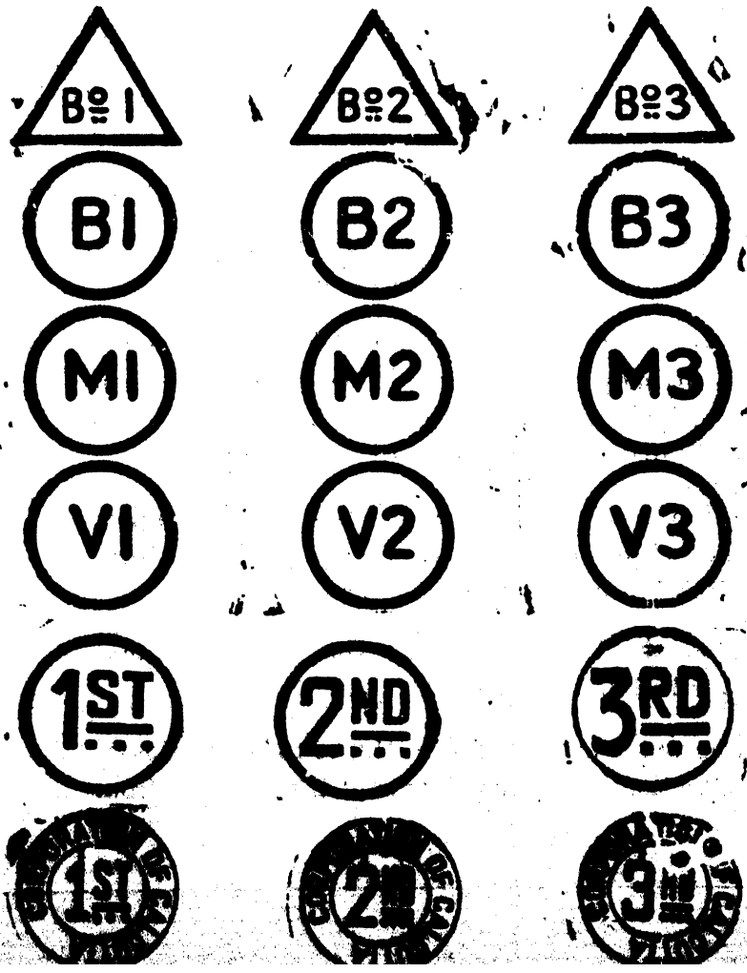
ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Labster ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Baghda ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Bhanguar ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Bhetki ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Other Fish ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Parsey ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl's eggs " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Brinjal " ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ...		
Comato per seer ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Garlic " ...	0 2 6	
Green Chilly " ...	0 3 0	0 3 0
Onion ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Naisital) per seer ...		
" (New) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mangoes (Langra) ...		
Pulbul " ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes ...		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Almond " ...	0 14 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Madras " ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 13 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 11 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 13 0	2 0 0
Milk " ...		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Sujee " ...	0 5 6	0 6 0
Atta Brown ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
"B" Atta ...	0 4 0	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Patna per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	8 0 0	8 8 0
" (Kora) per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar " md.	9 0 0	9 8 0
Deshi (Boiled) "		6 4 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Aatari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...	9 0 0	9 4 0
SUNDRIES		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar " ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb. ...	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New) ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Chana " ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khari Masoor " ...	0 2 6	
Bhanga " " ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khasaree " ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Kalai " ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Biuli " ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 3	0 3 6
" (Sona) " ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Muttar " ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Salt ...	0 1 6	0 1 9
COKE & COAL		
Soft Coke per md. ...		
Coal " ...		
Keresene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	1 4 0	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb tin.	0 3 6	
Do. ...	0 4 6	
Barley Pearl 1 "	0 7 6	
Do. 2 "	0 6 6	
Corn Flower 1 "	0 12 0	
Robinson's Barley ...	0 7 0	
Cobra Boot Polish ...	0 6 6	0 11 6
Jelly ...	0 1 0	0 5 0
	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT

BEEF

MUTTON

VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEATS

Marks for SHEEP & GOAT MEATS

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Chronicle & Comment

Affairs In Burma

It is reported *via* Berlin that a civil organisation has been set up, under Japanese Military control, for carrying on the administration of Burma. From this, it would not be too far-fetched to assume that, at least for the present, the Japanese are busy with the re-organisation of the territories they have succeeded in over-running, and plans of further advance towards India, if any, are in abeyance. This is borne out also by the Note issued from New Delhi, which states that apart from some Japanese troop movements in Homalin, some 65 miles distant from Imphal, no other developments are reported from the Burma side, nor are these movements in such numbers or disposition as to suggest any intention of launching a land-offensive against India.

Japan's Intentions Towards India

"Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon and Aden must come under our absolute control"—these words recently printed in the *Kokumin Shimbun*, one of Japan's Nationalist papers, are quoted by Olga Ilner in the *Daily Mirror*, London, who concludes that there can be no doubt that India is the ultimate price of Japan's ambitions. She goes on to say that any moment now, the ugly shadow of Japanese planes may be cast upon India's great cities. It is only a hop from Rangoon to Calcutta, and already, she says, many Indians have made haste to leave Calcutta. While agreeing in theory with Olga Ilner in her conclusions, we say that the present War situation in the East leads us to somewhat different conclusions. Psychologically, a bully never likes to take his own "medicine." He would cheerfully knock down or smash an unwary or unsuspecting opponent, but if the opponent stands up to him to return blow for blow, the bully generally turns tail and makes himself scarce. From the recent happenings in the Pacific, we would be justified in drawing the conclusion that the Japanese are for the moment obsessed by the fear of their homeland being subjected to further air raids by the American Air Forces. The raid carried out by the Americans sometime ago on Tokyo and other Japanese cities, followed by the promise of further raids to come, led the Japanese to pick out the territorial points from which such further attacks might develop, and she has been concentrating on either crippling or smashing such potential air bases. We do not claim or profess to be military experts, but the recent Japanese attack on Dutch Harbour near Alaska, the furious onslought on the Chekiang province in China, and

the massed attack on Midway Island, three points spaced far apart, lead to the conclusion that these potential danger-points have been occupying the serious attention of Japan, whose vulnerability to air raids would certainly be greatly reduced if she could cripple or occupy these points. From the latest news published by the American Naval authorities, the Midway island affair has proved a "tough proposition" for the Japanese, and for the present we think that any question of invading India has receded into the background.

About Corporation Finances—

"The War At Our Doors," that is to say, the possibility of an invasion of India and more especially the imminent risk of towns in India being raided by enemy planes, has thrown sudden and unexpected burdens on the public finances all over the country. Precautionary measures to guard against air raid damages have involved city finances in large commitments which will brook no delay and cannot be "held over" or postponed. These sudden and unexpected inroads into city finances have thrown great strain on them so that in many cases, they have been almost reaching breaking point. The Presidency town of Madras, to take an example, has found itself unable to meet all its required demands and apprehends a shortage of between 33 to 50 per cent. in its revenue derived from property and professions taxes. It has therefore been compelled to seek a subsidy amounting to Rs. 10 lakhs from the Madras Government. In the case of our own city, Calcutta has so long stood bravely up against the strain thrown on its finances, but is beginning to feel the strain. The mainstay of its revenue is the income derived from house-rates, and though the Collector and his staff by dint of working at high pressure have so long kept the collections under this head almost at the same level as last year (when there was no fear of Japanese aggression,) it is apprehended that it would be difficult to maintain the standard. The large amount of remissions to be given on house-taxes on account of vacancy may exercise an adverse effect. Almost one-third of the total population of Calcutta has left the city during the last few months, and on every side there are rows upon rows of houses standing vacant. To keep the collections upto a normal standard has therefore become a serious problem, and the time is approaching when the Corporation will have to face the prospect of a reduction under its main head of revenue. The commitments on account of precautionary measures against air-raids include not only the protection of the valuable and essential buildings and installations of the Corporation and for the maintenance of its essential services but also of provisions for the safety and well-being of the entire body of citizens, designed with a view to keep the normal life of the city functioning even after an air raid. All this requires money and more money.

—And About "Absenteeism"

Allied to the question of the finances of the Corporation there is another aspect which also plays a vital part in keeping up the efficiency of the various departments of the Corporation *viz.*, the maintenance of an adequate quota of personnel. A wave of sickness is passing over the land, physical as well as mental, and every department has a woeful tale to tell of its numerous absentees, who are either away from Calcutta to what they consider "safer" places, or are afflicted with various kinds of illness compelling them to stay away from work. A report from Bombay shows that the average "absenteeism" in the textile industry in five important textile centres in the Presidency had risen, during March last, from 8 per cent. to over 13 per cent. No figures have yet been compiled here in respect of Corporation employees but there is no doubt there has been a marked rise in absenteeism. All the more credit should be given to those who are still "carrying on" with their duties and responsibilities, and fighting hard to maintain the efficient functioning of the various activities of the Corporation. When better times come—as they will, sooner or later—we think the Corporation should not forget those who kept its "flag flying" in the face of heavy risks and difficulties.

Our New Councillors

We extend a hearty welcome to the two new Councillors who took their seats in the Council Chamber on Wednesday, the 10th June, *viz.*, Mr. A. H. Coleridge and Khan Bahadur Wali-ul-Islam.

FILTERED WATER SUPPLY

Notice

It is notified by the Offg. Health Officer of the Corporation of Calcutta, that the sudden and excessive growth of algae at the Pulta Water Works was causing frequent chokage of filter beds. As a remedial measure the water is being treated chemically. The public may notice a slight odour in the water for a few days. But the public is assured that the water is perfectly wholesome.

FILTERED WATER SUPPLY

To Be Curtailed

In a notice to the public issued on the 10th June, the Executive Engineer, Water Works, Calcutta Corporation, says that the supply of filtered water in the city and suburbs of Calcutta will be curtailed for the next few days on account of the unusual drought now prevailing. Necessary steps are being taken to cope with the situation and it is expected that the condition will improve in a few days.

GROWTH OF ALGAE IN WATER TANKS

The question of diminution of filtered water supply in Calcutta due to the growth of algae in the water settling tanks at Palta was discussed at an informal conference in the Mayor's Room, Central Municipal Office Buildings, on 11th June, evening. It was decided that necessary steps would be taken immediately to deal with the matter.

In a joint report on the subject the Chief Engineer and the Health Officer stated that there was profuse growth of algae which was causing chokage of the filter beds and diminishing the output of water from the filter beds.

In forwarding this report to the Corporation the Chief Executive Officer remarked that the treatment of the settling tank for killing the algae in consultation with experts was necessary if the supply to the city was to be maintained. Dr. J. B. Grant, Director of All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health and other experts had been taken to the Palta Water Works for advice.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETING FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 12, 1942

Special Meeting Not Held

At the Meeting of the Corporation held on Wednesday, the 10th June, the undernoted items of business were sanctioned or disposed of. The Special Meetings adjourned on the last occasion were not held.

Emergency Supply Of Food Stuffs

The Corporation decided, at its meeting on Wednesday, to urge upon the Government to adopt a scheme for the supply of food-stuffs on the lines similar to those formulated by the Bombay Government or in the alternative to approve the scheme formulated by its First Deputy Executive Officer for ensuring a regular supply of food-stuffs to the citizens of Calcutta in the event of actual air raids on the city and to provide funds for financing the scheme.

The scheme, submitted by Mr. S. M. Yaqub, First Deputy Executive Officer, in brief provides that the Government should advance the sum of Rs. 10 lakhs as loan or permit the Corporation to spend the amount from the Corporation fund in purchasing food-stuffs and sell those to the citizens in the event of aerial raid at the cost price plus ten per cent. overhead charges. Any damage to the stores suffered owing to enemy action is to be reimbursed by the Government.

Fire Fighting Work

The Corporation decided that the members of their staff up to the age of forty should be required to undergo compulsory training in fire fighting work and should be employed in fire fighting service in the different Corporation institutions after receiving such training.

Corporation Schools

All Corporation schools will remain closed for a further period up to the 30th June next. The teachers and other staff would be paid on the same terms and conditions as had previously been sanctioned.

Protective Measures In Gowkhanas

The House sanctioned Rs. 47,772 for adoption of measures for the protection of animals and carters in the different Gowkhanas of the Corporation.

Emergency Purchase Of Medical Stores

Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned for emergency purchase of medicines and medicinal stores for the Corporation dispensaries for a period of six months. Rs. 7,500 was sanctioned for purchase of two hundred units of first aid equipments.

Tube-Wells In Corporation Buildings

The House accepted a proposal for the sinking of five tube-wells, *viz.*, two in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, one in the College Street Market, one in the Central Municipal Office Buildings and one in the Motor Vehicles Central Garage.

Meeting Time Changed

The decision was taken at the meeting that owing to the introduction of Standard Time in Bengal the Ordinary meetings of the Corporation should in future be held at 4-45 p.m. instead of at 5-15 p.m.

Two New Councillors

Khan Bahadur Wali-ul-Islam, formerly a Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, and Mr. A. H. Coleridge, newly-elected Councillors, were sworn in at the same meeting of the Corporation.

NEW COMMISSIONER FOR PORT OF CALCUTTA

Mr. Adam Oosman, Deputy Mayor, Corporation of Calcutta has been elected a Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta, for a period of two years as a representative of the Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

NEED FOR KEEPING UP MORALE

Sir B. P. Singh Roy's Broadcast Speech

The necessity for keeping up the morale of the people was stressed by Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy in an address on the National War Front broadcast from the Calcutta Station of All-India Radio on 9th June. Sir Bijoy Prasad in his address, said:—

The morale of the people is the most important factor in a war like the present one. It is the indomitable courage of the Chinese that has enabled them to fight for the last five years a ruthless enemy armed with all the modern weapons of devastation and slaughter. It was the iron will of the Russians and their signal devotion to the cause of their country that helped them to survive the first fury of the Nazi invasion and had galvanized the entire Russian people into grim determination to defend their liberty and to preserve the integrity of their motherland.

Similarly it was the unity of purpose, sense of realism and unshaken resolve to resist the enemy at any cost that saved England from a collapse after the fall of France in June, 1940. The politicians closed their ranks, parties ceased to squabble, and decided to defer all minor issues till victory was won.

The stage when India could take a mere intellectual interest in the war is now over. Enemy planes have already crossed the frontier. Our capacity to resist the enemy and to defeat him ultimately now depends on our genius to unite and on the maintenance of our morale. Defeatism, conscious or unconscious, should be discouraged and counteracted at any cost. Each and every citizen must feel that he has an active part to play in the defence of the country.

The people must stand united behind those who will be in charge of guiding the affairs of the country in this supreme hour of crisis.

The War At Our Doors

R. A. F. RAID

Island Off Akyab Bombed

New Delhi, June 3.

R. A. F. bombers on June 2 attacked objectives on Oyster Island off Akyab harbour, says a *communique*. Bursts were seen south of the jetty on the east of the island and near the lighthouse. Low-level machinegun attacks were made on huts in the vicinity of the lighthouse. Our aircraft returned safely from these operations.—*(A. P.)*

U. S. BOMBERS ACTIVE

Rangoon Docks Raided

New Delhi, June 5.

The following *communique* was issued here to-day by the U. S. Army Air Corps: "Heavy bombers of the American Army Air Corps, led by Captain Sharp, bombed Rangoon docks on June 4.

"Shipping was attacked but owing to unfavourable weather conditions the results of the raid were not observed by the pilots.

"The U. S. bombers were attacked by 12 Japanese fighters, two of which were shot down for certain and a third probably destroyed. The U. S. bombers fought their way through heavy ack-ack gunfire. One of the bombers failed to return to its base." — *Associated Press.*

JAPANESE MOVEMENTS ON INDO-BURMA FRONTIER

New Delhi, June 5.

Apart from the movement of some Japanese troops as far as Homalin, which is just east of the Chindwin river, 20 miles from the frontier and some 45 miles from Imphal, no other developments of any importance are reported from Burma. It is pointed out that the Japanese troops at Homalin are not in such numbers or disposition as to suggest any intention of launching an attack.

No contact between the Allied forces and the enemy on the frontier has so far been reported, while the R. A. F. offensive against Japanese river craft on the Chindwin River has made the waters so dangerous that they have been almost cleared of hostile river craft.—*Associated Press.*

JAPANESE PLANE OFF CEYLON COAST

Colombo, June 3.

A four-engined aircraft, believed to be Japanese, has been sighted recently off the east coast of Ceylon, according to an official announcement. It will be recalled in this connection that there was news some time back of the R. A. F. based in India attacking seaplane bases in the Andamans.

It is believed this four-engined plane was probably on a reconnoitering mission but did not approach anywhere near Ceylon.

This is the first time that any Japanese planes have been seen in the vicinity of the island since the raids during the week following Easter.

It has been known for some time that the waters around the islands in the Andaman group could be used by the enemy as seaplane bases though much preparations would be necessary before the hilly islands could be made to provide land bases for aircraft.—*(A. P.)*

CEYLON AIR STRENGTH

Ready To Take Offensive

Colombo, June 3.

Ceylon is passing from the stage of full defensive readiness to that of becoming a jumping-off place in the general offensive now being planned against the Japanese, a high Air Force official told me to-day, writes the *Associated Press* Special Correspondent.

He added: "The R. A. F. can now take a Japanese air attack on Ceylon in their stride, and are wholly imbued with the idea of building up for the coming offensive. The defence of Ceylon is coupled with this aim. We shall have all facilities—men and organization—and everything is being done to perfect our preparations. New aerodromes have been built in record time."

Until recently the R. A. F. in Ceylon had left the job of resisting an attack to the Navy, but a force of Catalinas did magnificent service in reconnaissance, particularly before the recent raids on Colombo and Trincomalee.—*Associated Press.*

MILITARY ADMINISTRATION N BURMA

Berlin, June 5.

The German News Agency reports from Tokyo that the Japanese have set up a military administration in Burma. The Japanese Commander in Burma is to set up a central administrative organisation which will collaborate with the military.—*(Reuter)*

SHIPS SUNK IN BAY OF BENGAL

Washington, June 4.

The Navy Department announces that seven United Nations' merchantmen, including one United States ship, were shelled and sunk in the Bay of Bengal on April 6.

The Master of the U. S. ship told reporters that three Japanese cruisers had cornered six United Nations' freighters in a part of the Bay of Bengal and sank them by shellfire in 40 minutes. They also sank a seventh ship nearby. The Japanese attacked their prey at close range. A British bomber appeared about an hour after the attack and set a Japanese ship on fire.

The Captain stated that he estimated that 150 seamen perished in the course of the sinking while about 350 reached shore ten miles away. He also asserted that the Japanese were "very poor shots." One cruiser fired 40 to 50 shells at his ship and scored only 15 or 18 hits. The entire crew escaped in two lifeboats and on one raft.—*Reuter*

EQUIPMENT FOR INDIA'S DEFENCE

Largest Convoy Safely Reaches India

New Delhi, June 6

The largest single convoy ever to reach India arrived safely early last month, it is now revealed, bringing equipment and personnel of such immense dimensions as to constitute a notable instalment of what the United Kingdom has pledged to send for defence of India.

Incidentally it is thought here that the convoy was probably the largest ever to leave the United Kingdom, but it was in fact so large that no single Indian port was able to handle the unloading and the convoy had to be dispersed between ports so as to get the troops and equipment landed as quickly as possible.

As the convoy steamed slowly in line towards one of the ports of disembarkation thousands of troops thronged the decks of the liners. The stream of ships was screened by destroyers, and in the middle of the convoy was a famous British man-of-war. This mighty guardian of the seas had kept a watchful eye on its priceless charges day and night throughout the voyage.

In addition, units of Royal Indian Navy provided escort. Indian warships met the convoy many miles out at sea and assisted in "shepherding" the troops carriers and supply ships at their final destination while shorebased aircraft of the Indian Air Force circled overhead.

Troops from every branch of the British army were later disembarked. They included thousands of infantry, artillery, mechanised units and *shock* troops. There were also officers and men of the Indian army returning to their native land after undergoing extensive training in modern tactics in England. Thousands of airmen, accompanied by famous fighter and bomber pilots were also included in the detachments. Among the pilots was a V. C. who won the coveted decoration in aerial combat against the Germans. Others wore the D. F. C. Ribbon which they had been awarded for outstanding feats against the Nazis in the battles of France, Britain and Libya. Other persons included some of the crews of America's famous Kittyhawks, which, it is now revealed, are an important part of India's air defence.

The troops were in fine fettle and all expressed their eagerness to get to grips with the Japanese. A colonel of the Free French forces joined the convoy *en route*, having made a daring escape from French Morocco. Distinguished as a native he made a dash for freedom with several other officers in an old Ford motor car. The party took eighty days to reach British territory.

Aircraft, tanks, anti-tank guns, ack-ack guns, many types of motorised transport and tons of ammunition were quickly brought ashore—the docks being transformed into one huge arsenal.

From the dockside the equipment was speedily despatched by rail and road to all parts of India.

Thus another convoy had got through without a single ship, man or gun being lost.—*(A. P.)*

JAPANESE OCCUPIED AREAS IN BURMA

Allied Air Force Operations

New Delhi, June 6

The Allied Air Forces operating against the Japanese occupied areas in Burma made no fewer than sixty raids during May, it has just been revealed, says a Press Note.

Akyab, the rice exporting port on the Bay of Bengal and its aerodrome were the principal targets of the Royal Air Force. They carried out against these vital points no less than fifteen raids during the month, ten of which were in the last 18 days.

Akyab's main jetty is now totally unserviceable. The rice mills have been destroyed and the wireless station severely damaged if not completely demolished.

On one occasion a squadron of heavy bombers came down to a hundred feet and machine-gunned Akyab aerodromes, nearby buildings and an enemy encampment a few miles from the air-field.

The United States Army Air Corps have distinguished themselves in their attacks on the Rangoon docks area on which they have dropped very heavy bomb loads. The docks were raided five times during the month.

A feature of the work of the R. A. F. and one attended by good results was the bombing of enemy craft on the Chindwin river. Probably the most destructive raid of this kind was when enemy barges crossing the river were surprised by swooping Blenheims which sank three of the craft before the crews had time to realise that the R. A. F. were attacking them.

Another feature was the small scale of enemy activity during the last few days of May. This was possibly due to their aerodromes in the wet zone being unserviceable.—*A. P.*

AKYAB AND HOMALIN BOMBED

Daylight Attack On Rangoon

New Delhi, June 8

Royal Air Force bombers continued their attacks on Akyab on June 7, says an Air Headquarters Press *communique*. A merchant vessel was bombed and machine-gunned from low level. A jetty was probably damaged, but rain obscured observation of results.

Other bombers attacked Homalin on the east side of the Chindwin river from a low level.

Japanese troop concentrations at Homalin on the east side of the Chindwin river in north-west Burma were attacked by the Royal Air Force on Saturday, says an Air Headquarters *communique*. All the bombs fell on the target area.

Other bombers operated against Akyab. A merchant vessel was attacked and a wharf damaged. River craft in the same area were machine-gunned from low level.

From these operations one aircraft failed to return to its base.

Rangoon recently had its first day light attack by giant American bombers—described as grim forerunners of the steadily increasing might soon to be thrown against the Japanese. Bad visibility probably prevented the enemy on the ground from catching more than a fleeting view of these mammoth aircraft as they roared across the city but the fact that they were there in day-time must have had a very depressing effect on the garrison.—*Associated Press.*

TRUST SECURITIES

Government Assurance

New Delhi, June 6

As apprehension has been expressed in certain quarters regarding the possible effect of the war on Indian Port Trust, Municipal and Improvement Trust Securities, it has, says a Press *communique*, been decided by the Central Government and the Provincial Governments acting together that they will stand behind these issues. They will not allow the finances of the issuing authorities to be so disorganized as a result of war developments as to prevent sufficient funds being made available for their service and payment on maturity.

In addition, the Reserve Bank, with the approval of the Central Government, will be prepared to buy such securities in cases of proved necessity at prices which will be based on the minimum prices already fixed for Central and Provincial Government securities after allowing for the differences which normally prevailed before the present emergency between the prices of the securities in question and similar dated Government securities.—*Associated Press.*

RESERVE BANK AND BURMA NOTES

New Delhi, June 6

In view of the occupation of Burma by the enemy it has been decided to relieve the Reserve Bank of India of its liabilities for the Burma note issue, and to transfer the assets held by the Reserve Bank on this account to the Government of India, says a *communique*.

The assets so transferred will be held in a suspense account from which the value of Burma notes presented for encashment will be paid and the balance of which will be finally disposed of after the war. By an Ordinance issued to-day the Reserve Bank is prohibited from making payment for Burma notes except with the authorization of Government of India, and in future references to Burma notes will be omitted from the accounts of the Reserve Bank.—*Associated Press.*

NEWSPAPER CONTROL ORDER

Not To Apply To Monthlies

The Secretary, Indian Journalists' Association has sent the following note for publication :—

On receiving enquiries and letters from the authorities of the monthly magazines, our Association adopted a resolution requesting the Government of India to clearly explain the position of monthlies in regard to the Newspaper Control Order 1942. In reply to this the Additional Under-Secretary, Government of India has informed us that the revised order in regard to the Newspaper Control Order which has come into force from the 1st of June, 1942, will not apply to periodical publications published at intervals of more than 15 days.

U. S. AIR FORCE BOMB LASHIO

Difficult Weather Conditions

New Delhi, June 9

Full details of a raid by heavy bombers of the United States Army Air Force on Lashio on June 3, were issued to-day.

Japanese installations, including an aerodrome and planes on the ground, railway stock, equipment and supplies were bombed. The raiders encountered extremely difficult weather and had to break up their formation.

Despite this all the bombers reached their objectives. They were attacked by Japanese fighters and one of the U. S. bombers had a duel with an enemy plane lasting 35 minutes. The pilot of this plane returned to his base.

The wild mountainous regions combined with the monsoon prevailing at the time resulted in 4 bombers failing to return to their base.—*A. P.*

COMPENSATION TO BURMA EVACUEES

District Magistrates To Sanction

The following Press Note has been issued :—

Authority has now been delegated to the District Magistrates to sanction and pay advances to destitute and semidestitute evacuees from Burma and other countries in the Eastern War Zone. It is, therefore, not necessary for evacuees seeking such advances to apply direct to Government unless they are living in Calcutta. Evacuees living in the mufassil districts should normally apply to the District Magistrates.

Anglo-Indian and Anglo-Burman evacuees from Burma should at the first instance apply to Messrs. McG. Elliot and Gibson, Delegates to the Governor of Burma for Anglo-Indian and Anglo-Burman Evacuees at 10, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta. The Delegates will forward their applications to the Government of Bengal, if necessary.

All About Air Raid Precautions

BLOOD DONATIONS BY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

New Delhi, June 6

Led by Mr. A. W. Ibbotson, Secretary of the Department and Director-General of Civil Defence in India, officers, assistants, stenographers, clerks and a duftry of the Civil Defence Department contributed to the Blood Bank which is being formed in Delhi.

Lt-Col. M. M. Cruickshank, Chief Medical Officer, Delhi Province and staff from the Irwin Hospital, visited the north block of the Imperial Secretariat for this purpose and the Committee Room of the Civil Defence Department was converted into an "operation theatre" for a brief period.

Officers and staff of other deparments have also donated their blood.—*Associated Press.*

BLOOD BANK

Demonstration At Birla Bros.

The Blood Bank arranged a demonstration at the Birla Brothers Ltd., on Monday the 8th morning when Mr. B. K. Birla donated his blood. Six other employees of the firm followed him and a number of them offered to do so. As there was no time to take up more individuals that day, a second form will be done later on. All the employees resumed normal work immediately after donating blood. Dr. J. B. Grant, Mr. Jnananjan Neogy and Mr. Tulsiram Saraogi of the Marwari Relief Society were present.

PRICE AND SUPPLY BOARDS

New Delhi, June 3.

A Press Note says: The Government of India have constituted five Regional Price and Supply Boards for the purpose of co-ordinating the prices and supplies and control policies of neighbouring Provinces and States. Most of these boards have already started functioning.

The Bengal Board held its first meeting on May 2, the U. P. Board on May 23 and the Madras and Bombay Boards on May 25. The Punjab Board will meet on June 20. In addition, a price Supply and Transport Board has also been set up for Ajmer-Merwara and Rajputana and the first meeting of that Board was held on April 15.—*Associated Press.*

SUPPLY OF CLOTH

Government Of India's Scheme

Apropos of the decision of the Government of India to produce certain types of "standard cloth" and distribute them for sale to the public through a number of recognised wholesale dealers in each province, the Government of Bengal are now considering the question of selection of importers of such cloth for Calcutta and for markets in the Mufassil areas.

According to the scheme of the Central Government, the wholesale dealers will take delivery from the mills direct on strictly cash basis and will, in turn, distribute cloth to certain recognised dealers in each district for sale.

HELP IN A. R. P. WORK

English Unit To Work In Calcutta

New Delhi, June 5

A party of Quakers, members of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in the United Kingdom, is expected to arrive in India in the near future to help in relieving suffering and distress caused by air raids.

The party consists of five men (Mr. F. G. Alexander, Mr. J. R. C. Symonds, Mr. I. B. Groves, Mr. T. Davies and Mr. A. G. K. Griffin) and two women (Miss P. G. B. Bakart and Miss M. J. L. Cottle). Their services were offered voluntarily, and the Friends' Ambulance Unit will meet all expenses, including the cost of passages from the United Kingdom.

When the heavy air raids began on London in September, 1940, the Friends' Ambulance Unit diverted some 150 men from their normal employment as hospital orderlies, and, in addition, recruited about 40 women to assist the Government's A. R. P. organization.

These persons undertook medical and social supervision of air raid shelters and organization of the homeless, and assisted in other ways, namely, dealing with small fires and in running mobile and stationery canteens.

It is understood that the party will work in Calcutta.—*Associated Press.*

FOODSTUFFS AT CONTROLLED PRICES

Shop Opened At Baghbazar

The opening of a shop, started at 18, Baghbazar Street for the sale of essential foodstuffs to the citizens at Government controlled prices, was performed on Tuesday evening by Mr. Mrinal Kanti Ghosh, Bhaktibhusan.

At a meeting, held earlier, a Committee was formed to formulate a scheme for the efficient running of the concern.

Explaining the object in setting up the shop Mr. Atul Kumar Sur stated that the shop, while supplying essential foodstuffs at controlled prices, would remain open even at times of air-raid and after.

Councillor Debendranath Mukherjee suggested that a register of customers belonging to the locality should be maintained so that at times of emergency they might get their supply.

Special Article

A Watch-Maker In Calcutta : 1800—1842

[NIRMAL CHANDRA SINHA, M.A., *University Of Calcutta*]

IN 1800 a youth of twenty-five went out from Scotland to Calcutta. He was neither a civilian nor a missionary. The young adventurer was an honest and sturdy artisan, trained in the profession of a watch-maker. There being no competition he built up a good custom within a short time. But this Scotsman was no worshipper of mammon, and being a bachelor of strict morals and simple habits the "griffin" did not grow into a "nabob". Through his native clientele he was attracted to the reform movements which were then convulsing the Hindu community. After twenty years' work he made over his business to a relation and diverted the patience and vision of the watch-maker to the social and intellectual welfare of the natives. He soon became friends with Raja Rammohan Ray. True, David Hare, for such was the name of the watch-maker, was intellectually no match for the Raja. Rammohan was a man of distinguished ability, of rare versatilities, of high accomplishments and was much given to metaphysical speculations. Hare if not illiterate was an ill-educated man for whom the intellectual attainments or the metaphysical dissertations of the Raja had no charm. Yet they were great friends and soon became co-workers in the same cause—the moral and intellectual improvement of the natives—and in both it was a passion. This collaboration was possible because both were staunchly opposed to all superstitions and dogmas. In this crusade Hare's strong commonsense was not less useful than Rammohan's intellectual eminence.

II

In 1815, the two friends were in consultation one evening at the Raja's place as to what should be done for 'the elevation of the native mind'. Rammohan proposed the establishment of a weekly convocation for the propagation of monotheism with the literature of *Vedanta*. The watch-maker's practical nature refused to respond to this visionary project. He pleaded for the establishment of a College where Western literature and science were to be taught and which should have nothing to do with any religious teaching. Others who were present mainly sided with Hare. Rammohan, who was perhaps the foremost among the natives in the appreciation of Western learning warmly supported the plan for a College, but he did not give up the idea of a Brahmo Sabha. Hare soon drew up and circulated a plan for a Hindu College and with the help of Dewan Buddinath Mookerjee enlisted the sympathy and support of many eminent officials including Sir Hyde East, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Rammohan had to keep away as the orthodox members of the Hindu community threatened to boycott the College if Rammohan was in any way associated with it. After some public and Committee meetings held in 1816, the Hindu College was formally opened on January 20, 1817. Sir Hyde East became the President of the Committee and Lt. Irvine and Buddinath Mookerjee its Secretaries. Hare, the originator of the whole scheme, kept himself studiously in the background and was merely one of the twenty-eight members of the Committee. Financial difficulties and the lack of adequate enthusiasm among the members of the Committee did not make matters smooth for this institution. As Rev. Alexander Duff pointed out in his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee of 1852-53: "Indeed, had it not been for the untiring perseverance of Mr. Hare, it would have soon come to an end". Ultimately in 1824, the Government was persuaded to come to the rescue of the College and it was housed along with the Government Sanskrit College in the premises raised on the north of the College Square. Hare, now an Honorary Member of the Committee, began to recede further from the limelight. He was shy and perfectly conscious of his intellectual limitations. He was not in "Society" and "the cold shadow of aristocracy" left him progressively shy. He was not a prig and quite naturally could not brush shoulders with Horace Hayman Wilson, Edward Ryan, Charles Trevelyan or Thomas Babington Macaulay. Though in fact the popularity of Hindu College owed not a little to the popularity of "Padre Hare", and though no other Visitor ever took a greater interest in the welfare of the students or ever exerted a greater influence on even teaching work, Hare ceased to be important with the authorities. On his death (June 1, 1842), his services were very curtly noticed. In an official history of the Hindu College compiled ten years after his death Hare was referred to rather incidentally and cursorily (App. VI to Papers regarding Establishment of Presidency College—1854). Twenty years after this compilation an official with a keener sense of history and fairplay quoted Duff's evidence to narrate the story of the foundation of the Hindu College. (Howell: Education in British India—1872). Contemporary journals like the *Calcutta Christian Observer* (for the year 1832), and the *Calcutta Review* (for the year 1852) and contemporary workers like Alexander Duff, (Parliamentary Papers, 1852-53) and James Kerr (Review of Public Institution—1852) make it absolutely clear that Hare not only originated the idea but also nursed the plant in its infancy. As the first and pioneer English College, the Hindu College has a niche of its own in the history of Modern India. Its success and popularity paved the way for Western Education. "The minute of Bentinck was but a formal taking possession of the land"; like the grant of Dewani it recognised a *fait accompli*.

III

The Hindu College was not his only achievement, nor was he an Anglicist like Macaulay or Trevelyan. He was not an admirer of the "theory of filtration" which stood for a thorough English education of only those, who could afford to have it and which cherished the pious hope that enlightenment would ultimately filter down from the classes to the masses. The watch-maker's horse-sense refused to conjure up such prospects, and through the Calcutta School Society and the Calcutta School

(Continued on page 108)

HEALTH & HYGIENE

BLOOD SERUM AND PLASMA

[*In view of the immediate necessity of building up an adequate supply of serum and plasma to treat air-raid casualties among the civil or military population and the development of the Blood Bank Movement in this country, the following note excellently summarised by S. O. Levenson and R. Finkelstein in the January issue of the* American Journal Of Nursing *is reprinted from "Science and Culture", Calcutta*—Ed. *C. M. G.*]

"THE red cell fraction of the blood occupied the principal attention in all transfusion work until very recent times. The limitations for whole blood with respect to preservation and ease of transportation simulated research and investigation towards the development of a substitute for whole blood. It very rapidly became evident that with the exception of the anaemias, the liquid part of the blood was probably the fraction most important in blood transfusions. Thus in shock, burns, acute infections and hypoproteinaemia, the patients required either the liquid fraction of the blood (serum or plasma) for volume replacement in the circulation or antibodies in the serum for the infection. It had long been known that crystalloid solutions were not adequate for volume replacements because they did not remain in the circulation. However, plasma and serum is a colloid solution which does remain in the circulation and consequently is effective for volume replacement.

A vast amount of work has been done in the last few years, and plasma and serum as a blood substitute have assumed a foremost position in the field of transfusion work. With the exception of the anaemias where red cells are essentially required, it is felt that the administration of serum or plasma is an adequate substitute for blood and in many instances is to be preferred to whole blood.

Although the two materials are intrinsically the same, certain practical differences serve to make serum preferable to plasma. Serum is the liquid portion obtained from blood which has been permitted to clot spontaneously, while plasma is the liquid portion obtained from blood which has been prevented from coagulating by the addition of an anti-coagulant, usually sodium citrate. The differences between the two materials are at least fourfold :

1. *Ease of preparation* : Plasma is more easily prepared than serum. Because there is a greater margin of safety, much less care is necessary in processing plasma. Serum must be prepared by specially trained workers.

2. *Efficiency of the product* : Since serum contains no diluent, it is, cubic centimeter for cubic centimeter, more efficient than plasma which has been diluted by the anti-coagulant, sodium citrate solution.

3. *Fibrinogen content* : Serum is free of fibrinogen which has all been converted into fibrin in the spontaneous coagulation of the whole blood from which the serum is obtained. This blood protein is present, however, in only small amounts in whole blood and it is generally agreed that its absence from serum is of no significant importance. The plasma theoretically contains all the fibrinogen of the original whole blood from which it is produced : practically, however, this fibrinogen is a liability rather than an asset.

4. *Stability* : Serum may be kept indefinitely, remaining clear and usable. Plasma, however, on standing, usually becomes unsatisfactory for intravenous administration. The fibrinogen in the plasma apparently is slowly converted into fibrin precipitates of varying degrees and form. Sometimes "veils" are formed : at other times, granular debris appears which is usually grossly visible and may be coarse or fine. It seems unwise, to say, the least, to inject such material intravenously, and it is advisable that plasma either be used when still fresh before this granular deposition occurs or that it be thoroughly filtered before use. Since administration is an emergency measure, such filtration required for old plasma impairs its practicability and introduces obvious technical difficulties. Serum, on the other hand, is free of this serious objection ; it remains clear and can always be used immediately.

Human blood serum or plasma can be given without delay, thereby circumventing this serious drawback inherent in blood transfusion. This advantage of serum or plasma is due to the fact that the various procedures necessary with whole blood transfusion have either been carried out previously or may be disregarded. During the careful processing of serum or plasma, all serologic, bacteriologic, and safety tests have to be performed. Typing and compatibility tests necessary for whole blood transfusion, are unnecessary when serum or plasma is used.

There are other practical advantages in serum. After proper preparation and bottling, serum may be preserved for long period of time, one year or more. It requires no particular care (refrigeration is not important unless antibodies are to be preserved), and can be transported, handled, and injected, as simply as a container of saline solution."

Technique Of Blood Transfusion

"PREPARATION of serum or plasma requires meticulous care. Blood is secured only from healthy, fasting, afebrile donors, who are free of allergy and who give no history of tuberculosis or malaria. The more common technique of blood collection is to withdraw the blood into a closed centrifuge flask through sterile tubing, with the aid of gently applied suction. Within one hour after the blood is drawn, it is placed in a refrigera-

tor and usually within twentyfour hours is centrifuged for half an hour at between 1,500 and 2,000 revolutions per minute. The supernatant plasma or serum is then withdrawn into another sterile bottle through a closed system. Each specimen is tested serologically and bacteriologically. When the tests prove negative, eight or more individual plasma or serum samples are pooled together in a large container. A preservative is added, and the material is then filtered through a Berkefeld filter for clarification and as an added precaution to eliminate chance contamination. Berkefeld filtration is not commonly employed when plasma is processed, because of the great difficulty in passing plasma through a filter. The pooled serum or plasma is then bottled in given quantities into final containers, and random samples of these final containers are tested both bacteriologically and biologically for sterility and safety.

It is best to store and ship either the serum or plasma at 2 to 4 degrees centigrade. However, both serum and plasma are quite stable, and transient exposure to ordinary temperatures causes no deterioration. As a matter of fact, in many places, the plasma is kept at room temperatures for periods of weeks or months.

The further development with plasma and serum as a blood substitute, has been its preparation in the dry form. Various methods of drying the material have been devised, the most effective at the present time being those which dehydrate the plasma or serum from the frozen state. Once the material is thus converted into a powder, it can be kept for years without any significant changes. Before use, distilled water is added to the powdered plasma which goes into solution.

There are certain objections to dry plasma or serum, the chief ones being the additional set-up and the expensive apparatus required for drying as well as the arduous task of redissolving the dried material with non-pyrogenic distilled water. In emergencies this loss of time for reconstruction is objectionable. For this, and for other reasons a number of workers have proposed, and are using frozen plasma. The liquid plasma is "shell" frozen rapidly and stored in a refrigerator around 10 degrees below freezing. In the frozen state, the serum or plasma may be preserved almost indefinitely and when it is needed for administration, it can be rapidly melted in water at 37 degrees C. It must be maintained in the frozen state, however, at subfreezing temperatures until ready for use. Consequently, if it is to be shipped, it must be shipped in the frozen form. The express companies have employed refrigerators designed for this use. The frozen plasma is placed in one compartment and dry ice in another, and this maintains the plasma in the frozen state until it reaches its destination. Serum and plasma thus treated do not have to have their physical or biological properties altered.

Plasma or serum is given to the patient, by employing the same precautions as in blood transfusions. It is of importance that the operator does not apply heat either to the bottle of plasma, or serum, or to the rubber tubing through which the material is flowing, because an excess amount of heat will either cause partial coagulation or denaturation of the serum proteins and resultant severe reactions.

The entire field of blood substitute therapy is still comparatively new and rapidly advancing. Many changes may be expected in the near future under the stimulus of war time need for transfusions of blood and blood manufacture."

A Watch-Maker In Calcutta

(*Continued from page* 106)

Book Society, Hare made ceaseless efforts for the extension and improvement of the indigenous schools in the city and for the publication of vernacular books. The most noted of these schools, the Arpooly *Pathshala*, was under his exclusive superintendence. Rev. Krishna Mohun Banerjea commenced his education with palmleaf at the Arpooly *Pathshala* and later on passed into the Hindu College *via* Hare's English School. Hare also took notice of the state of female education and collaborated with the missionaries in the cause of female education. All these make it clear that whereas Trevelyan and Macaulay proceeded to build from the top Hare wanted to build from the bottom. But he knew that the State-enterprise was more important than the private enterprise and hence he never refused to co-operate with the State undertakings. He was associated with the Medical College from its inception and for the years 1837-41, was its Secretary. With his hold over the Hindu community he could easily wean them from their prejudices and secure a steady supply of pupils for it from the Hindu College. At his suggestion Madhusudan Gupta ransacked the Sanskrit literature to discover texts authorising the dissection of dead bodies. (Peary Chand Mitra: David Hare—1877). Hare took a leading part in the opening of the hospital for the Medical College in 1838, and as early as that year could think of sending students to Europe for further medical studies. (Imperial Records: Home Public and Governor-General's Orders in Council—1838).

IV

Considerations of space forbid us to detail the many-sided activities of David Hare. He did not spare himself for the moral and social uplift of the country of his adoption. His purse was not very long and yet it was always open for the distressed, particularly those among the students. In the midst of his heavy work for education he could make time and spirit to join the movements for the freedom of the press and for checking the emigration of ignorant labourers to Mauritius and Bourbon. No wonder that he became the "Jathhye" of the natives and on June 1, 1842—just a century ago—when he died of cholera, Hindus in tears flocked to his place. It is said that five thousand Hindus followed the hearse. Not being a believer in all the dogmas of Christianity he was buried on the southern side of the College Square. "I know not what the Colonel's doctrine was, but his life was that of a veritable Christian". Thus expressed a Christian pupil of Hare in the words of Thackeray. Let all citizens of Calcutta celebrate in fitting manner the centenary of the watch-maker, who was above all prejudices of race or religion, and who selflessly devoted all his time and energies for the betterment of those among whom he had made his home.

ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL

HOUSES OR FLATS?

Mass-Observation's Facts

[By Tom Harrisson]

The lower middle-class "values the separate little house, the separate little garden fenced off by iron railings, the front-door opening, not into the living-room, but into a passage with a hat-rack, the parlour with the aspidistra in the window and books arranged like the spokes of a wheel upon the round table, the family photos on the mantelpiece, the back room for meals, the kitchen with its gas stove, the two bedrooms upstairs, the cleanly water-closet, and perhaps a bathroom, too."

HENRY NEVINSON, that great English journalist, whose death has robbed every progressive movement of a great protagonist, wrote that in 1929. Apart from one or two details, such as the aspidistra, the hat-rack and the "perhaps" attached to the bathroom, it applies just as well to 1941 as to 1929, and to large parts of the working-class population as much as to the lower middle-class. Whether it will still apply in 1949 is another matter.

Nevinson saw very clearly the deep psychological urge to have one's own separate house, surrounded by one's own separate plot of ground, and especially one's own separate front-door that nobody else may enter without permission, that lies at the root of most public opinion about housing. There is no gainsaying this feeling, which comes out strongly in all investigations on the subject. Its implications for post-war planning and housing development are, of course, immense.

As a practical illustration of this tendency, some preliminary results of an investigation at present being carried out by Mass-Observation may be cited. The object of this inquiry is to throw as much light as possible on the reasons why people live in the houses and districts they do live in, and to find out what, if any, changes they would like to see both in their homes and in their neighbourhoods, or in other words to provide an index of satisfaction and dissatisfaction in neighbourhood and home. It must be emphasised that Mass-Observation has no prejudices or bias whatever in this matter; we have no flat or garden-city axes to grind, and are not being paid by any of the vested interests concerned or anybody else; we are doing it entirely independently and off our own bat. We hope, indeed, to prevent some of the shrill grinding of axes which is already a prominent feature of this part of the reconstruction field, by presenting some concrete evidence on which housing experts, architects and town and country planners can base their plans for post-war reconstruction, instead of relying, as they so often do at present, on their own preconceptions.

The M. O. housing investigation is at present only half-completed, but it is hoped shortly to publish an *interim* report. So far only six different types of housing development, ranging from semi-slums to flats and new housing estates, mainly in the London area have been studied, but the results already show certain very definite trends. The complete inquiry, as at present planned, will cover both urban and rural areas, and all the main types of working-class housing, both old and new. In addition to the information obtained by a direct house-to-house questionnaire asked at every eleventh house in the areas studied, a great deal of background information is being collected about transport and shopping facilities, churches and other voluntary bodies, pubs, cinemas and so on, as well as the general "atmosphere" of the district.

The inquiry is particularly interesting for the light it throws on the time-honoured controversy between houses and flats, or rather between their partisans, which can always be relied on to produce the maximum number of brickbats in any discussion on housing problems, without much evidence that most of the brickbatters are going on anything but their own personal prejudices or

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their preconceptions of other people's prejudices on the subject. To listen to one of these discussions—that at the Oxford Conference of the Town and Country Planning Association, in March, 1941, is a case in point—one might imagine that flats are either things that one likes or does not like, with no half-tones of opinion permissible. There is too little attempt to analyse the feelings for or against flats into their constituent parts, to find out what it is about flats that people like or dislike.

The first interesting fact that emerges in the Mass-Observation inquiry is that the degree of satisfaction with homes, as measured by the answers to the question, "Do you like this house?" is higher in the fairly modern Fulham flats than in any other type of housing so far studied, except the Dagenham housing estate. Nevertheless, 19 per cent. of these flat-dwellers are mainly dissatisfied with their present house, a high figure for positive dissatisfaction, and a high figure for this sort of question, though not nearly so high as in old small houses at Worcester, a typical provincial town, where it reaches 35 per cent., the highest dissatisfaction figure yet obtained in any area. The detailed significance of these and other crude figures in this article will be fully discussed when we publish our report.

Let us now turn to the particular likes and dislikes that people express about their homes. The following table gives the order of importance of the five most frequent reasons people spontaneously give for liking their houses or flats in the six areas so far studied:—

Conveniences.
Privacy.
Garden.
Size of Rooms.
Bathroom.

Clearly it is not for nothing that estate agents and speculative builders advertise "*all mod. cons.*", and both the desire for privacy and the liking for gardens point to the modern small houses with gardens as superficially satisfying real needs.

Here, for comparison, are the six most important reasons that people volunteer for disliking their homes:—

Interior Design
Bathroom (inconvenient or lacking).
Size of Rooms.
Kitchen.
W.C.
Conveniences (lack of.)

It is interesting to note that whereas most of the reasons for liking houses might be interpreted as a pat on the back for town planners as well as architects, the raspberries go almost without exception to the architects. Bad interior design, bad bathrooms or no bathrooms at all, rooms too small, inconvenient kitchens, bad W.C.'s, lack of modern conveniences, all these are things that the architect rather than the town-planner must remedy. It is a serious condemnation of the activities of British architects during the past decades, that bad interior design can be the most spontaneously complained of thing in six different types of housing development erected during that period, and mainly since the last war.

An interesting cross-check on whether people really like the house or flat they are living in is provided by the following table of people's answers to a question on what kind of house they would really like to live in if they could choose:

(*Fulham flat-dwellers*)

Live in flat	...	22 per cent.
Live in small house	...	64 ,,
Live in bungalow	...	4 ,,

People giving vague or indefinite answers have been excluded. The really interesting thing about this is that whereas 74 per cent. said they liked living in the Fulham flats and only 19 per cent. said they did not like them, when they are asked where they would *really like* to live, the proportions are almost reversed, and 68 per cent. say they want to live in small houses or bungalows, leaving only 22 per cent. who say they prefer living in a flat. These figures are all the more striking in that they apparently disprove the general idea that working-class people are incapable of expressing valid opinions about the sort of house they want to live in.

Let us now examine the other side of the picture, at the L.C.C. Dagenham housing estate, with its small houses with small gardens, where 85 per cent. like the house they live in and 7 per cent. don't. The vague and uncertain replies are again omitted.

Live in flat	...	4 per cent.
Live in small house	...	56 ,,
Live in bungalow	...	16 ,,

The numbers preferring to live in a small house or bungalow are similar in Dagenham to the Fulham flats, and the satisfaction with the type of house they live in correspondingly high. The dominance of the preference for small houses as against flats is further shown by the following table:—

	Small house or bungalow	*Flat*
Dagenham (housing estate)	72 p.c.	4 p.c.
Watling (housing estate) ...	87 ,,	3 ,,
Ilford (small houses in rows, for better-off artisans) ...	91 ,,	1 ,,
Fulham Houses (small, in rows, and near flats ...	77 ,,	18 ,,
Fulham Flats	68 ,,	22 ,,
Worcester (small houses) ...	81 ,,	7 ,,

There are, of course, many other and complicating factors behind these figures, which can only be adequately discussed in a full report, but it seems clear that people who are already in flats are the most likely to want to continue living in flats, though whether this is the force of natural inertia or conservatism at work or a real preference for flats, does not yet emerge. Even so, the majority of flat-dwellers are not really keen and chronic flat-dwellers, but rather potential small householders; at least this is true of the Fulham

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flats, which are especially well liked. Mass-Observation intends to extend its inquiry to other blocks of flats, to see if the same state of affairs prevails elsewhere.

The facts as revealed here do, however, suggest that if much larger numbers than at present were housed in flats, even in much better and more convenient flats than most existing ones, there would still be a great many flat-dwellers who would get away to a small house if they got a chance. Good flats, however, can satisfy people to a high degree, especially where they shorten the work, shopping and entertainment journeys, but they seem to be largely an "unnatural" solution to the problem of industrial living always going against the grain to some extent with most people, especially people with families. It has long been recognised that certain classes, such as old people, young married couples without children, and single people, find an exceptionally high degree of satisfaction for their housing needs in a flat.

These results must not, however, be taken by Garden City enthusiasts to mean that everyone is aching to live in a garden city. People's housing needs and demands are in many respects contradictory; you cannot always live near the country and a good shopping centre. Clearly, however, many of the contradictions are more apparent than real, and we shall venture in our report to offer some tentative solutions to some of the more pressing problems.

—*Town and Country Planning.*

BAGBAZAR GYMNASIUM

Mayor Felicitated

The members and donors of the Baghbazar Gymnasium assembled on Sunday, the 7th June, 1942, at the garden house of late Mr. Butto Krishna Paul, Dum Dum on the occasion of their annual social gathering to offer felicitation to Mr. Hem Chand Naskar, M.L.A., the Mayor of Calcutta. The Mayor who was the chief guest of the day was presented a Guard of Honour with the bugle and pipe band of the Gymnasium. Mr. N. N. Bhose, B.A., (Cantab), Barat Law the President of the Gymnasium kindly took the chair. The function commenced with full *Bande Mataram* song sung in chorus by the members. The report on social gathering being gone through, Mr. Harendra Nath Rabasi said that this was the first occasion when they had introduced recitation by members, in which about sixteen members participated. The Mayor in his speech, dwelt on the utilities of social gathering and thanked the members for inviting him. He was followed by Mr. Rajendra Narayan Banerjee, B.L., ex-Councillor, Calcutta Corporation who delivered an interesting speech. Mr. N. N. Bhose in his presidential address thanked the Mayor for making time to come and join the function, and also announced that Mr. Amarendra Nath Biswas had offered a prize for recitation to a seven-year old member of the Gymnasium for his nice recitation. Some physical feats were shown by Mr. Jogendra Lal Mitra and others after which the guests were treated with sumptuous dishes.

Among those present were Mr. N. N. Bhose, B.A., (Cantab) Barat-Law, Dr. S. K. Gupta, M.A., (Oxon), Barat Law, Messrs. Rajendra Narayan Banerjee, B.L., Jiban Krishna Mitter, Brojendra Kumar Banerjee, Netai Charan Paul, (Councillor, Calcutta Corporation), Akshoy Kumar Mitter, (Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, and many others.

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War And Insurance

Interesting Statistics And Facts

Presiding at the Twelfth Annual General Meeting of the Indian Insurance Institute on Friday, the 29th May, 1942 in the Hall of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Mr. S. C. Roy, M.A., B.L., President of the Institute, said :—

I referred previously to the possibility of the two war zones, East and West, being gradually converged on India from both sides. What was then a matter for speculation is now a stern reality. The Japanese forces, emboldened by their astonishing successes in Malaya, Singapore and Burma have been now outstretching their flanks towards India and already some parts of our country have been subjected to their onslaughts. Our countrymen were much too flustered at first to be able, at least for the time being, to look at things in the right perspective but I believe they have been now recovering from their first obsession.

It is extremely regrettable that when we are directly involved in the War, political settlement in India is still a far cry. I strongly feel that no further opportunity or time should be lost in coming to a settlement so that India to a man can stand up and face the aggressor with courage and determination.

The sweeping and rapid tempo of the present hostilities, particularly during the latter part of the past year, seized the populace with fear and panic, leading in its wake a huge exodus of our civilian population to places in the interior. This was augmented by certain sections of the business folks closing down to depart to areas considered quite distant and safe from the war zone.

The unceasing efforts of our Insurance Companies helped enormously to keep the public morale very high, so much so that the Indian Insurance Companies did very well in new business during 1941 as compared with the preceding year.

There are exaggerated ideas regarding deaths in war and it is necessary that we should be on our guard against an obsession of the factual situation. What are the facts? Statistics in this regard reveal that during the last World War, actual deaths in the various countries were as follows : U.S.A.—116,000; Canada—57,000; Great Britain—744,000; France—1,330,000; Germany—2,000,000; Russia—5,000,000 and India—61,000. According to a distinguished Actuary, the average mortality of the total armed forces on active services of all belligerent countries during the World War I was only 4.5 per cent. In this connection, it will be interesting to know also the statistics of the present war. The data published by the Metropolitan Insurance Company of New York disclose that military losses in the present war have so far been much less than those incurred in the corresponding period of World War No. I. From the beginning of the present War to the end of 1941, deaths in the Armed Forces of all the belligerent nations probably reached 1,500,000 to 1,750,000 or may exceed 2,000,000. In World War I, the statisticians estimate that 5,000,000 men had been killed in the corresponding period between July, 1914 and the end of 1916. In spite of the fact that in countries such as in Great Britain, a greater proportion of civilian population have been killed in this War than in the last, the military losses in the present War have been only two-fifths of those in the last War. From the figures given by a periodical of London we find that from June, 1940 to June, 1941—the period which witnessed the severest air raids—the toll of air raid casualties in Great Britain totalled only 94,223; of which 41,488 were killed and 51,735 injured. When we turn to the figures of road accidents in that country these air raid casualty figures do not appear to us to be very big. For, the returns of the number of persons reported to have died or to have been injured as a result of road accidents in Great Britain during the month of November, 1941 alone amounted to 823 died and 16,600 injured.

Estimated War Deaths In India

So far as India is concerned, I for one do not think casualties will prove very heavy,—far less our expectation,—even if total war comes to be fought in this land of ours. For, in India the bulk of the population or over 95 per cent. live in rural areas and as such are less exposed to aerial bombings than in big cities. This is again, augmented by the migration of a large portion of the civilian population to interior places where chances of air raids are few and far between.

Supposing, however, that the Japanese attempt bombing in any indiscriminate fashion on important cities, such as Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, etc., even assuming that losses of civilian lives will be as severe as in Great Britain, I think such bombing will not be able to cause more than 5,000 to 10,000 deaths in whole of Bengal or in other words, not more than one or two deaths in every ten thousand people. Do you think, the figure is too much? How many people in our country die of fever every year? Not less than 14 in every thousand. Again, if we look to the figures for road casualties in India's important cities, we shall see that these too are not very small. Even the mortality from plague in Bengal is higher than this.

Insurance companies in England and America have been covering risks of civilian lives, some by the imposition of an extra, others at ordinary rates and most of the Indian companies policies cover war risks on civilian lives at ordinary rates.

The other question that violently agitates the public mind to-day is the investment position of the Indian companies. I may assure the critics that in spite of fifty-five per cent. of the assets being locked up in Government and other approved securities, fall in the prices of these securities will not very much alter the intrinsic strength of the Insurance companies, for, everyone of us knows that these are merely paper adjustments.

Further, investments of the Insurance companies being of a long term character, there is very little chance of immediate loss even.

The great potentialities of insurance in maintaining public morale high has been recognised all over the world, and we find every country formulating various insurance schemes to give relief to their people. For instance, the War Damage Act of 1941, of Great Britain has served to instil in every British heart a sense of security and patriotic fervour and every Briton is to-day prepared to lay down his life for his home—his castle.

War Efforts On Economic Front

Turning our attention to India, we find War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance has been in vogue for some time, while the War Risks Injuries Ordinance of 1941, has provided for allowance to all gainfully occupied persons in case of war injuries and a family pension to wife, father, mother and children in case of death as a result of war injury.

Another welcome Ordinance recently promulgated by the Government is the War Risks (Factories) Insurance Ordinance. All these schemes of insurance are undoubtedly valuable contributions to war efforts on the economic front.

The role of insurance companies in maintaining the public morale high, as I have already said, is of utmost importance. These companies are supplying the sinews of war. In England, Insurance companies have been subscribing handsomely to Defence Loans. It has been recently estimated that while in pre-war days British Insurance Companies did not hold more than £350,000,000 in Government securities this figure has already exceeded an all time peak of £500,000,000 and is still rising. There one Company alone has purchased Defence Bonds to the tune of Rs. 63 crores.

Although the size of the financial contribution of Indian Insurance companies towards the successful prosecution of this War is not comparable with the British and American companies, the former nevertheless deserve high commendation for their inestimable services, at least in one notable direction, namely raising the public morale. The introduction by our Indian companies of liberal contributions of war risk cover on civilian population at ordinary rates has very much helped to bring about a great change in the outlook of our countrymen.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS : A DIGEST

CALCUTTA'S CONTRIBUTION TO BENGAL WAR FUND

Contributions received from Calcutta and the districts to the Bengal War Purposes Fund and the East India Fund up to May 28, 1942, amounted to Rs. 53,06,423 and Rs. 72,08,820 respectively, making a total of Rs. 1,25,15,243 for both funds.

Of this Calcutta alone gave Rs. 13,63,253 to the Bengal War Purposes Fund and Rs. 55,74,226 to the East India Fund.

TIGERS REMOVED FROM ALIPORE ZOO

The *United Press* understands that in view of the present emergent situation the tigers of the Alipore Zoological Garden have been removed from there and housed in different Zoological gardens outside the province.

RAILINGS REMOVED FROM PUBLIC GARDENS

It is known to the public that the railings of the Dalhousie Square and the Curzon Gardens have been removed as an urgent A. R. P. measure. Such a step has left the gardens entirely unprotected. The protection of the life of the public and the surrounding Government and public buildings from destruction by fire as a result of enemy bombing is considered to be of greater importance than that of the gardens at this time.

These gardens should, however, continue to function as the lungs of the city. They add much to the aesthetic enjoyments of Calcutta in most parts of the metropolis. It is confidently expected from the public that they will not abuse the measure adopted for their safety and benefit, and that they will be good enough to refrain from making short cuts through the flower-beds thereby damaging plants and garden properties.

The public are requested to observe the rules and regulations of these gardens as they do in normal times and thereby co-operate with the garden staff in order to enable them to discharge their duties efficiently during the present emergency.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES TO DEAL WITH VAGRANCY

The Government of Bengal, the *United Press* understands, have completed arrangements for controlling and regulating the vagrants of the city of Calcutta.

The Controller of Vagrants appointed to take charge of these persons has decided to open five receiving stations in the city. The Corporation of Calcutta has been requested to lend the services of ten Corporation School teachers, five senior and five junior, to act as superintendents and clerks respectively at these stations. It has also been decided to requisition the services of 16 women attendants.

THE WORLD OF BOOKS

"SATABDIR SURJA" or the Sun of the Century, being a short study of the life and works of Rabindranath Tagore, by Sj. Dakshinaranjan Basu. Published by Messrs. J. Mukherji and Bros. 6, College Square, price not mentioned.

The author has attempted, within the compass of less than 200 pages, to give a complete life of the Poet as well as to deal briefly with the various aspects and manifestations of his genius. He has given a complete picture of the Poet's life, omitting nothing of importance, within 80 pages, which is no mean task when we consider the various and diverse happenings in the life of the Poet, his wanderings almost all over the globe and the work-filled and scintillating facets of his varied career. In the succeeding pages the author has dealt with the different activities of the Poet, devoting a short chapter to each, such as Rabindranath's politics, his dramas, his songs, his novels, his short stories, his incursion into juvenile literature and so on. These latter chapters, though very short, yet compress within each a clear picture of the subject, which reflects credit on the writer. The entire book is written in an easy, smooth-flowing style and the author has succeeded in his task of giving a lucid picture of the Poet's life and works within a short compass, so that the reader may obtain a clear conception of the varied and purposeful life of the great Poet. The book is embellished with several pictures, and the get-up is neat.

CONGRESS MEDICAL MISSION

The fourth unit of the Congress Medical Mission left for Dimapur on 9th June. Dr. B. C. Roy, Vice Chancellor, Calcutta University and Organizer of the Mission, saw the unit off at Sealdah Station.

Dr. Roy stated that he had received a letter from His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala enclosing a cheque for Rs. 1,000 for the Mission, and that the Government of Assam and the Government of India, represented by General Wood, had promised to give the Mission full facilities in its work.

Those present included Mr. Justice Sharpe of the Rangoon High Court, Mrs. Labanya Prabha Dutta, President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and Captain S. K. Rav.

LEASE FOR "PONA" FISHERY

Terms are invited for above of about 1100 Bighas in two absolutely separate and adojoining plots in Hatgacha locality under Bhangar Thana,

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VITAL STICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 6th June, 1942

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN AND SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 362 against 347 and 417 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 160. The general death-rate of the week was 16.5 per mille against 24.3 the mean of the last five years

Town (*Wards* 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 6th June, 1942, was 312 against 293 and 353 in the two preceding weeks. There were 8 deaths from cholera, against 4 and 8 in the two preceding weeks. There were 2 deaths from small-pox during the week against nil in the previous week. There was no death from influenza against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 37 and 36 respectively against 28 and 47 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 16.3 per mille per annum.

There were 22 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 15.0.

There were 66 deaths from respiratory diseases against 52 in the previous week.

There were 35 deaths from tuberculosis against 38 in the previous week.

There were 35 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (*Wards* 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 50 against 54 and 64 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 1 was from cholera, 1 from small-pox, nil from influenza, 4 from fevers, 5 from bowel-complaints and 10 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 18.3 per mille.

There were 9 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 15.0.

There were 9 deaths from tuberculosis against 8 in the previous week.

There were 8 deaths of infants under one year.

CIVIL DEFENCE DRIVE AT HARISH PARK

A PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION

Under the auspices of the Corporation Education and Information Bureau at 8, Suburban School Road, Bhowanipur, a public meeting in connection with the Civil Defence Drive Week was held on the 23rd May, 1942, at 5-30 p.m. at the Harish Park with Mr. Dhirendra Nath Ghose, Councillor, on the chair. A practical demonstration of actual fire-fighting with the help of sand bags and stirrup pump and by firing an A. R. P. Bomb was given before a large gathering, consisting of ladies, gentlemen and *Bustee* people of the Ward.

CALCUTTA POLICE BULLETIN

The 6th June, 1942

Inspite of several warnings issued in these bulletins cheques and drafts are still being sent through ordinary post. A number of thefts of cheques and drafts has been reported to the Police. Such remittances should be sent by registered post.

The state of crime in Calcutta during May, 1942, is given below:—

	April.	*May.*	*No. Detected.*
Pocket picking	... 10	19	10
Cycle thefts	... 47	44	16
Burglaries	... 131	145	33
Thefts by servants	... 78	96	24

The number of *goondas* and criminals in jail or otherwise dealt with now totals 2,497.



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CORPORATION NOTICES

Notice to Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. III Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed, "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 17th June, 1942, up to 2 p.m :—

36. Repairs to surface drain in Tangra Road.—Rs. 398, dated 29th July, 1941. (1 month).

37. Repairing Raneegunj tiled roofing at 36, Ballygunge Circular Road (A. V. Depot.)—Rs. 16, dated 9th June, 1942, (3 days).

38. Repairs to sewered ditch along 5, 7 and 15, Deb Lane—Rs. 292, dated 6th January, 1942, (3 weeks).

39. Repairs to sewered ditch opposite 43 and 51 Deb Lane—Rs. 240, dated 10th September, 1941, (3 weeks).

40. Repairs to door shutters in Stall Nos. C. 10-11 in Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Rs. 25, dated 9th June, 1942, (10 days).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the tender and agreement form for piece work should be read as "3 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 9th June, 1942.

Encroachments On Corporation Lands.

Re : Construction of baffle walls, etc.

It has been noticed that baffle walls and shelters are being constructed on Corporation roads and footpaths without any reference to the Corporation. In some cases, the roads and footpaths have been encroached and obstructed in such a way that it has been difficult for the traffic to pass through. In many cases, such obstruction might be avoided by judicious lay out of the walls and proper stacking of materials. The public is hereby informed that before making any encroachment on Corporation lands they should obtain permission of the District Engineers concerned, failing which action will be taken against the unauthorised encroachments according to the provision of the Calcutta Municipal Act.

B. N. DEY,
Chief Engineer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 9th June, 1942.

Sale Notice.

In exercise of the powers vested in the Corporation of Calcutta under Section 473 of the Bengal Act III of 1923, and delegated to me under Section 12 thereof, it is hereby notified that the premises Nos. 16/1, and 16/2, Nakuleswartola Lane, area 2 kottahs, 8 chittacks and 20 s.ft., having a partly one-storied and partly two-storied building thereon, which have been acquired by the Corporation under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, in connection with the project regarding opening out a road in extension of Kali Temple Road, and which are not required for the purpose of roadway will be sold by the Corporation on a date to be notified hereafter. Any person or persons who formerly had any interest in the said premises is or are hereby offered a prior right to purchase the said premises provided he or they or any of them who may appear to the Corporation to have a superior claim to such premises agrees or agree to pay the amount which the Corporation will decide or the amount of the highest bid if the property is decided to be sold by auction.

Particulars may be obtained on enquiry and the plan prepared in this behalf may be inspected in the office of the Chief Valuer and Surveyor of the Corporation on all working days during office hours.

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 9th June, 1942.

Grants To Almshouses etc.

NOTICE

Applications for grant to Almshouses and Charitable institutions (with and without educational branches) for the year 1942-43 under Section 477 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, should be made on or before Friday, the 26th June, 1942. Forms of applications can be obtained from the office of the Secretary to the Corporation.

In the case of institutions, previously in receipt of grants from the Corporation, the application should be renewed in the prescribed form.

Applications which are not submitted within the prescribed time or which do not contain the required particulars or are not supported by the necessary documents, may not be considered at all.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 23rd May, 1942.

Application for Exemption Etc.

NOTICE

Applications for partial or total exemption from the payment of the consolidated rate for the year 1942-43 under Section 126 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, in respect of premises which are wholly and exclusively used for purposes of public worship or public charity should be made on or before Friday, the 26th June, 1942. Forms of application can be obtained from the office of the undersigned.

Owners or administrators of premises previously exempted should also apply if they desire the exemption to continue during the current year.

Applications for exemption may not be considered at all unless the directions as above are complied with.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 23rd May, 1942.

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CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with **Yellow** numbers on a **Black** badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have **Rectangular** brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

G. C. WOODWARD,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market

Health should not be made to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers

Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing means health and longevity

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Curry Beef ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Sirloin „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Suet (Kidney) —	1 4 0			
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...				
Heart each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Oxtails each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0		
Skrits each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Kindney per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	0 10 0	0 12 0		

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Loin „ —	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder „ ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter „ ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb.	0 8 0			
Other portion per lb. —	0 12 0			

MUTTON.	1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Chops per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Breast „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Leg „ ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb. ...		0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Kidneys each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart „ ...	0 2 0	0 4 0		
Liver „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Brain „ ...		0 2 0		
Tongue „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 6		
Trotters „ ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each —	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each —	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer ...	1 0 0	1 2 0		
Goat and Kidmeat ...		0 10 0		



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Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz. —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb. ..	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb. ...	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb. —	1 8 0	3 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen —	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer —	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Luncheon „ „ ...	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork „ ...	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen ...	1 2 0	

DRY FISH	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer —	1 4 0	1 8 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer —	1 0 0	2 4 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Bhetkee „ —	0 12 0	1 8 0
Maldive „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. large per „ ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Bali chau per seer —	3 0 0	3 8 0
Papadams per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
Dry Prawns per seer — —	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Chicken (Broth) ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Capon ,, ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (roasting) ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turkey Cock ,, ...	10 0 0	14 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 15 0	1 0 0
Do. Special ...		
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snipes ,, ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ,, ...	4 8 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	3 0 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...		
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 8 0	
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...		
Do. Country ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...		0 2 0
Do. per seer ...	0 6 0	

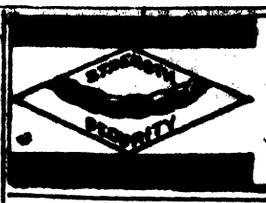
ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower, Beneres each		
Do. Monghyr ,,	,,	
Do. Lahore ,,		
Do. Darjeeling ,,		
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cucumber per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 6 0
Ginger ,, ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 5 0	0 4 0
Turmaric ...		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...		
Knol khol Country each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each ..		
Lettuce per score ...	0 5 0	
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer	0 2 0	
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. ,, white ,,	0 3 0	
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur per seer		0 6 0
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 5 0	
Do. Hazaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 4 0	
Do. Country ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer		
Do. New per seer ...	0 3 6	
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old) ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...	0 4 0	
Do. Shillong ...		
Robob each ...		
Pulbul per seer ...	0 2 6	
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 0 6	0 1 0
Do. Country per score	0 2 6	0 5 0
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Squash per seer ...	0 5 0	
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.		1 0 0
Do. Ranchi per seer		0 12 0
Do. Country ,,	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,		
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer ...		
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) per doz.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. S. Africa 3—5 ...		
Do. Kulu per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Nanital ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 4 to 5	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 2—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. King David ...		
Do. Jonathan ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 3—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious 3—4 ...		
Amra per score ...		
Bael Fruit each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0
Black Berry per score ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Coconut each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Country Apples 4 to 6 ...	1 0 0	
Gooseberry per seer ...		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Kabul per box (large)		
Do. California per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Grape Fruit each ...		
Java ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. (Country) per doz	0 12 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Khubanee ,, ...		
Do. (large) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...		
Lemon (English) per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Lichees per 100 (Mozafferpur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Locket per score ...		
Monkey Lichees per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
M. Melon Jaunpur. ...		
Mask Melon per seer ...	0 3 6	0 5 0
Mask Melon ,, (Lucknow)		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.	6 0 0	8 0 0
Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz.	3 0 0	5 0 0
Do. Langra 8 to 12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fazlie ...		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan		
Do. Golapkhash 8 to 12	1 0 0	
Do. Himsagore 6 to 10	1 0 0	
Do. Green per score ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Country per 100 ...		
Do. Bombay 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras per doz. ...	2 0 0	
Do. Lilam 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz. ...		
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mossomi 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Fiona ,, 4—5 ...	1 0 0	
Bombay per doz ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Oranges Sikkur ,, ...	3 0 0	
Do. Bombay ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Multa per doz. ...	4 0 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.
84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta
CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at 1 per cent. p. a. on Rs. 200.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 2½ per cent. p. a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.
Telephone: Park 1168 A. N. SEN, Secretary.



BANK OF COMMERCE LD.
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AND BRANCHES

Phone: Cal. 3436
BANKERS' UNION LIMITED
3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta
TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS.

Post Box: 106 Phone: Cal. 1269.
CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.
Head Office:—*8, Canning Street, Calcutta*
Branches at Important Trade Centres in Bengal and Bihar
Our Specialities—We have arranged Safe-Custody in Branches far off from Danger-Zone. We undertake charge of collection of Housement, interest on loans, mortgages, bills, drafts, cheques and hundies Etc. We help in Paying Insurance premiums, Municipal Taxes, Electric and Telephone Bills.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peanut per seer ...		
Pineapple Country each ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Singapore ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Ceylon ,, ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do, Tijpur ,, ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Kalimpong ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Plantain Champa Buneh ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Martaban ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul ,, ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. Country ,, ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do, Country per score ...		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
,, Kandahar ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prunes Fresh per doz. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb)		
Do, Liby do. ...		
Do. Delmonta do. ...		
Salasia do. ...		
Pears Cashmere 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Do. (Cooking) ...		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Cashmere ...		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peaches Peshwar 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	
Do. Muscatal loose per lb.		
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Apple per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Sofata 12—20 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	3 0 0	3 8 0
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz (Orange)	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 4 to 6 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Country per score ...		
Surdahi Quetta per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Tamarind per score ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Water melon Country each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Goalund each ...	0 6 0	
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur		
Water fruit per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
DRY-FRUITS		
Apples Ring per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. ,, 1 lb. packet ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Almond salted (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Almond English (large) per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Almond Kabul per lb: ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Almond Salted (small) per lb, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Apricots dry with seed per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Apricots dry without seed per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Alobokhara per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Brazilnuts per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Chilgooja per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cocoanut dry per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Currants Australian per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Chestnut per lb, ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 6 0	0 8 0
Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 10 0	1 12 0
Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Khurma per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Pears dry per lb. ...	1 14 0	2 0 0
Pears, dry 1 lb. packet ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0

When you stop advertising, this is what you say in effect:

"We hereby notify everybody that we do not expect to do business any more."

Municipal orders do not wait. All the 12 months, the municipalities are buying equipment and supplies and the "Gazette" advertisement will bring you results just as well as it will in March.

Keep up your advertising every month in the year if you expect to do business all the year around.

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)		
Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Salted shelled per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Prunes dry per lb. ...		
Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Sultana per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Do. 1 lb. pecket ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Table 1 lb. packet...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. American 1 packet ..	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay	1 0 0	1 2 0
Dinapur ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter per cake ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per seer ...	0 4 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (salt-water) ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	1 12 0	2 8 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Rohi per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut Pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Hilsa each (Padma) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe 4—2 ...	1 0 0	
Mullet per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (cut pieces) ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pomfret per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Prawns per seer (small)	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Lobster ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Sea fish	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Brand (White or Brown) 2 lb. each ...	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. do. 1 lb ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)		
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ...		1 0 0
Do. Edam ,, ...	1 8 0	
Do. Overland ,, ...		
Do. Cheddarn ,, ...	1 12 0	
Preserved, mixed, per lb. ...	5 0	
Do. unmixed, ,, ...		
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 5 0	0 5 0
Kraft cheese per lb. ...	2 8 0	
FLOUR.		
Californian flour No. 1 per seer	0 4 0	
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.		
Californian flour No. 2 per seer ...		0 5 0
Country flour per seer ...	0 6 0	
Atta D.		
Sujee		0 6 0
RICE		
Deshi coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md. ...	8 0 0	9 0 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Kabul rice per seer ...	0 7 0	0 9 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...		
Golab Soru Rice ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
SUGAR		
Cawnpore Sugar per seer		0 5 9
Crystal	0 5 6	
DAL Etc.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Channa ,, ...		0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...		0 3 0
Mung (haree) ,, ...		0 3 0
Mung (sona) ,, ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Salt ,, ...		0 1 7½
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. ,, ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. ,, ...	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 7 0	0 7 6
Castor Oil ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Mustard Oil (Mill) ...	0 7 6	0 8 0
,, ,, (Ghani) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
KEROSENE OIL		
Chester per case ...		
Snowflake ,, ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
"Victoria"—"Swan" per 4-I. G. tin ...		
Do. 4-I. G. Bulk (White)		4 3 0
"Rising Sun"—"Chukker" per 4-I. G. tin ...		5 4 0
Do. per 4-I. G. Bulk ...		4 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A. P
KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Elephant Brand Tin		
Do. ,, Bulk (Red)		3 12 0
Do. ,, Small ...		
Owl ,, Tin ...		
White Rose per tin ...		
Water Lily ,, ...		
Kerosene Oil (superior) per bottle of 26 oz. ...		0 2 9
All Oil with tin is higher by As. 12-6		
COAL AND COKE		
Domestic Coal (retail) per md.	1 4 0	
Domestic Coke (whole sale) at the Depot ...	1 2 0	
Soft Coke per md. ...	1 3 0	1 4 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cake ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb.	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet ...	0 1 6	1 0 0
Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Assorted Chocolates per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb.	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweet, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins	1 6 0	1 12 0
,, 2 ,,	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo	1 12 0	
Assorted Creams ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 1 lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Nice 1 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lb. tin. Rs. A. P
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 0
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 0
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 0
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 9
Milk	1 1 0	1 5 0
Mixed (Household)	1 1 0	1 13 0
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 0

15 % price up.

N. B. Prices vary according to supplies.

B N D S
BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 12 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin.		1 12 0 per tin
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...		2 12 0
Cow & Gate Rusks ...		1 8 0
		15 % price up.
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin	0 4 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin ...	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk Powder No. 1 per bot. ...	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Pepperments per lb.	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Dareszke per tin of 50 ...	1 8 0	
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin 50 of	1 2 0	
" " (magnum)	1 2 0	
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 6 3
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 2 0	
Glassgow Mixture per lb	10 8 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
CIGARS & CIGARETTES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Spencer's "Doretto" ...		
Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...		1 12 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 12 0	0 13 0
Black & White tin of 50	1 10 0	
Craven A tin of 50 —	1 10 0	
OILMAN'S STORES.		
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do.	1 8 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 6 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 2 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do. do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Do. 2nd quality Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 0 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	0 14 0	
Red Ensign Coffee " ...	1 6 0	
Cocoa ½ lbs. ...	1 2 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz. ...	1 1 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 lbs. ...	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 " ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 2 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 "	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 " ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin	0 9 0	
Do. ½ lb.		
Mustard ¼ " ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott. ...	1 15 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	1 4 0	1 10 0
Sausages English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 14 0	
Soups, Assorted " -	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott. ...	1 12 0	
Isinglass per pkt.	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag ...	1 15 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 6 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin ...	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	2 4 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt. ...	1 12 0	2 8 -
King George Chocolate, 1 lb per tin —	3 12 0	
C. & V. Vinepar per bottle	1 12 0	
Radgate or Nickson Ham per lb.	3 8 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb. ...	3 8 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin ...	1 12 0	
Morton's Eagle Brand Scotch Roller Oats 2 lb. tin	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 9 0	
Chamois Leather large ...	2 8 0	
Hare Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 6 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	
Bisurated Magnesia, medium	0 7 0	2 2 0
Ellerman's Embrocation	1 12 0	
Zam-Buk	2 4 0	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	1 12 0	0 14 0
Oriental Balm ...	0 8 0	
Sloan's Liniment ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Krus-hen Salt ...	0 15 6	
	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) "	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of Foreign articles are liable to fluctuate without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War

Tea Merchants
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(*Opp. Sealdah Stn.*)

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE HERE

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Balam (Coarse) ...		
Do. (Medium) ...		
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Kora) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Atap) ...	0 3 0	
Kamini (Do.) ...	0 3 6	
Chinisbakkar (Do.) ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Golap Khas (Do.) ...		0 4 0
Dadkhani ...	0 4 0	
Deshi Boiled ...		
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra (Medium) ...	—	0 2 6
Patnai (Coarse) ...		
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal ...		0 2 9
Katari Bhog ...	0 3 3	0 3 6
DAL.		
Gram (Patnai whole) ...		0 2 6
Gram (Dal) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Sona) ...	0 4 0	
Do. (Krishna) ...		
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	
Do. Khari ...	0 3 0	
Mattor Dal ...		0 3 0
Salt ...		0 2 0

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Bombay Butter per seer		
Aligarh „ ...	1 2 0	
Pabna „ ...	1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa) ...	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo) ...	1 6 0	1 8 0
Jessore, ...	1 6 0	
OIL.		
Ghani Oil ...		0 8 0
Mustard Oil ...	0 9 0	
Ccoanut Oil ...		0 14 0
Kerosene Oil ...	0 3 0	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White Java) ...	0 5 9	0 6 0
Do. (Brown Java) ...		
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flower (Country) ...		0 4 0
Atta ...	0 2 3	0 3 3
Suji ...	0 4 0	
Gur (Sugar Cane) ...		0 5 0
„ Khajure ...		
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. New (Country) ...		
Do. (Gauhati) ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Patal ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Brinjal ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas ...	—	
Cauliflower each ...		
Cabbage each ...		
Ginger —	0 7 0	0 8 6
Onion —	0 1 3	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Mutton —	0 12 0	0 14 0
Goat & Khashi —		0 12 0
FISH.		
Rohi (Cut-pieces) —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda —	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki —	0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair —	0 1 0	0 1 6
Koi —	0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Balam per md. ...	8 0 0	9 0 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. (Kora) ...	7 2 0	7 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Kamini (Do.) ...	8 4 0	8 8 0
Khinisankkar (Do.) ...	10 0 0	11 0 0
Dadkhani ...	10 0 0	11 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...	6 4 0	6 8 0
Dudkalma ...		
Nagra ...	6 12 0	7 0 0
Patnai (Kora) ...	7 8 0	
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	6 0 0	6 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Rupsal ...	6 8 0	7 0 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Krishna) ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Knasari Dal ...	0 2 0	
Mosoor Dal (Sprit) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mattor Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...	2 0 0	
Ranchi —	—	
Darbhanga —	1 7 0	1 8 0
Sree (Mark) ...	1 13 0	
Khurja ...		1 8 0
Bhaduwa ...	1 15 0	
Lakhi —	1 8 0	
"Debla Debee" per seer		1 12 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 4 0	0 4 6
Do. (Brown) —		0 4 6
Do. (Bata) ...	0 5 0	0 5 6
Flour per seer ..	0 3 6	
Atta — ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Do. B ... —	0 3 6	
Gur ... —	0 3 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
BREAD.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.	0 14 0	1 0 0
Bombay per lb. Salted	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pabna per seer —	1 4 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin ...		1 5 0
Milk ...		0 4 0
Cows' Head —		
Condensed Milk ...		
Milk Maid ...		0 4 0
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 25 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 8—16 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 8 to 12 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pesta „ ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab —	0 3 0	0 6 0
Grapes per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
VEGETABLES		
New Patal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
New Potatoes ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Potatoes (New) ...		
Brinjal ... —	0 2 6	0 4 0
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Ginger ... —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion — ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Cauliflower ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
FISH		
Parsey per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Pona „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bagda „ ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki „ ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Hilsa „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES	From	To
MEAT	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Mutton ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
„ (Duck) Do. „ ...		0 9 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	—	1 7 0
Cocoa Hornby ...		
Coffee Polson's lb. ...	1 2 0	
Condensed Milk ...		
BISCUITS		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 9 6
H. & P. Do. ...	—	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 7 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 555 ...	1 10 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes —		0 11 6
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.		
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sago (Pearl) ...		
Quaker's Cats ...	1 0 0	
Pascal's Logenges (glass) each —	0 10 0	0 10 6
Jam ...		
Jelly —	0 6 0	0 7 0
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 2 6	0 7 0
Quickwhite (White) ...		
KEROSENE OIL		
Elephant Brand tin ...		
Do. per bottle ...		0 2 9
Do. „ bulk —	—	
Rising Sun ...		
Do. per bottle ...	—	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 14 0	
Do. 2nd „ „ ...		0 12 0
Goat per seer ...		
Kid „ ...	0 14 0	
Poultry Chicken each ..		
Fowl (country) ...		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting)		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS		
Ducks per score ...		0 10 0
Fowls „ ...	0 11 0	
VEGETABLES		
Brinjals per seer ...	0 5 0	
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Garlic per seer —	0 3 0	
Ginger „ ...		
Pati Lemon per score ...		
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 7 0	0 3 0
Kagji Lemon per score ...		0 2 0
Onions Patna red per seer		0 1 6
Do. Bombay „ ...		
Do. Country „ ..		0 1 6
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Deshi (New) ...		
Do. Madrasi „ ...		
Do. Rangoon „ ...		
Do. Gauhati „ ...		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)	0 1 6	0 2 0
Patal Murshidabad per seer ..	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. Disi per seer ...		0 1 6
Do. Hilly „ ...		
Cabbage each ..		0 1 6
Cauliflower each ..	0 3 0	0 6 0
Peas Ranchi per seer ..		
Do. Darjeeling „ ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Deshi „ ..		
Beans „ -	0 4 0	0 5 0
Squash „ ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tomato „		
Green Mangoes per score		0 3 0
FRUITS		
Apple Australia ...		
Do. Cashmere ...		
Do. American ...		
Do. Kulu ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Alubokhara per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Apricot „ ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Batavia per pair ..	0 3 6	0 4 0
Beal fruit each ..	0 0·6	0 1 0
Bedana (Green) ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Cocoanut each ..	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. dry per seer ...		0 10 0
Chilghoza „		
Dates Arab „ ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. Bagdad „ ...	0 4 0	
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		
Do. Nasik „ ...	2 0 0	
Do. Quetta „ ...		
Do. Chaman „ ...	3 0 0	
Do. Australia „ ...		
Khorma „ ...	0 6 0	
Kesur Deshi „ ...		
Do. Singapore „ ...		
Khobani „ „ ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Kajoo Nuts „ ...		
Lichis Country per 100 ...		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer ...		
Prune per lb. ...		
Papaya Country ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Dates fruit per seer ...		
Water Basra per lb. ...		
Green Cocoanut ...	0 0 6	0 1 6

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs.A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safata per score ...		
Mango (Local) 200 .	2 0 0	4 0 0
Do. Kanchan		
Do. Madras 14—35 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Langra 10—15 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay (Local) 13—25 —	1 0 0	
Do. Fazli ...		
Do. Golapkhas 16—20	1 0 0	
Do. Himsagar 10—15 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Kizsen Bhogh ...		
Do. Nilambarj ...		
Mask melon per seer —		
Kharbuza per seer ...		
Orange Ichanagore ...		
Do. Sylhet ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Nagpur 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ...		
Pesta Bagdad per seer ...		
Do. Multan ...	6 0 0	
Do. Kabul ...		
Peara 8—25 —	1 0 0	
Pineapple Singapuri each	0 4 0	0 7 0
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Country each	0 1 6	0 4 0
Peaches		
Plantain Champa per score	0 2 0	0 5 0
Do. Martaban per score	0 8 0	0 12 0
Musket per seer ...		
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar		
Do. Dholka ...		
Raisin (Rad) per seer		
Do. Sultuna „ ...		
Almond shelled „ ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. without shell ..	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. do. large	2 0 0	
Surdah Quaman per seer		
Water melon Goalando ..	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Deshi		
Do. Farukabad ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Quetta		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Sarbati Lemon		
Walnut per seer	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Shelled „		
Nut Ground ..		
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	0 12 0	
Darjeeling do. „	0 14 0	
Bombay „ „ ...	1 2 0	
Aligarh „ „		
Jessore „ per seer	1 4 0	
Dinapur „ „	1 4 0	
Pabna „ „	1 4 0	
Darbhanga .. „	1 2 0	
Mazafferpur .. „	1 0 0	
Ghee „	1 8 0	
Cow's Ghee „	2 0 0	
Do. Milk „	0 4 0	0 5 0
FISH		
Bagda per seer	0 8 0	1 0 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md.	40 0 0	
Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	0 6 0	0 10 0
Bhetkee „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Prawns „		
Hilsa „		0 10 0
Rohi „ ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rohi (cut pieces) „	0 10 0	0 12 0
Small fish „	0 6 0	0 8 0
Chetal „		
Crab per pair	0 0 6	0 1 0
Koi per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6
Singhee per seer ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Magoor per seer (small)	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. (large) ...		1 8 0

ARTICLES	From	To
RICE	Rs.A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog ...		
Deshi (Nagra) per md. —		
Do. (Medium) „ ...		
Patnai (Atap) „ md. ...		
Hilly (old) per md. ...	6 4 0	
Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.	6 8 0	
Jhingasal per md. ...	6 8 0	
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	7 4 0	
Do. No. 2 per md.		
Chamormoni ...	7 8 0	7 12 0
Balam (old) per md. ...		
Chini Shakkar No. 1 per maund (old) ...		
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund ...	6 8 0	6 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...		
Kamini per maund ...		8 8 0
Peshwar Rice per md. ...		
Dhaki Chata ...	8 8 0	
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer ...	0 5 6	
Java „ „ ...	0 6 0	
Cocoanut Oil „ ...		
Mustard Oil „ ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Salt per seer ...	0 2 0	
Flour „	0 3 9	
Atta B per md. (Total) ...		9 8 0
Sujee „ ...		10 0 0
Atta fresh per seer ...	0 3 6	
Chandausi Atta per md. ...	9 0 0	
Til Oil „		
Til Oil per seer ...	0 10 0	33 0 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mug Dal „ ...	0 4 0	
Arhar „ ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Kalai „ ...	0 2 9	
Khesari „ ...	0 2 6	
Mosoor (split) „ ...		
Do. (khari) „ ...		
Mator „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 0
Chana Dal „ ...		
Do. „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 0
Biuli „ ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
TEA.		
Family Mixture		
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 4 0	2 4 0 1 8 0
Orange Pekoe ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pekoe per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Pekoe Dust	0 12 0	1 0 0
KEROSENE OIL.		
Rising Sun per tin (4 1, G.)		
„ „ Bulk „		
Owl & Swan per tin ...		
„ „ Bulk —		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Elephant Brand per bot. (White) — ...	0 3 0	
Elephant Brand per bot. (Red)	0 2 9	
Snowflake per tin		
Soft Coke per md. —		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
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Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 3 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 [illegible] 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsay ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Crab each —	0 0 9	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 9 0	
Fowl's eggs ,, ...	0 10 0	
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...		0 5 0
Brinjal ,, ...		0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato per seer ...		0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 4 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 8 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...		0 4 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potato (Rangoon) —		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		0 2 0
Pulbul per seer ...		0 2 0
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		0 2 0
Sweet Potatoes	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...		
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 20 ...		
Grapes	1 4 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	1 4 0	
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...		
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 8 0
Almond ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 10 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 3 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apples 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Pears 20—30 ...	1 0 0	
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Madras ,, ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 8 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	2 0 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 14 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	2 4 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer —	0 4 0	
Atta White No. 1 —		0 8 0
Sujee ,, —		0 5 0
Atta Brown —		0 3 0
'B' Atta —	0 4 0	
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 3 0	
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	7 12 0	8 0 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 3	
Chiniasakkar (Attap) md.		9 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,	6 0 0	7 12 0
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...	10 0 0	12 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 2 0	
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 6	0 5 9
Tea per lb. ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Chana ,, ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...		0 3 0
Bhahga ,, ...		0 2 6
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 6	
Kalai ,, —	0 3 0	
Biuli ,, —	0 2 0	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 4 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 [illegible]	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...		
Coal	1 4 0	
Fuel — —		0 13 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab ...	—	—
Beef per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat & Kid —	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY & EGGS.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,, ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,, ...	0 8 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,, ...	—	0 8 0
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Brinjal ,, ...	0 2 8	0 3 0
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflour ,,	0 1 6	0 3 0
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 4 0	—
Cucumber per score ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Garlic per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly ,, —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion ,, —	0 1 6	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ,, —	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Modhupur) ,, —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potatoes (Nainital) ,, —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. (Deshi) ,, —		
Pulbul ,, —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,, —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Raddish per score ,, —	—	—
Squash ,, —	—	—
Sweet Potatoes ,, —	0 1 6	—
Sweet Pumpkin each —	0 1 0	0 4 0
White ,, ,, —	0 1 0	0 2 0
Tomato Darjeeling ,, —	0 8 0	0 10 0
FRUITS.		
Almond per seer —	0 14 0	2 0 0
Alubokra ,, —	—	—
Amra (Belati) per score —	0 1 0	0 1 3
Bedana per seer —	1 0 0	—
Bael each —	0 0 3	0 0 6
Dates per seer —	0 4 6	0 5 0
Grapes ,, —	0 12 0	—
Lime per score —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Plantain (Champa) per doz. —	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. (Martaban) ,, —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Papaya each —	0 1 0	0 4 0
Pomegranates per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100 —	0 4 0	0 8 0
Sugarcane each —	0 0 9	0 1 0
Oranges per score —	0 10 0	0 14 0
BUTTER		
Butter per seer —	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ghee Lakhee ,, —	1 4 0	—
Do. Bhadwa ,, —	1 12 0	—
Do. Sree ,, —	1 10 0	—
Pure Cow Ghee per seer —	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk —	—	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer —	0 5 0	
Atta white No. 1 —	0 4 6	0 5 0
Sujee —	—	0 5 0
Atta Brown —	—	0 4 3
"B" Atta —	0 4 0	0 4 6
RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Patna per seer —	0 2 9	0 3 0
Banktulsi (Manja) per md. —	7 0 0	8 0 0
Do. (Kora) per seer —	0 2 9	0 3 0
Deshi (Boiled) per md. —	5 0 0	6 0 0
Rangoon per seer —	0 2 0	—
Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. —	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. (Atap) ,, —	8 0 0	8 0 0
Golap Soru ...	10 8 0	11 0 0
Mustard oil per seer —	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar ,, —	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb. —	0 8 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Cocoanut oil ,, —	0 8 0	0 7 0
Arahar per seer —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Chana ,, —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, —	0 2 3	0 3 6
Khasaree ,, —	0 2 0	
Kalai ,, —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Biuli ,, —	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mung (Hari) Katcha ,, —	0 3 6	
Do. (Sona) ,, —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, —	0 2 6	0 2 6
Salt ,, —	0 1 6	0 1 6
Barley Powder —	0 4 6	0 7 6
Do. Puncl —	0 3 6	0 12 0
Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle —	0 5 0	0 12 6

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat and Kid ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pork ,, —	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,, —	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,, —		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl's ,, ,, ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 14 0
Silong —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfret per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mango fish per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Do. (Desi) —		
Besu (French) per seer —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) ,, ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Cabbage (Country) each ...		
Do. (Darjeeling) ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower —		
Carrots (Country) per doz.		
Do. (Darjeeling) ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz. ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Ginger per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Garlic —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger ,, —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Patna) ,, —		
Do. (Desi ,, ...		
Do. (Ranchi) ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 6
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 1 9	
Do. (Desi ,,		0 1 6
Pulbul ...		
Raddish (English) per bundle ...		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 6
Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 0 9	0 1 0
Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	
White Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Apricot ...	2 0 0	
Apples ...		
Figs per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score ...		
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Beal each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ,, —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100 —	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Almond ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape ,, —	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. per box ...		
Goosbarry per seer ...		
Jack fruit each —		
Khubani per see —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kharbuza ,,	0 2 0	
Lichis per 100 —		
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote ,, —	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 30 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz. —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Papaya each —	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple ,, ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Plums per score —	0 4 0	0 6 0
Raisins ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score ...		
Star apple ...		
Tamarind per seer —	0 1 0	
Walnut ,, ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100		
Do, (Madras) 12—16 —		
Golap Khas —		
Langra 16—20 —		
Bombay 25 to 30 —		
Totapari per score ...		
Sipia —		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Keshin Bhog 12 to 16 —		
Fazli 8 to 10 —		
Prnes S. W. per seer —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer —		
Sugarcane —		
Water Melon each ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb. —	1 0 0	
Dinapur ,, ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 4 0	1 6 0
Pure Cow's Milk —	0 4 0	
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. —	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb. —	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 6
Atta ,, —	0 3 6	0 4 6
Sujee ,, —	0 5 0	0 5 0
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 0
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Kora) ,,	0 3 0	
Chinisakkhar per seer —	0 3 6	0 4 0
Deshi —	0 2 6	0 3 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar ...	0 5 6	0 6 0
Tea per lb. —	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cocoanut Oil —	0 14 0	1 0 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer —	0 2 6	0 3 6
Chana ,, —		0 3 6
Khari Masoor ,, —		
Bhanga ...	0 2 3	
Khasaree ,, ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Kalai ,, —		
Mung (Hari) ,, ...		0 2 0
Do. (Sona) ,, ...	0 3 6	
Mattor ,, ...	0 4 0	
Salt ,, —	0 2 6	0 3 0
	1 6	0 1 9
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...		0 2 6
Do. (Elephant) Brand per tin Refined —	3 10 3	p. bot.
Ordinary ...	2 10 3	
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	0 5 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

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Prices in the Lake Road Market for the ending week

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Lobster ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Bagda ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Bhangnar ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Bhetki ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Other Fish ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Pomfret ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl's eggs " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Brinjal " ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ...		
Cumato per seer ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Garlic " ...	0 3 6	
Green Chilly " ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Onion ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
" (New) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mangoes (Langra) ...		
Pulbul " ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 2 5
Squash per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes ...		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Almond " ...	0 14 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Madras " ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 13 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 11 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk " ...		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Sujee " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Atta Brown ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
"P" Atta ...	0 4 0	0 5 0

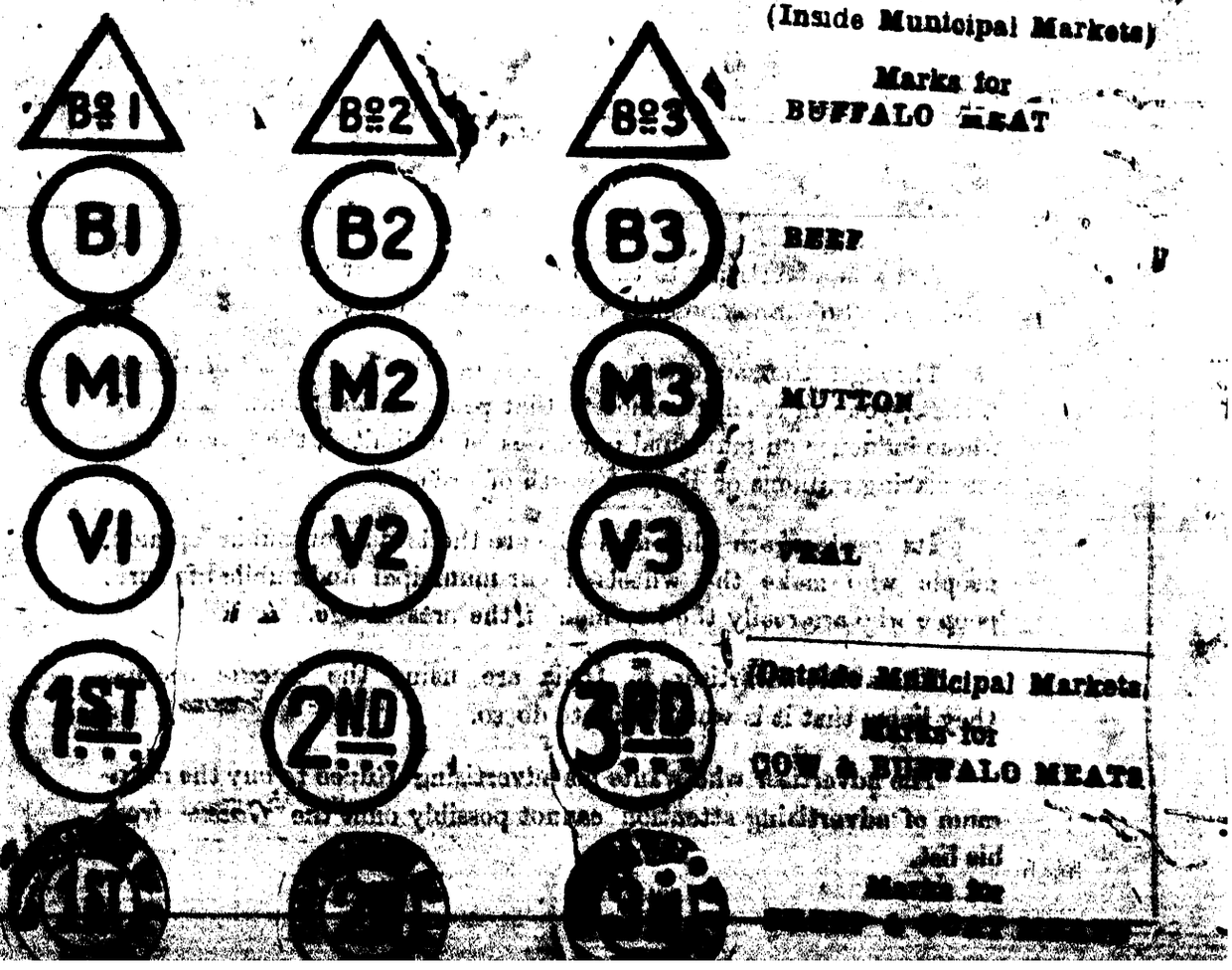
ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Patna per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	8 0 0	8 8 0
" (Kora) per seer	0 2 0	0 2 3
Chinisakkar " md.	9 0 0	9 8 0
Deshi (Boiled) "		8 4 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...	9 0 0	9 4 0
SUNDRIES		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 6
Sugar " ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb. " ...	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New) ...	0 2 0	0 2 1
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Chana " ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khari Masoor " ...	0 2 6	
Bhanga " " ...	0 2 6	
Khasaree " ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Kalai " ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Biuli " ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 2 3	0 2 9
" (Sona) " ...	0 2 3	0 3 6
Mattar " ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Salt ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
COKE & COAL		
Soft Coke per md. ...	0 1 6	0 1 9
Coal " ...		
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	1 4 0	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb tin.	0 3 6	
Do. 1 " ...	0 4 6	
Barley Pearl 1 "	0 7 6	
Do. 2 "	0 6 6	
Corn Flower 1 "	0 12 0	
Robinson's Barley ...	0 7 0	
Cobra Boot Polish ...	0 6 6	0 11 6
Jelly ...	0 1 0	0 5 0
	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS

(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT



(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEATS

In Memoriam : June 16, 1925



DESHABANDHU CHITTARANJAN DAS

First Mayor of Calcutta

Vol. No. XXXVI—No. 5 Total No.—827

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Chronicle And Comment

DESHABANDHU: IN MEMORIAM

THE 16th day of June—the date on which Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das passed away seventeen years ago—is deeply ensconced in the memory of every Bengali, or rather every Indian. The achievements of Chittaranjan in the forensic and political fields as well as his great renunciation made his name admired and revered throughout India, but what endeared him most to his countrymen was his lovable personality. As a Barrister he was great, as a politician he was greater, but he was greatest as a Man. He not only commanded a princely income from his practice as a Barrister but gave away to the needy in a free-handed manner, while his epicurean tastes in food, dress and other cognate matters were bywords, and yet at the call of his Motherland he could give up everything and devote himself heart and soul to the cause of his country. Calcutta, the city of his adoption, honoured him by bestowing the greatest gift in its power, namely, by making him its First Citizen. On his part, the house in which Chittaranjan lived, together with its spacious grounds, were bestowed by him as a gift into the hands of Trustees, for the establishment of a hospital for women, and the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan stands as an abiding monument of his large-hearted generosity. As the First Mayor of Calcutta, he enunciated a policy for the Corporation to follow, in which the basic principle was the *Sheba of Daridra Narayan i.e.*, service to the poor and down-trodden. His successors in the Mayoral Chair one after the other have tried in their own way to give effect to this policy of Deshabandhu, which still stands as the ideal and the goal to be attained. A great deal has been achieved in this direction, but a good deal again has remained only on paper without being translated into action. The grateful public of Calcutta have raised a monument of stone to his memory at Shahnagar Burning Ghat, where the earthly remains of Deshabandhu were consumed on the funeral pyre but the greatest monument that can be raised to his memory, is the definite and undeviating pursuit of the ideals and the policy laid down by Chittaranjan—service to the poor, amelioration of the conditions of living of all who are poverty-stricken and down-trodden, and who cannot raise their feeble voices to protest against what Hamlet calls

> "the insolence of office and the spurns
> that patient merit of the unworthy takes."

We cannot let the occasion pass without recalling that the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* owes its inception to Chittaranjan, who as Mayor of Calcutta felt the necessity of the Corporation

having an organ of its own, in which all that pertains to civic matters would find a place and which would in time became a model civic journal for India. We have humbly tried to follow the path chalked out by him, and we pay our annual homage to the soul of the great departed.

Knighthood For Mr. B. Mookerjee

We offer our congratulations to Sir Biren Mookerjee, M.A. (Cantab)., M.I.E. (Ind.) of Messrs. Martin & Co., on whom a Knighthood has been conferred as announced in the King's Birthday Honours list. He is the youngest son of the late Sir R. N. Mookerjee and we believe this is one of the rare examples when the honour of a knighthood has been conferred on father and son in succession. Sir Biren, who was born in 1899, was educated at Hastings House and Sibpore Engineering College, and then at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a Mech. Science Tripos. He joined the firm of Martin & Co. in 1924, became a partner of Burn & Co. in 1931 and of Martin & Co. in 1934. One of his achievements in the industrial field was the reorganisation of the Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ld. and the formation of the Steel Corporation of Bengal Ld. Sir Biren is a Member of the Local Board of Directors of the Imperial Bank, and he was the Sheriff of Calcutta for the year 1941. Achievements and honours have followed thick and fast in his life, and as he is yet young, we have every hope of seeing him rising higher in his achievements and reaping further honours with his future years. We wish him a long, useful and prosperous life.

Medical Relief In Bengal

The Government Resolution on the triennial report on Medical Relief in Bengal, just published, covers the years 1938, 1939 and 1940. In certain respects it makes painful reading, specially as regards Hospitals and Dispensaries in Calcutta, as it becomes evident from a perusal of the Report that full and adequate arrangements for Medical Relief in Calcutta, as well as in the Province of Bengal, still remain as unattained and unattainable ideals. The report frankly admits that "congestion in the Calcutta hospitals remained as acute as ever, and every hospital had to bear a constant load of extra beds throughout the entire period." It is also stated that "the nursing arrangements in the Campbell Hospital continued to be inadequate and unsatisfactory *as before*" (Italics ours). It is a pitiable confession that inadequate and unsatisfactory conditions in this regard have been continuing year after year, and the attainment of "satisfactory" conditions still remains where it was, "as before". It is mentioned, however, that a scheme for improvements in this direction has been sanctioned by Government, and considerable improvements are, therefore, expected. This want of nursing facilities, we find as we go on, is not confined to the Campbell Hospital alone, for it is again admitted that "the provision of adequate nursing facilities in the mofussil hospitals is one of the pressing needs", which is stated to be due to (1) want of qualified nurses and (2) want of adequate funds for employing them. Taking the question of funds, we are informed that the total income of the State, Public, Local Fund and private aided institutions during the triennium amounted to Rs. 1,04,71,152 of which Government contribution amounted to Rs. 19,02,052 or 18·17 per cent. of the total, while Local Fund and Municipal contributions amounted to Rs. 59,97,565 or 57·27 per cent. of the total income. We may take it, therefore, that the contribution made by the latter is not inconsiderable, but more is expected from the Government. With a devastating War on, however, it is now practically hopeless to expect Government to do more, and the Public of Bengal including those of Calcutta must perforce wait for better times before the Government can come to their aid on the head of Medical Relief. The specialised form of Medical Relief which comes under the category of A. R. P. measures is of course being mainly financed by Government and until the War ends, we do not imagine it will be possible for the Government to devote further attention or more funds to the cause of ordinary Medical Relief in the Province.

Death Of Dr. Raghavendra Rao

We regret to announce the death of the Hon. Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Civil Defence Member, Government of India, which occurred at Delhi on the 15th June. Dr. Rao had been ill since coming out to India from England to take up his appointment in the expanded Executive Council as the first Member-in-charge of the new department of Civil Defence. Dr. Rao, who had been educated at Bilaspur and England, practised as a lawyer in Bilaspur. He was *ex*-President of the Provincial Congress Committee and co-leader of the Swarajya Party. Dr. Rao was twice Minister of the C. P. Government and also acted as Governor in 1936. He was elected Member of the C. P. Legislative Assembly in 1937 and was Chief Minister of the C. P. Government from April to July, 1937. He was Adviser to the Secretary of State for India from 1939 to 1941, and was appointed Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council (Defence) in July, 1941.

The Meeting of the Corporation fixed for the 17th June was adjourned as a mark of respect to his memory, and the Corporation offices were kept closed for half-an-hour on the 18th June.

DR. S. N. GHOSH'S DEATH

A Correction

It was stated in our issue of the 30th May last that the Health Officer, Dr. S. N. Ghosh died at Madhupur on the morning of the 24th May. We have since been informed by his son Mr. Salil Kumar Ghosh, that the death occurred on the 25th May, at about 1 a.m. The error is regretted. —Editor, *C. M. G.*]

RECEPTION TO MAYOR

Mr. Hem Chandra Naskar, M.L.A., Mayor of Calcutta, was entertained at an evening party by the directors of the Ballygunge Estates Ltd. on the 12th June last at the premises of the Aleya Cinema. The gathering on the occasion included many important Government and Corporation officials, eminent lawyers and medical men and others. The function was a success. Mr. S. N. Sinha, Managing Director of the Estates, was all attention to the guests.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 19, 1942

Extra Meeting Held on Friday 12th June.

A meeting of the Corporation was held on the 12th June, to discuss the present shortage in the water supply, and a few other items of business were also disposed of.

Corporation Workers' Grievances

At the outset of the day's proceedings the Mayor informed the House that a notice had been sent to the Chief Executive Officer over the signature of Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed, who is a sitting member of the Corporation, in his capacity as the President of the Calcutta Corporation Employees' Association demanding on behalf of all the employees and workers of the Corporation the settlement of certain grievances within a fortnight. If the grievances were not settled within the period, the workers and employees, the notice threatened, would leave work and go on strike.

Copies of the notice were circulated among the members and the Mayor stated the matter might be included in the agenda of the next meeting of the Corporation.

Discussion On Water Shortage

Following this, a reference was made to the prevailing water scarcity in Calcutta. A report made by the Chief Engineer and the Health Officer on the subject states:—"There is profuse growth of algae which is causing chokage of the filter beds diminishing the output of water from the filter beds. To keep up the quantity it has become necessary to scrape beds very frequently and to put the scraped beds into commission immediately. This not only diminishes the output but also affects the purity of the water. It has, therefore, been decided after consulting experts to treat the big settling tank properly to kill the algae."

Describing the situation as a serious one, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee said:—

They had been told that the supply had fallen from 70 million gallons a day to 56 million gallons and there was every risk of its going down to 40 million gallons.

Mr. Chatterjee moved that a Special Committee of four members be forthwith appointed to deal with the situation created by the chokage of filter beds: to consult an expert or experts and to report as to the growth of algae in the filter beds: and to inspect the filter beds and to issue *interim* directions from time to time in consultation with experts, which should be carried out forthwith by the departments concerned.

After a debate the House rejected the resolution.

In reply to a query the Mayor said that the position was that the Department concerned would deal with the matter.

Dispute To Be Referred To Arbitration

The House also resolved that in connection with the dispute between Messrs. K. C. Ghosh and Co. and the Corporation arising out of the contract for the construction of the D. W. F. Sluice at Kulti, the Chief Executive Officer be authorised to appoint a suitable arbitrator on behalf of the Corporation as required by the Arbitration Act, and also to settle the remuneration of the arbitrator.

Expenditure For Deshabandhu Death Anniversary

The House sanctioned, under Section 477 (xv) of the Act, an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 275 for making necessary arrangements for celebration of the 17th Death Anniversary of Deshabandhu C. R. Das at the Sibnagar Burning Ghat on the 16th June.

MEETING OF WEDNESDAY THE 17TH ADJOURNED

Tribute To Memory Of Dr. Raghabendra Rao

The Corporation on Wednesday, the 17th June, condoled the death of Hon'ble Dr. E. Raghabendra Rao, Civil Defence Member of the Viceroy's expanded Executive Council, and as a mark of respect to his memory, adjourned its meeting without transacting any business.

Referring to the death of Dr. Rao, the Mayor, Mr. Hem Chandra Naskar said that he was one of the outstanding figures in contemporary history and by his death India had lost one of her brilliant sons. He was universally respected for his strength of character and honesty of purpose.

A condolence resolution was passed, everybody standing.

KARACHI'S WATER SUPPLY

Scheme Sanctioned

Karachi.

The Sind Government's sanction to the Indus water supply scheme for the City of Karachi was announced by the Premier, Khan Bahadur Allah Baksh, at a conference convened by him at the Secretariat on 6th June.

The Premier stated that the Sind Government in consultation with the Central Government had decided to execute the modified Indus scheme which was estimated to cost Rs. 187 lakhs in course of a year from now.

The Premier added that the Municipal Corporation was required to pay Rs. 95 lakhs towards the cost of the scheme and the Government would not charge them Rs. 25 lakhs, the cost of land required under the Scheme. The Government would also remodel the Kalri canal and would bear half the cost of the scheme to bring water direct from the Indus.

The scheme is estimated to supply ten million gallons of water daily.—*Associated Press.*

Dr. Sudhir Kumar Basu

Retires After Successful Record Of Service

AFTER about 28 years' service in the Corporation Dr. Sudhir Kumar Basu, relinquished his post as Medical Officer-in-charge of the Kidderpore Dispensary. The working of this dispensary, the only one of its kind at the time, was adversely commented upon in 1918 by the Health Officer, but after the appointment of Dr. Basu as its Medical Officer in 1914, the dispensary gained a new lease of life. In his Administration Report for the year 1914-15, the then Chairman of the Corporation, Mr. C. F. Payne, wrote: "the appointment of a new Medical Officer-in-charge of the Kidderpore Dispensary, which is the only dispensary maintained by the Corporation for the public, has been attended with satisfactory results. . . . In fact, the Institution has, in less than a year of efficient management, regained its lost popularity among all sections of the community." Mr. S. W. Goode, Mr. Payne's successor, made similar remarks about Dr. Basu's successful work. In fact, the popularity of the Kidderpore Dispensary led to the establishment of similar institutions at Kalighat, Chetla, Taltolla and Entally. The Kidderpore Dispensary is now



Dr. S. K. BASU

the biggest of its kind in Calcutta with a daily average attendance ranging between 450 and 600 patients. It has also its own Eye Department. It may be mentioned that during the virulent epidemic of Influenza in 1918, Dr. Basu prepared a formula from which the now well-known "Influenza tablets" are prepared. These tablets were subsequently adopted by the Government of India and Provincial Governments as a preventive against Influenza.

Dr. Basu is popular among all sections of the community, and is not only a good physician and surgeon but also an able and well-known social worker. Incidentally it may be mentioned that he is the elder brother of the Hon'ble Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Minister, Government of Bengal and ex-Mayor of Calcutta.

On the occasion of the retirement of Dr. Basu from Corporation service the people of Kidderpore gave him two receptions, the first being held at the premises of the Kidderpore Dispensary on Sunday, the 31st May, when Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer, Corporation of Calcutta, presided. At this function an address was presented to Dr. Basu in a silver casket. Dr. M. U. Ahmed, Actg. Health Officer in his speech described how Dr. Basu was responsible for the growth and popularity of the Kidderpore Dispensary and how the success achieved by this institution induced the Corporation to open similar institutions elsewhere. Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, in his speech, referred to the qualities of Dr. Basu's head and heart and held him up as an example for other Corporation employees, especially those in medical relief institutions, to follow. After Dr. Basu's reply the guests were treated to light refreshments.

On Saturday, the 13th June, the public of Kidderpore met again at the Hemchandra Library to accord a reception to Dr. Basu. Mr. Amarendra Nath Mukherji, Councillor, Corporation of Calcutta, presided. The hall was packed to suffocation. Among those present were—Hon'ble Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Mr. Hem Ch. Nasker, Mayor of Calcutta, Councillors Mahmud Ghuznavi and Ardhendu Sekhar Naskar, Rai Bahadur Chunilal Sarkar, Rai Bahadur Saral Kumar Basu, Rai Bahadur Dr. U. N. Roy Chowdhury, Khan Sahib Lutfar Rahman, Dr. Santiram Chatterji, Dr. J. C. Chatterji, Rai Sahib Sital Ch. Mitter, Messrs. Sukumar Mitra, Ajit Kumar Dey, Sukumar Basu, Arun Kumar Basu, Ajay Kumar Basu, Anil Kumar Basu, Dr. Ajit Kumar Basu, Messrs. K. N. Mitter, S. A. Aziz, Abdul Sattar, S. K. Banerji, Dr. K. L. Sett, Messrs. S. M. Israil, Satish Ch. Dey and many others.

The Mayor, Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker in his speech recalled that when Dr. Basu took charge of the dispensary, there were hardly 5,000 patients who received treatment annually there. During his tenure of office the number had swollen to 50,000 annually.

In reply Dr. Basu recalled the day when he came as a stranger in their midst with a trembling heart. But God in His infinite mercy had turned strangers into friends. The goodwill of the residents of Kidderpore was at the root of whatever success he had achieved in life. It was his lot to prescribe bitter pills but in return he received certain sweet things—their love and admiration which he would treasure to the last day of his life.

On behalf of the residents of Kidderpore, the Hon'ble Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, felicitated the Mayor and thanked him for his presence. Addressing the youngmen present at the meeting the Hon'ble Mr. Basu said that they should imbibe a spirit of national service and should be inspired by a lofty sense of duty and honesty of purpose, no matter whatever their station of life was.

Dr. Basu and the Mayor were garlanded by several institutions of the locality including the Kidderpore Gymnasium, Hem Chandra Library, and Michael Library.

The guests were treated to light refreshments.

Death Anniversary Of Chittaranjan Das

Calcutta's Tribute To Deshabandhu's Memory

THE 17th Anniversary of the death of Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das was observed in Calcutta on the 16th June in a befitting manner. In the morning innumerable floral offerings were laid on the site of the funeral pyre of the departed Leader at Shahnagore Burning Ghat, and a Meeting was held under the presidentship of the Mayor of Calcutta. A memorial meeting was held in the afternoon at the Indian Association Hall, presided over by Sjta. Labanya Prova Dutta in the unavoidable absence of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, who was seriously indisposed. Another meeting presided over by Hon Nawab Bahadur of Dacca was held at the University Institute Hall, and numerous other meetings were held in other places in Calcutta and suburbs.

AT SHAHNAGORE BURNING GHAT

At the Shahnagore Burning Ghat floral offerings were made by a large number of public bodies, institutions and individuals at the site of the funeral pyre of the great man and afterwards a meeting was held in front of the memorial under a pandal specially constructed for the occasion, when tributes to his memory were paid by prominent men. Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker, Mayor of Calcutta, presided over the meeting.

Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, the *ex*-Mayor in paying his tribute said that Chittaranjan Das gave up his princely practice to devote himself whole-heartedly to the cause which he believed. He sought to unite India broken into small parts so that she might take her rightful place in the comity of nations—an India from where communal, provincial and other differences would be swept away. Looking back to the ideal which inspired Chittaranjan and the state of things which prevailed to-day, Mr. Siddiqi regretted that it seemed to him that they had failed to live up to his ideal.

Hon. Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Minister, Secretary of the Deshabandhu Memorial Committee, which organises the function every year at the Burning Ghat, said that he would not strike so pessimistic a tone as Mr. Siddiqi and would say that the country was still inspired by the ideals of Deshabandhu and though at times they might not fully live up to them, he had no doubt that they would be fully realised in no distant future, when their country would stand among the nations of the world in full resplendent glory.

Mr. J. C. Gupta said that the fittest way in which they could honour the memory of the great man was to be inspired by his ideals and to strive to live up to them.

Mr. Bepin Behari Ganguli appealed to youngmen to be inspired by the ideals of Deshabandhu.

Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker, Mayor of Calcutta, said that the day when Deshabandhu left this world was a sad day for the Bengalees. In distress or in happiness they were used to be guided by Deshabandhu. His lofty voice had helped them to bring emancipation of their Motherland from the bondage of slavery.

Floral wreaths were placed on the site of the funeral pyre on behalf of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, the different Ward Congress Committees, Marwari Relief Society, Chittaranjan Seva Sadan, Deshabandhu Pathagar, Sja. Labanya Prova Dutta and others.

Among those present were: Sja. Labanya Prova Dutta, Sja. Hemaprova Majumdar, Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, Dr. Nalinakshya Sanyal, Prof. Rajkumar Chakravarti, Mr. Monmohan Bhattacharjee and Sja. Mithi Ben.

AT THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION HALL

In the afternoon a memorial meeting was held at the Indian Association Hall under the auspices of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

In the absence of Maulana Azad, owing to sudden indisposition, Sja. Labanya Prova Dutta, President, B. P. C. C., under whose auspices the meeting was organised occupied the chair.

Green, white and orange, tri-coloured flag of the Indian National Congress, fluttered over a life-size portrait of Deshabandhu bedecked with white lotuses.

An earnest longing for unity—unity between man and man, group and group, and community and community which Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das had dreamt of and sought to achieve—found expression in the speeches delivered at the crowded public meeting at the Indian Association Hall.

The function opened with the first few bars of "Bande Mataram," sung by Kumari Kamala Bose, and terminated with a national song by Mr. Bepin Krishna Basu.

The assembly, representative of all communities in the city, included Mr. Kiron Sanker Roy, M.L.A., Syed Jalaluddin Hashemy, M.L.A., Dr. Sundari Mohan Das, Mr. A. K. M. Zakariah, Mr. J. C. Gupta, M.L.A., Dr. Nalinaksha Sanyal, M.L.A., Mr. Srish Chandra Chakravorti, M.L.C., Maulana A. Misri, Mr. Bijoy Singh Nahar, Mr. Bepin Behari Ganguli, Mr. J. M. Dutt, Dr. Panchanon Neogi, Prof. Devaprosad Ghosh, Mr. Basantalal Murarka, Mr. Sitaram Sakseria, Mr. Tulsiram Saraogi, Pandit Satyanarain Misir, Prof. Raj Kumar Chakravorty, Sja. Mithi Ben, Sja. Mohini Devi, Sja. Bishnupriya Devi,

Sja. Usharani Dutt, Messrs. Monmohan Bhattacharjee, Jnananjan Neogi, Janaki Jibon Ghosh, and Bhupati Mohan Majumdar.

Long seventeen years had crept by, Sja. Labanyaprova Dutta observed, since death snatched away Deshabandhu Chittaranjan from the midst of his countrymen. During that period great changes had taken place and to-day humanity was passing through a tremendous upheaval which threatened to overwhelm this land.

If the Fascist invader, Sja. Dutta asserted, wanted to overrun India and put fresh fetters on her, the Indians would resist the aggressor in the same manner as they had always resisted British domination. Had Deshabandhu to-day been in the land of the living and had guided the destiny of the nation he, in consonance with his unquenchable thirst for absolute independence, would have given the same direction.

India, said Mr. Kiron Sanker Roy, had produced political leaders who might have possessed a keener intellect or a more towering personality than Chittaranjan; but among them there was hardly one whose heart did overflow with such a spontaneous and abounding love for his fellowmen as did that of the great Bengalee. He had passionately loved the nation—the nation with its weakness, its cowardice and its foibles.

His great achievement was not the formation of the Swarajya Party and its triumphs but the unity and concord he had brought about in the land.

Mr. Roy concluded his speech by quoting portions of a letter which Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, President of the B. P. C. C., had written him from the Jalpaiguri Jail. There was no one to-day, Mr. Ghosh said, who could utter the "mantram" that would enliven the dry bones of the valley. This land of sleepers could alone be awakened by the "mantram" with which Deshabandhu had resurrected the dead.

Syed Jalaluddin Hashemy stated that the sterling quality of his leadership, of those of his head and heart, had been acknowledged not only in Bengal and India but abroad as well. It was deplorable to think how far the Bengalees had strayed from the ideal of Deshabandhu Das. The Musalmans trusted him because they knew their interests were safe in his hands.

The creation of a united, undivided India was the dream of Deshabandhu, observed Dr. Sundari Mohan Das. For that he had sacrificed everything; from a prince he had become a pauper. Had he lived to-day he would have raised his voice against "Pakistan" or any other "stan". If his countrymen were to befittingly honour his memory they must before everything else strive for the realisation of his dream of a united India.

The best way to pay homage to his sacred memory, Mr. A. K. M. Zakariah remarked, was to establish unity between man and man, group and group and community and community and the only organisation which could translate it into action was the Indian National Congress.

Chittaranjan Das, said Mr. Bhupati Majumder, had embraced death in the service of his motherland. Whether they liked it or not Bengalees to-day were face to face with death. Let them meet it with courage, for, in that death lay the seed of a new life for the nation.

Mr. Bepin Behari Ganguli suggested the formation of a volunteer corps on the lines of the force formed by Deshabandhu in 1920. That force would serve the people in times of danger that was ahead.

The Bengalees, Mr. Jnananjan Neogi regretted, had not followed in the footsteps of Deshabandhu. That was why they felt confused in the face of the peril. A leader like him was the need of the hour. It was for the youth of Bengal to take a grim resolve to accomplish the work for which Chittaranjan had lived and died.

At University Institute

The Anniversary of Deshabandhu was also observed at a memorial meeting at University Institute Hall where Hon. Nawab Bahadur of Dacca presided. The hall was fully crowded and the meeting lasted for about three hours during which speakers appealed to the gathering to do their utmost in ensuring communal harmony and work together on a common platform to make Bengal a united community and India a united nation.

Nawab Bahadur of Dacca said Deshabandhu gave his life and fortune for his country and he wanted to bring Bengal to the forefront of India's politics. His life's mission was that Bengal and the rest of India must march forward towards freedom and self-determination. It was he who first thought that India could never reach her goal of self-determination unless the Hindus and Mussalmans were brought together on the same platform to make India self-governing. Let them try to fulfil Deshabandhu's dream of making Bengal a united community and India a united nation.

Mr. T. C. Goswami said that Deshabandhu never thought of anything but of winning the right of self-determination for the Indian people. For the fulfilment of his mission he gave away everything. The Bengalee nation of the present was his making.

Among others who spoke were Messrs. Santosh Kumar Basu, Atul Sen, Hem Chandra Nasker, Ahmad Ali, Hemendra Prosad Ghosh and Sja. Hemaprova Majumder.

BURMA EVACUEE STUDENTS

Proposal To Hold Supplementary Matric Examination

The Syndicate of the University of Calcutta have set up a Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, Director of Public Instruction, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee and Inspector of Colleges, Calcutta University to consider the proposal submitted to the University by Swami Shyamananda, President, Burma Evacuees Committee to hold a Supplementary Matriculation Examination sometime in July next for the students who are evacuees from Burma.

The Swami has submitted also two definite suggestions for the consideration of the University authorities if they favourably take up the proposal of holding such a supplementary examination by way of facilities to the evacuee examinees.

The War At Our Doors

JAPANESE AIRMAN CAPTURED

Village Choukidar's Exploit

The following Press Note has been issued:—

The credit of dealing with the first Japanese airman, so far known to have landed in Bengal, goes to Choukidar No. 4 12 Abdus Syed. Details are now available of the incident in which this village watchman played a principal part.

On 21st May, 1942, a Japanese army 97 fighter, flying westwards near the borders of Burma was seen to catch fire and crash. A search was immediately organised and the plane was located; but there was no sign of any occupant. The next day, however, Abdus Syed came upon a Japanese airman in a desperate condition and, although the Japanese was armed, with considerable courage and presence of mind he apprehended him and took him to the residence of the President of the local Union Board, Maulvi Jafar Alam Choudhury, where he was detained until the local police took him in custody and finally delivered him to the military authorities.

This first direct encounter with an "invader" has had most encouraging results. Officials and non-officials alike acted promptly and efficiently and the measures taken by them will be appropriately recognised by Government. The enemy airman who was unable to understand English, French, Bengali, Hindusthani or Burmese, in all of which he was questioned by the local officers, nevertheless managed to convey an attempt to secure sympathy by invoking the name of Mr. Gandhi and claiming to have seen Subhas Chandra Bose in Tokyo. He also appeared to have attempted an appeal to racial feeling by indicating that both he and his captors were alike Asiatics. The local people, however, realised that there was no prospect of advantage for them from the extension of any enemy influence in Bengal.

AKYAB SHELLED

R. I. N. Vessel's Daring Attack

New Delhi, June 13.

How a Royal Indian Navy ship bombarded Japanese machine gun "nests" near Akyab after beating off a heavy dive-bombing attack has just been revealed on her return to an Indian port.

Normally engaged in minesweeping, the vessel was from March to May last employed on voyages of patrol and reconnaissance off the enemy-occupied coast of Burma. On May 3 four air raids were made on Akyab, one stick of bombs dropping close to her starboard quarter, and after the third raid her commanding officer was ordered to shell the Japanese positions along the right bank of a river just south of the port.

Three quarters of an hour after she had left her anchorage seven Japanese bombers swooped on the R. I. N. ship, diving repeatedly from different directions as she zigzagged in the shoal-strewn channel and blazed away with her A. A. armament. The nearest bomb fell only five feet away, but so effective was the fire maintained by the ship's company that the airmen became more cautious and released their bombs from a higher altitude. At times during the attack the vessel was almost hidden by fountains of water raised by the bombs, and a rescue launch actually started from shore in the belief that she had been sunk.

An 18-year-old midshipman and two Indian signalmen were among those manning her machine guns. After adjusting the steering gear, which had suffered some damage the R. I. N. vessel, her deck littered with fragments of bombs, proceeded up the river and shelled enemy positions stretching nine miles along the bank. Having silenced the machine guns and destroyed the buildings from which the Japanese were attacking our river traffic, she steamed back to Akyab, and shortly afterwards embarked a large number of troops and put to sea as escort to a convoy.—*Associated Press.*

DAYLIGHT RAID OVER RANGOON BY GIANT AMERICAN BOMBERS

New Delhi, June 8.

Rangoon recently had its first daylight attack by giant American bombers and I met the U. S. crew immediately upon their return and heard their story, writes an R. A. F. Public Relations Officer in India. The Americans pressed home their attack despite monsoon conditions and in the face of heavy ack-ack fire and a swarm of fighters.

The crew had arrived in India from the U.S.A. a few weeks ago and had taken part in only one previous raid. They talked animatedly of this first U. S. daylight assault on Rangoon's famous docks.

Capt. J. M. Tooney, a tall, dark, eagle-faced pilot, who hails from Austen in Texas, and his colleagues compared notes as they recalled some of the highlights of the raid.

"We managed to get away without being hurt," drawled Capt. Tooney. "We dropped our bombs although we were much hampered by the weather and could not observe the results accurately."

One of the U. S. gunners said: "I saw 12 or 15 of the "Zeros" (Japanese Navy 'O' fighters) milling around us," he said. "The enemy A. A. gunners worked overtime. We could see black puffs all over the sky. We put in all the shooting we possibly could. I saw at least three falling out of the fight. One was in flames and another belching black smoke."

Capt. Tooney told me that at times Japanese pilots showed extreme daring. "They closed in on us once or twice so much that we could see every detail of the aircraft. My gunners, however, fought them off every time, and we were not touched. It was a very thrilling experience and I am proud of my crew."

As announced in the U. S. Army Air Corps *communique* from New Delhi one of the bombers did not return. When it was last seen the crew were fighting three Navy O's—*A. P.*

CEYLON'S AIR STRENGTH

Formidable Defences

Colombo, June 10.

It can now be revealed that considerable reinforcement of all arms including aircraft personnel as well as material has reached Ceylon and the scale of the island's air defences is higher than anything Singapore had at its maximum strength during the Malayan campaign. Anti-aircraft guns bristle at various parts of Colombo with crews beside them. One of these is composed of personnel from the 'Prince of Wales', the 'Repulse' and the 'Hermes'.—*Associated Press.*

TYRE RATIONING IN INDIA

Conserving Rubber Supplies

New Delhi, June 15.

The Tyre Rationing Order brought out by the Government of India to-day brings the sale and acquisition of tyres under strict control.

With immediate effect, no person may purchase a new tyre or tube except by securing a permit from the competent area rationing authority. In most cases this will be the same authority as that from which petrol coupons are obtained.

Owing to the urgent need to conserve rubber for vital war purposes, permits will be issued only in respect of vehicles which, it can be shown, are essential to the maintenance of war production or the health and safety of the community.

With the exception of giant tyres, as fitted to commercial vehicles permits are also required to acquire retreaded tyres or to have tyres retreaded.

Worn tyres are the main source of reclaim rubber, and, in order to secure every possible worn tyre for this purpose, no new or retreaded tyres may be supplied except against the surrender of worn tyres, and no person may retain in his possession for a period of more than 10 days any unserviceable tyre or tube, but must dispose of them to a recognized supplier or reclaim manufacturer.

An appeal is made to the public to co-operate to the fullest extent by making application for permits only for the most urgent and essential purposes—*Associated Press.*

BENGAL HOME GUARDS ORGANISATION

Proposal To Appoint Adjutants

In order to organise Home Guards in the rural areas of the Province for assisting in the preservation of internal peace and order, the Government of Bengal, it is understood, propose in the first instance to appoint 28 adjutants for the different districts.

The adjutants will be selected from among those who are now undergoing a special preliminary training for the purpose in Calcutta.

The Hon. the Chief Minister, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, the Finance Minister, Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, and the Minister for Civil Defence Co-ordination, Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, visited the training camp of the adjutants on 12th June, and witnessed a demonstration of physical exercise given by the trainees under the supervision of Mr. J. Buchanon, Physical Director to the Government of Bengal.—*A. P.*

Training Arrangements In Calcutta

The Director of Physical Education and provisional head of the Home Guard organisation in Bengal has, it is understood, selected a number of persons for undergoing a course of training for the posts of District and other officers of the Home Guards. These persons have been recruited mainly from those who had previous training in physical education under the Buchanon scheme.

The training centre is located in Calcutta and arrangements have been made for training about 50 persons for the present. As at present proposed these persons after their training is over will be appointed on a consolidated basis of pay and will take charge of the District and the Union Board organisations of Home Guards.

Hindu Mahasabha To Co-Operate

At a meeting of the Working Committee of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha held recently, Sir Manmatha Nath Mukherjee presiding, it was resolved to co-operate with the Home Guard movement inaugurated by the Government of Bengal and make it a success.

The Committee decided to depute six trained workers to certain districts in the province in connection with arrangements for evacuees.—*U. P.*

GOVERNOR OF BURMA

Proceeding To London

New Delhi, June 12.

It is announced His Excellency the Governor of Burma will shortly proceed to London for consultation with His Majesty's Government.

During his absence the Hon. Mr. J. H. Wise, C.B.E., I.C.S., will act as Deputy Governor.—*A. P.*

TWO-RUPEE NOTES

Government Approves Plan

India will shortly have two-rupee notes. The principle of issuing these notes has been approved by the Government of India at the suggestion of the Reserve Bank of India and details are now being worked out to implement the proposal.

It is hoped that the two-rupee notes will relieve the growing pressure on the rupee coin, including the Government of India one-rupee notes, and will serve as a convenient unit of currency intervening between the one-rupee and the five-rupee notes.

During the last war, two-and-a-half-rupee notes were issued by the Government of India with a similar object, but were withdrawn from circulation within a short period. On the other hand, two-rupee notes proved a great success in Ceylon and it is hoped that they will be very popular in India.

BURMA NOTES

Reserve Bank To Continue Encashing

Burma notes will continue to be encashed by the Reserve Bank of India as hitherto. Owing to the Burma Notes Ordinance the encashment of such notes will now be on behalf of the Government of India who have authorised the Reserve Bank to continue the existing arrangements till further notice.

COUNTRY BOATS IN NOAKHALI

Withdrawn From Islands

Noakhali, June 12.

Under orders of the District Magistrate, country boats are now being withdrawn from the islands, and directed to proceed to an unknown destination.

In order to facilitate the transport of goods specially foodstuffs from the islands to the mainland, officers in the islands have been directed to allow boats leaving the islands for their destination to load up with cargo before starting. Permission has also been granted to discharge the cargo at any point lying directly on the routes leading to the unknown destination. Persons importing goods from the islands have been asked to make their own arrangement with the boat owners in the islands.—*A. P.*

400,000 LEAVE BURMA

Evacuation Figures

London, June 16.

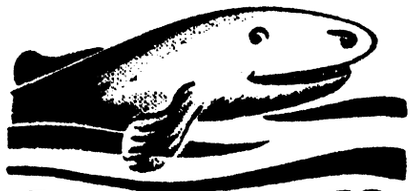
It is estimated that 400,000 people, the majority Indians, had reached India from Burma by sea, air or overland up to the end of May. The Secretary of State for India and Burma, Mr. L. S. Amery, gives these figures in a written reply to a Parliamentary question on the subject.

He adds: "Despite the enormous difficulties in evacuation after the sea route was closed, this figure means that a large proportion of those wishing to leave Burma have been safely evacuated. Overland evacuation, which has been used by about 125,000 people, still continues.

"It is believed that considerable numbers are still trying to make their way on the main route to India *via* the Chindwin valley and also by the more difficult route further north. The authorities in India are taking comprehensive steps to do the utmost in their power to assist those still *en route* but the problem has become increasingly difficult owing to deterioration in the state of the tracks and river floods following the breaking of the monsoon.

"The latter difficulties are most severe in the hills on the Assam-Burma border. This further slows down the pace of the less physically fit and means that among those not yet arrived the proportion of elderly people, women and children is high. I fear those still *en route* are faced with grave dangers and hardships.

"The principal measures taken to help the evacuees are: rescue parties are being sent into Burma and tribesmen and villagers promised rewards for acting as guides and picking up stragglers; food, medical and other supplies including clothing have been dropped by aircraft at suitable places *en route* and dumped at reception points; numerous camps capable of accommodating 1,000 to 5,000 each have been established, all fully stocked with food and water and having doctors and medical supplies. On reaching a motorable road, the refugees are taken by cars to the nearest railhead. These facilities are free. At the railhead the destitutes are provided with free railway fare to their destination, while subsistence is paid in case of need."—*Reuter.*


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DUKE OF GLOUCESTER

Arrives In India

New Delhi, June 12.

The Duke of Gloucester landed at the Willingdon aerodrome at 2-35 p.m. to-day.

The plane landed some three hours late presumably, having been delayed on the way by a heavy gale and blinding duststorm, which had made visibility poor.

The Duke is now essentially on a military tour intended to make contact on behalf of his brother, the King-Emperor, with Indian, British and Allied troops and the Royal Indian Navy and the Indian Air Force. Nevertheless, ample provision has been made in the Duke's programme for him to see the

work of civil defence, including A. R. P. Centres, and to appreciate the growing strength of India's war production. The long distance between the military centres which the Duke has planned to visit will make his forthcoming tour of India as arduous as any he has yet undertaken, since leaving England on a journey which has already included Egypt, the Western Desert, Iran and Cyprus.

Naturally, the chief point of interest in the tour is expected to be the preparations being made to meet any attempt at invasion from the eastern side of India.

STUDENTS' HOSTELS IN SHILLONG

May Be Closed At Short Notice

Shillong, June 13.

The Director of Public Instruction, Assam, has addressed a Circular, it is learnt, to heads of all Colleges and High Schools in Shillong requesting them to write to the parents or guardians of all boarders resident in their respective hostels that it may be necessary to close the hostels at short notice when the inmates might find it difficult to return home on account of difficulty of communication and that, accordingly, they may take their children or wards home or in the alternative arrange to send them to safer places.—United Press.

KING'S MESSAGE TO INDIA

Broadcast By Duke Of Gloucester

New Delhi, June 12.

A message to India from His Majesty the King was broadcast on June 12th by His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

His Royal Highness said: "I am speaking to you to-night from Delhi where I have just arrived. My first duty must be to give you a message which I bear from His Majesty, your Emperor. This is what His Majesty says:

"'I am happy to think that my brother is now paying a visit to India, that great country, which, to my infinite regret, I have not yet had the good fortune to see, but which I look forward eagerly to visiting when peace prevail once more. I have asked my brother to deliver to you, the Princes and people of India, a personal message of greeting and good cheer from myself.

"It is with deep pride that I as your King-Emperor join with you, the millions of men and women of India, in the brotherhood of service. You stand together to defend your homeland, united to the sacred cause; your task is a hard one, and although we are bringing to you all the help in our power, the dangers that beset you are many. You will meet them, I know, with the courage and determination that has marked the pages of Indian history, and with all my heart I pray that out of this common peril you may draw inspiration to overcome the impediment that springs from distrust and to lay a deep and enduring foundation of goodwill on which the destiny of India may safely rest".

At the end of His Majesty's message, His Royal Highness said:—

"India is one of a great and gallant fellowship, the fellowship of the United Nations. Here the cause of freedom and civilization has many millions of loyal friends and defenders. I have come to bring you a message of goodwill and encouragement and to see how you fare. When I have seen and heard for myself, at the end of my tour I hope I may speak to you again."—*Associated Press.*

ADVICE TO ASSAM CITIZENS

No Fear Of Imminent Invasion

Shillong, June 12.

Rai Bahadur P. C. Dutt, C.I.E., President of the Shillong Citizens' Protection Board in a statement to the press says:—

"The Shillong Citizens' Protection Board are in a position to state, on the basis of information which they regard as more or less authoritative, that there is no ground for anticipating an invasion in any part of this province immediately or in near future. It is true that in modern warfare situations alter very rapidly and nobody can with certainty envisage the future course of events.

"But there is no reason why we should behave as if the invasion is actually on us. Wild rumours are afloat. But rumours must not be accepted as facts. The authorities are anxiously watching the situation and if evacuation is found necessary, which nobody anticipates at present, it will be their duty to sound a timely warning.

The Board believe that the authorities are taking all possible precautionary measures so that in the event of an invasion they may be in a position to effectively deal with the situation.

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AUCTION SALE

Notice is hereby given for public information that the articles as scheduled below will be sold by public auction at Dilkhusa Street near Bridge No. 4 at 8-30 a.m. on 26th June, 1942. It is to be noted that the whole of highest bid amount is to be deposited to the officer-in-charge at site and the materials to be removed from the site within seven days from the date of sale, failing, the left-out materials will be confiscated by the Corporation.

Schedule of materials:—

1. Collapsed *Hogla* shed on bamboo structure and *Durma* walling approximate area 15,400 s.ft.
2. Automatic cistern C. I.—No. 1
3. 1 in. G. I. Pipe—8 ft.
4. 2 in. G. I. pipe—8 ft.

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 17th June, 1942.

All About Air Raid Precautions

LOOTING AND KINDRED OFFENCES

Amending Ordinance Issued

New Delhi, June 10

As it is probable that movements of population, affording opportunity for looting which are at least indirectly attributable to enemy action or fear of enemy action, may take place at a considerable distance from the actual scene of attack, an enhanced penalty for offences of the nature of looting and kindred offences in such circumstances is provided by an amending Ordinance published to-day in a *Gazette of India* Extraordinary.—*U. P.*

CALCUTTA CORPORATION EMPLOYEES

Training In Fire-Fighting

In accordance with a recent decision of Calcutta Corporation, about 1,260 persons below the age of 40 employed in the Central Municipal Office will shortly undergo training in fire-fighting. After training they will be employed in the fire-fighting services of the various institutions of the Corporation. The Publicity Department of the Corporation will conduct the course.

Mr. F. Carman, Officer-in-Charge for A. R. P. Training, Government of Bengal, will train the men.—*Associated Press.*

REFUGE ROOMS

Bombay Government's Order

Bombay, June 5.

Under the Defence of India Rules the Municipal City Engineer has been authorised by the Bombay Government to require the owners of private premises in Bombay city to provide air raid shelters (which terms includes safety rooms) during such period and in accordance with such requirements as he may specify.

Notices specifying works to be carried out are being issued by the City Engineer in respect of buildings consisting of one-room and two-room tenements in the first instance, and a similar notice will be issued in due course in respect of other types of buildings.—*United Press.*

ASSAM ORDERS UNDER DEFENCE RULES

Restriction Of Liquor Consumption

His Excellency the Governor of Assam has passed orders under the Defence of India Rules restricting the consumption of liquor within the Province of Assam.

A notification just published in the *Assam Gazette* states that with effect from the date when the Assam Consumption of Liquor (Restriction) Order is notified, no intoxicant liquor shall be consumed in any hotel, restaurant, bar, dak-bungalow, railway refreshment room, dining cars, or steamers within the province of Assam between the hours of midnight on Saturday and 11 p.m., on any other day, and 11 a.m. of the following day.

ARRANGEMENT FOR SICK EVACUEES

Ambulances At Howrah Station

In view of the fact that a large majority of evacuees, who are now coming to Calcutta, are sick, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal has arranged for two ambulances to be in constant attendance at Howrah Station.

The Surgeon-General who recently visited the evacuees at Howrah and inspected the Marwari Relief Society's arrangements for medical relief, has also proposed to reserve one hundred more beds for evacuees in the various hospitals of the city. —*United Press.*

EVACUEES IN DARJEELING

Committee To Deal With Problem

Darjeeling, June 9

The problem of finding accommodation for and feeding the evacuees from Burma who have been pouring in here in large numbers has been seriously engaging the attention of the authorities of the district.

A number of evacuees have been accommodated in the local Dharmasalas. The managers of tea gardens of the district who were consulted in the matter have, it is learnt, agreed to give shelter to evacuees in their tea gardens in case of necessity.

A public meeting was held recently when a Committee with leading officials and non-officials of the town was formed under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner. The Committee was authorised to draw up a detailed scheme for the accommodation, provision of food, clothing etc. for the refugees as also to raise funds for the purpose. —*United Press.*

PRICE CONTROL COMMITTEE

Meeting Held In Calcutta

A meeting of the Joint Price Control Advisory Committee was held in the premises of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta on 12th June. Mr. M. K. Kripalani, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Commerce Department, presided.

Various questions such as shortage of sugar, restrictions on export of foodstuffs from the

Calcutta area, difficulties experienced in connexion with the requisitioning of wheat, wagon shortage for salt and the necessity to open a Government food-grains shop in the Burrabazar area were discussed. Mr. Kripalani described in detail the action taken by the Government in regard to these matters.

ASSAM ESSENTIAL SERVICES

Governor's Declaration

Shillong, June 5

Under the Essential Service Maintenance Ordinance, His Excellency the Governor of Assam has declared the following classes of employment to be essential for the efficient prosecution of the war :—

(1) All employments under the Commercial Carrying Company (Assam) Limited, at Shillong and Gauhati.

(2) All employments under the United Motor Transport Company, at Sylhet and Shillong.

(3) All employments under electricity supply enterprises.

(4) All employments under any scheduled bank.

(5) All employments in any hospital maintained or aided by Government or a local authority.

(6) All employments under local and municipal boards and town committees.

A. R. P. IN SHILLONG

Householders To Dig Trenches

Mr. W. Meiklejohn, Controller of A. R. P. Services, Shillong, has passed orders under the Defence of India Rules directing every householder in the municipality of Shillong and the administered area of Shillong and in Nongthymai and Mawlai, to immediately dig a slit trench in his land adjoining his house, sufficiently long to accommodate himself and his family, provided there is enough land to do so.—*A. P.*

A. R. P. INSTRUCTORS

More Schools To Be Opened

New Delhi, June 15

In addition to the Civil Defence Staff School and the Civil Defence Instructors' School located in Calcutta, the Government of India have decided to open, within the next three months, four more Civil Defence schools.

A specialist instructors school will be located in Nedou's Hotel, Lahore, to which place the staff school, now at 4, Camac Street, Calcutta, will also move in July. An industrial A. R. P. officers school will replace the staff school at 4, Camac Street, Calcutta. The Civil Defence Instructors School will remain in Calcutta as at present. A second instructors school and a second specialist school will be established as soon as the necessary premises and instructors can be obtained.

Mr. B. Moonje (son of Dr. B. S. Moonje), who has had experience of A. R. P. work in the United Kingdom, is one of the party, two senior members of which have already arrived in India by air.—*Associated Press.*

U. P. HOSPITALS

Reserve Of Medical Supplies

Lucknow, June 9

It is understood that the U. P. Government have decided to build up, at an estimated cost of about Rs. 19,00,000, a two-year reserve of medicinal supplies, which are not available in India, to meet the needs of civil hospitals of the province in times of emergency.—*Associated Press.*

MADRAS CORPORATION TEACHERS

Month's Notice Served

Madras, June 11

Anticipating considerable fall in attendance, the Corporation authorities have given a month's notice to about 200 teachers serving under them. If by the end of the month the attendance in the schools justify the retention of the teachers the notice would be cancelled. There are in all about 1,500 teachers serving under the Madras Corporation.—*United Press.*

EXODUS OF BOMBAY WORKERS

Rise In Absenteeism

Bombay, June 8

The average absenteeism in the textile industry in five important textile centres in Bombay Presidency during March, 1942, was 13.28 per cent. as against 8.20 per cent. in the previous month, it is officially stated. The increase in absenteeism was due to the abnormal rise in absenteeism in Bombay City due to exodus of workers.

As a result of the exodus of a number of operatives from Bombay City the supply of labour in many mills was reported to be inadequate and consequently absenteeism in this centre increased considerably.—*United Press.*

NOTICE TO THE PETTY IMPROVEMENT CONTRACTORS

District No. III

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 24th June, 1942, up to 2 p.m. :—

41. Opening out windows in the north wall in Hogg Street Building—Rs. 164, dated 17th June, 1942, (2 weeks).

42. Construction of additional privies at Park Circus Market—Rs. 593, dated 17th June, 1942, (3 weeks).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement Form for piece work, is to be read as "3 days' notice."

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 17th June, 1942.

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

The Last Days Of Rangoon

LAND of happy laughter, of colour and music, Burma was ill-prepared mentally and materially for the clash of arms. To me personally the most heart-rending episode of the war was the ruthless bombing of Mandalay by the Japanese. Kipling's Mandalay, which had long stood for the Burma of a bygone age, practically ceased to exist on Good Friday. Mandalay in ruins was awe-inspiring, but equally so were the sights I witnessed in Rangoon during the closing days of February and that fateful first week of March, writes the special correspondent of the *Statesman* in Burma.

The whole of Tennasserim was by then in Japanese hands. British, Indian, Anglo-Indian and loyal Burmese troops, fighting courageous but unavailing rearguard actions, dive-bombed and shelled mercilessly, had been forced back in succession across the Salween River, the Bilin and the Sittang, and Nippon's war machine was moving ruthlessly towards the holy city of Pegu, about 45 miles north-east of Rangoon and on the railway line to Mandalay.

In Rangoon itself there was a growing air of expectancy—an ominous expectancy. Singapore had fallen in the middle of February, and a Japanese attempt to land on the coast near Burma's great port was ever present.

In spite of the trouncing they had already received at the hands of the R. A. F. and the A. V. G., Jap air raiders were over Mingaladon practically every night and often in the day. On a night not easily forgotten the sirens wailed four times in six hours, on one occasion the "all clear" working into the alarm as Rangoon's tired citizens were emerging from their shelters.

The paddyfields around Mingaladon were dotted with the wrecks of Japanese bombers and fighters, but still they came, trying desperately to wrest mastery in the air from the Allies. Many were the deeds of heroism accomplished high up in the sky and British Hurricanes and American Tomahawks strove gallantly to prevent the raiders from blitzing Rangoon. Often when the sky was cloudless, anxious watchers on the ground could see trails of white smoke, marking the course of many a desperate dogfight. At night, when the moon sailed the heavens, the Japs were sure to come over. The nocturnal stillness would first be shattered by the eerie wail of the siren and then would be heard the dull thud of bombs, dropping presumably near Mingaladon, and the sharp rat-tat-tat of Rangoon's Ack-Ack guns and the welcome drone of our fighters as they chased the enemy across the sky.

Standing at the entrance of my shelter one night I saw a sudden burst of light in the northern sky. Seconds later burning pieces of metal were falling drunkenly to the ground—a Jap raider had had the worst of an encounter with a Hurricane.

Rangoon in those days was very different from the city I had known it to be a year before. It bore the scars of the first indiscriminate bombing attacks on December 23 and 25 and the charred remains of buildings near the docks, the bullet-pitted walls of a church, the shattered glass panes in the windows of shops and bomb craters in residential areas told their own story, but on the whole the material damage was not great.

The effect of these two raids on the morale of a people long accustomed to peace was however obvious. Casualties in the first raid had been very heavy, especially among Indians, and Rangoon in those days was being run almost entirely on Indian labour. I am told that after the 23rd's raid 40,000 Indians left the city on foot and headed for Prome, 100 miles away, intending to cross over to India by way of the Taungup Pass. Unhygienic conditions and lack of proper food and water resulted in outbreaks of cholera and plague. Eventually rest camps were established in the Prome and Tharawaddy districts. Some of the evacuees entered these camps but a fair percentage of the 40,000 were persuaded to return to Rangoon and continue their work here. Mr. R. H. Hutchings, the Government of India's Agent in Burma was ably supported by leaders of Rangoon's Indian community in his efforts to bring the men back to the blitzed city.

Even in the closing weeks of January it was obvious that Rangoon's sands were running out. The city reminded me of a mechanical toy working itself out to a standstill. In the day there was a semblance of normality except during raids when work ceased almost completely, but as the evening shadows fell, an eerie stillness descended upon the blacked out city and the streets became deserted. The number of shops open in the day became progressively fewer as people's thoughts turned more and more towards evacuation. Government offices often suffered from lack of staff and while workers became fewer the volume of work increased. Delays in telegraph communication with the rest of the world were inevitable. To those workers who remained at their posts during those trying days all praise is due. Cinemas and other places of amusement were closed, trains ran but not according to scheduled timings, taxi fares soared in Rangoon as the transport problem became more and more acute, food was on sale in the public markets but he who had anything like an adequate staff of servants was the envy of the neighbourhood.

Things continued in this fashion until February 17 or 18 when the banks found it impossible to function any longer with depleted staffs and announced their intention to close their Rangoon offices and reopen in Mandalay.

A few hours later the city's two English newspapers ceased publication. No arrangements had been made for transfer of the presses to Upper Burma, and people had to do without what in those days was an absolute necessity. It is true that Rangoon Radio functioned almost until the last, but it was not everybody who owned a wireless set, many lived on rumours and rumours of a pernicious kind.

Events were fast moving towards a climax. On February 20 an order appeared on the walls of Rangoon for the civil evacuation of the city within 48 hours. On those same walls earlier had been pasted A. R. P. notices calling upon citizens to "stay put" and not to let Rangoon burn!

The city emptied fast. Every type of motor vehicle was requisitioned for the journey to Upper

(Continued on page 144)

HEALTH & HYGIENE

"A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools."—*Cicero*

MALINGERING

By

DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

EDITOR

Journal Of The American Medical Association

AND OF

"Hygeia": The Health Magazine

OCCASIONALLY there are men who become determined that they will not participate in military training or service and who, therefore, go to extraordinary lengths in their efforts to avoid such training. The examining physician must determine from his study whether or not the registrant is suffering from self-inflicted or purposely caused physical defects which would disqualify him for military service of any kind.

If the examining physician is convinced as a result of his study that the registrant has taken such action, it becomes his duty to make a full statement of the facts and of the condition of the registrant, and to submit this to the director of selective service so that the registrant may be compelled to render military service.

The authorities have divided the malingerers into three types: Those who have nothing the matter with them but who injure themselves or make statement regarding diseases, or who imitate diseases with full consciousness for the purpose of avoiding military service: the next group are those who are actually somewhat disturbed mentally and who try to get out of every disagreeable thing in life. These people are natural complainers. In most instances they are perhaps partially conscious of what they are doing. Since the motives in these cases are not persistent, many of these people can be made into good soldiers. Third, those who are actually suffering from mental disturbances and who have a long history of nervous breakdowns and illness. Unfortunately, not much can be done by reconstructing people of this type by military training.

There is hardly a form of imitation of disease which is not familiar to the doctors and, therefore, easily detectable. It is known, for instance, that certain drugs will produce rapidity of the heart. However, rapidity of the heart does not usually appear alone as a symptom, and in the absence of the other signs the doctor naturally is suspicious. Since albumin or sugar in the urine is known to be a reason for postponing service, attempts are made to get these reactions. Here, again, the doctors are quite familiar with the fact that this symptom does not appear alone.

There are even people who have taken the blood of animals and added it to their sputum or to their urine with the hope that the appearance of this blood would make the doctor think they were seriously diseased. There are drugs which can be taken to make the skin look yellow, to create the appearance of jaundice. However, these drugs appear promptly in the urine and it is easy for the doctor to detect the fact that the man has been taking drugs.

Next come those who attempt to imitate disease by actual injury to their bodies—damaging their hands, injuring the skin, injecting materials into the body and wearing all sorts of crutches, braces, strappings or trusses. A careful examination will disclose in every instance the newness of the injury, the lack of necessity for the braces or straps or the other facts which prove to the doctor that the man has been willing even to injure his body to evade military service.

Most comical to the physician are those men who try to imitate various mental diseases. For instance, the average human being, knowing nothing of the actual symptoms and signs of mental disease, thinks that if he acts silly or foolish, he will be thought to be insane, whereas the insane are seldom silly or foolish.

Probably it would be harder to imitate actual insanity than to imitate any other form of disease. Actual disease of the central nervous system cannot be imitated. There are, however, people who can complain of pain that is actually absent but which they think they feel because they want to feel it. The detection of this sort of performance is not too difficult but constitutes for the doctor something in the nature of a real mental exercise.

The vast bulk of people who endeavour to avoid military training and service by imitating disease are those who exagerate some actual defect. Then it becomes a problem for the doctor to decide whether the condition about which the registrant complains is enough of a cause to bring about rejection for military service. Somehow the more intelligent and well-educated the person is, the more difficult it is for him to imitate disease. Such people talk too much: if they do not talk too much, the mere fact that they say nothing is in itself a cause for suspicion.

The case of the man who tries to avoid military service by imitating disease is, after all, a rather sad one. He avoids returning to the nation which protects him and gives him an opportunity for life something in the way of a return for all that he receives. He is placing himself above the needs of all of the people. His case is one for pity. And history has shown that he cannot get away with it!

ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL

The Government Of London

[By William A. Robson]

WITH a population estimated at 8,575,700 (in 1936), Greater London is far larger than any other capital and normally contains more persons than any one of fifteen European states. In it are to be found the King's principal residence, the Houses of Parliament, the higher Courts of Law, and the Executive Departments of the Central Government. The small inner core, known as the City, embraces the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange, Lloyd's and all the other banking and insurance institutions which have given London its financial predominance.

London is both the capital of Great Britain and the political heart of the British Empire. It is England's chief commercial centre, her judicial centre, her administrative centre, her cultural centre, her greatest manufacturing city. It is the world's largest port.

Here we find the British Museum, the National Gallery and other great artistic and historical collections of international repute. Here the leading hospitals and medical schools carry on their work, and the most eminent physicians and surgeons congregate in the Harley Street quarter. Here sport has established its greatest arenas at Wimbledon, Lords the Oval, Wembley, Hurlingham and Epsom. Those are but a few of the features which make London what it is.

The Government of so vast a concourse of men and women must inevitably be a matter of considerable complexity. Let us see how it is carried on.

The City: Only A Square Mile

The inner core (it is called the City), little more than a square mile in extent, is directly descended from the walled city of medieval times, which in turn was linked with Saxon London and the Londinium of Roman occupation. The City has survived as a historic entity possessing separate and peculiar municipal institutions of its own, inhabiting its own Guildhall (destroyed in part by air bombardment) electing the Lord Mayor, and enjoying a prestige and influence totally unrelated to its size or administrative importance, but derived from the glamour of a thousand years of self-government, great civic wealth, a famous tradition of hospitality, much picturesque ceremony, and ancient buidings and treasures of rare beauty.

The principal municipal organ is the London County Council composed of 144 members, of whom 124 are directly elected by the voters and the remaining 20 appointed as Aldermen by the Councillors. The L. C. C. has a Chairman and Deputy Chairman, a Leader of the Council appointed by the majority party, and a Leader of the Opposition appointed by the minority. No other local authority in Britain follows the Parliamentary practice of appointing party leaders in this way.

The L. C. C. carries on its work in the administrative county of London, an area consisting of 117 square miles and containing in peace-time about 4,141,000 persons. The chief services for which it is responsible are primary, secondary and technical education, main drainage, main roads, Thames bridges, the fire brigade, public assistance, housing, town-planning, parks and open spaces, lunacy and mental deficiency, municipal hospitals, many branches of public health, and a long series of regulatory and licensing powers. It spends about £35,000,000 a year.

Within this same area is a second tier or layer of local authorities known as metropolitan borough councils. There are 28 of these also directly elected by the citizens. The metropolitan borough councils exercise considerable powers in such matters as public libraries, disposal of refuse, tuberculosis clinics; street lighting, repair and cleansing; provision of baths, wash-houses and cemeteries, levying of local taxes, and so forth. They are in nearly all respects independent of the L. C. C.

Outside the boundaries of the administrative county, but within Greater London, are a large number of other local authorities of different kinds.

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There are the county boroughs of Croydon, East Ham and West Ham. There are 85 municipal borough councils, 30 urban district councils, four rural district councils, six parish councils and five county councils. These organs administer areas which were formerly separate from London but now have grown together so as to make a single vast conglomerate.

THE SERVICES

Four important services are in the hands of four authorities specially established for the purpose. The water supply of the capital is managed by the Metropolitan Water Board, an indirectly elected body covering a territory of 573 square miles with a population exceeding seven millions. The port is administered by the Port of London Authority, which owns and operates a huge system of docks and warehouses. The whole mass of passenger transport services, comprising underground and local surface railways, buses, trams and trolley-buses, is run by the London Passenger Transport Board, a public service corporation of a novel type. The Police Forces (with the exception of the City Police, which comes under the City Corporation) is controlled by the Home Secretary acting through a Commissioner of Police.

Apart from these four services, the Government of London is carried on by directly-elected local authorities. The municipal administration of the capital is democratic, not only in the letter but also in the spirit. In general, London Government is clean, vigorous and politically coherent. There is a keen struggle for power between rival parties representing politically conscious citizens. Corruption, jobbery and patronage are extremely rare. An astonishing amount of disinterested and devoted public service is contributed by the Councillors and Aldermen, who are unpaid.

Since the outbreak of the war the local authorities have been called upon to accept unprecedented responsibilities in the shape of civil defence duties. Air Raid Precautions include fire-fighting on a scale never before imagined, rescue and demolition work, decontamination squads, communal feeding, rest centres, rehousing the homeless, evacuation schemes. Local authorities which were created to promote the arts of peace are now conducting front line passive defence operations under intensive air bombardment. The degree of success they have attained is reflected in the staunchness with which the people of London have endured the ordeal of indiscriminate air attack. The Government of London has made a notable contribution to Britain's war effort. It has been able to do this because it lies close to the people and is based on the popular will.—*Hindu.*

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The Last Days Of Rangoon

(Continued from page 141).

Burma, not by the usual route *via* Pegu, for the Japs were somewhere near that town, but along the lengthier and more arduous Prome Road route. Thousands of Indian labourers again set out on foot for Prome, carrying their humble belongings in bundles on their heads, the sun beating down pitilessly upon them by day and at the mercy of dacoits in the Burmese jungle at night.

The rest of Rangoon's population streamed up to Mandalay and other places in Upper Burma in cars, motor lorries and river launches. They took with them the bare necessities of life. Many left behind fully furnished houses and well-appointed villas, in many cases representing a man's life-savings, to the tender mercies of looters. On the way up cars which could not stand the strain were abandoned by the roadside and their occupants hitch-hiked the rest of the way.

The evacuation left Rangoon practically deserted, but not wholly so for, besides the military, essential workers remained at their posts and enabled the public services to function.

During those abnormal days the order went forth throwing open the jails and the mental home. Fires raged in the city every night and no attempt was made to put them out because the fire-engines had been sent to Mandalay. Walking along Dalhousie Street one morning I was shocked to behold the smouldering ruins of a market in which Indian Moslems traded in expensive silks. It had been burnt down the previous night. From a heap of rubble and ashes I picked up a book curiously enough untouched by the flames. Its title was "Right Off The Map." To me Rangoon seemed to be going right off the map.

The feeling of emptiness in the streets became almost tangible, and was heightened rather than diminished when a military lorry lumbered past or a solitary mongrel slunk across a once busy thoroughfare. Shots rang out now and again indicating that looters were being summarily dealt with. Lone sentinel of the moribund city, the golden spire of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda still pointed majestically to the sky.

A few more days, and then came the news that advanced Japanese forces thrusting down the Pegu Road had reached its junction with the Prome Road. The Army decided it was time to go. It was in danger of being isolated, and Rangoon could not be defended.

Came the word "blow." The demolitions began. All military and other vital installations such as the railway station, the telegraph offices, the wireless station, Rangoon's docks, the power-house and the vast oil refinery at Syriam were destroyed to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy.

The Army meanwhile fought its way out along the Prome Road on March 7 and 8, defeating the enemy's attempt to annihilate it.

Thus ended the story of Rangoon. The mechanical toy had finally run itself out and come to a stop.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS : A DIGEST

MR. B. N. MOOKERJEE KNIGHTED

Sir B. N. Mookerjee, a prominent businessman and industrialist of Calcutta on whom Knighthood has been conferred on the occasion of the King's Birth Day this year, is a partner of the well known firms of Martin & Co. and Burn & Co. and is the youngest son of the late Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee. He was Sheriff of Calcutta during 1940-41, a member of the National Defence Council, a member of the local board of Directors of the Imperial Bank of India and an Adviser to the Munitions Supply Board. A keen patron of sports, he is also the President of the Bengal Hockey Association.

LATE RAI BAHADUR A. K. GUPTA

Rai Bahadur Ajoy Kumar Gupta, Deputy Chief Transportation Manager of the Bengal and Assam Railway, died in Calcutta on Wednesday, the 10th June.

Born in 1894, he joined the E. B. Railway as a probationer Assistant Traffic Superintendent in 1916. He was the first Publicity Officer of the E. B. Railway, and in 1928 was appointed Assistant Chief Publicity Officer of the Indian State Railways, and was made a Rai Bahadur in 1936. He was appointed Deputy Chief Transportation Officer in March last.

UNIVERSITY LAW COLLEGE

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nasim Ali, Mr. Justice Rupendrakumar Mitter and Mr. Justice N. C. Edgely of the Calcutta High Court have been recommended by the Hon'ble Chief Justice to act as members of the Governing Body of the University Law College for the session 1942-43.

RAMTANU LAHIRI PROFESSOR OF BENGALI

Rai Bahadur Khagendra Nath Mitra has been reappointed as Ramtanu Lahiri Professor of Bengali of the Calcutta University for a further period of one year with effect from the 1st of June, 1942.

FIRST BENGALI GARRISON ENGINEER

Lt. G. De, I.E., B.Sc. (Cal.), B.Sc. (Eng.), (Bristol), Assoc. M. Inst C.E., A.M.I. Struct. E., son of late Atul Krishna De of Sibpur, Howrah, obtained the degree of B.Sc. (Eng'g.) from the University of Bristol after a two years' course of studies under Prof. J. F. Baker, O.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., now the Chief Adviser of the Ministry of Home Security and Home Office.

Leaving the University he worked with Messrs. Dawneys Limited, the second biggest Structural Engineering concern in the United Kingdom and several others for the last four and half years. He worked as a Civil Engineer with the Admiralty in Great Britain, being the first Indian in the Department and did Post-Graduate research works in Structural Engineering in the University of London during the years 1936-39.

He had travelled widely in Norway, France, Switzerland and other places of the world. He specialised in re-inforced concrete and structural steel work in the construction of aerodromes, air raid shelters and other defence works. Of the works executed by him Sheffield University and Leeds University Extensions are worth mentioning. He is a Chartered Civil and Structural Engineer.

He has lately returned to India with a specialised engineering appointment as a King's Commissioned Officer in the Indian Engineering Service, after ten years' stay in England

RAJGIR FAIR

The town of Rajgir in Bihar, famous for its Buddhist antiquities, is also well known for the *Mela* or Fair held once every third year. A large number of pilgrims are also attracted there, to have a dip in the sacred *Brahmakund*. The *Mela* is now being held, since the middle of May last, and inspite of travelling restrictions imposed by the Railways due to War conditions, thousands of pilgrims and sight-seers are flocking there. Due to the efforts of the Traffic Inspector everything is passing off smoothly, while the Police and sanitary arrangements in the *Mela* are also commendable.

CALCUTTA OBSERVES UNITED NATIONS' DAY

The programme of observance in Calcutta of the United Nations' Day on Sunday, the 14th June in which the Radical Democratic Party took a prominent part, included poster demonstrations on lorries, processions in which students, workers and peasants participated and a public meeting which was addressed among others by the Consul-General for China and the Consul for the United States of America.

Flags, particularly the Union Jack and Star and Stripes, were flown on all the Government and most of the mercantile buildings of the city.

In the morning several vans fitted with microphones and festoons and displaying posters bearing slogans such as "Victory to the United Nations," "Fight Fascism," etc., visited different parts of the city. The walls were pasted with huge posters containing the pictures of President Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill, M. Stalin and Marshal Chiang Kai shek. A huge procession with banners and bands and carrying posters depicting various slogans started from near the Town Hall. Another procession organized by the Radical Democratic Party assembled near Chandni Chawk and passed along several main streets.

All India Radio arranged a special programme on the occasion consisting of music and talks.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

A meeting was held at the Calcutta University Institute Hall which was filled to its utmost capacity. The audience included a large number of Chinese nationals and officials and non officials. Mr. Justice Ameer Ali presided.

His Excellency Sir John Herbert sent a message to the meeting in which he said:

"Civilization and all that it means to mankind must and shall be saved from these (Axis) bandits and barbarians. The peoples and lands which have been overrun and assailed must and shall be rescued from their greedy clutches." His Excellency's message concluded by saying "Let us all stand together, subordinating those temporary differences of opinion which weaken our efforts, and let us make available the whole strength of Bengal in a united effort to resist the enemy."

Dr. C. J. Pao, Consul-General for China, in his speech dwelt on the significance of the occasion. He said that the enemy would view the result of this Day as a blow to them much harder than the bombing of Cologne, the battle of the Coral Sea or Midway Island and of Changsha and of Eastern

Chekiang as they could not imagine that such a union could be achieved under the institution of Democracy. To-day would mark the beginning of the Allies' eventual victory.

Dr. Pao then described the resistance which China had offered to the Japanese. His country and his people, he said, were very proud to have been the first among the United Nations to herald resistance against aggression.

Mr. Robert L. Buelle, Consul for America, said that the Flag Day this year had a particular significance to his country and to the nations with which they were associated in this war against Fascism and Axis barbarism. There were many reasons for believing that June 1942 marked a turning point in the war and they were confident that by their continued and whole-hearted co-operation the success of the cause and principles for which they were fighting was already assured. In the joint celebration of Flag Day, the United Nations demonstrated their unity through which they would achieve victory.

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, who spoke in Bengali, said: "No patriotic Indian can for a moment regard the results of the present war with any degree of indifference. We, in Bengal, are now living almost on the front line. Whatever our differences with Britain may be, in our own interest this war must be won and Japanese aggression must be resisted."

Concluding Dr. Mookerjee said: "We unhesitatingly declare that we want victory for the Allied Powers, that Axis aggression must be resisted. We ask at the same time that those impediments which are standing in the way of the fullest contribution that India can make may be removed as quickly as possible and that all classes and sections of people, who notwithstanding their past political activities, to-day genuinely feel this war must be won in India's national interest and in the interest of world freedom, be given the fullest scope to serve their Motherland at this grave hour of world crisis."

Mr. K. K. Sinha, Secretary, All-India Radical Democratic Party, said that the people of every country fighting for social revolution must treat defeat of Fascism as the removal of the greatest obstacle to their goal. The present war could be fought and won only as a peoples' war.

Mr. Aftab Ali, President, Indian Seamen's Union, said that Fascism was the worst foe of the workers throughout the world and a victory for Fascism would spell disaster to their cause. They must, therefore, give all the help they could to win this war.

Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, in his speech, deprecated the attitude of those politicians who were inclined to draw fine distinctions and argue as to whose war the present conflict was. In the midst of this great international crisis it would not do for them to remain indifferent and in the face of a common peril it was incumbent upon them to unite and work together.

Mr. Rajani Mookerji proposed a vote of thanks to the Chair.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 13th June, 1942

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN AND SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 503 against 362 and 347 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 80. The general death-rate of the week was 23.0 per mille against 25.2 the mean of the last five years.

Town (*Wards* 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 13th June, 1942, was 437 against 312 and 293 in the two preceding weeks. There were 16 deaths from cholera, against 8 and 4 in the two preceding weeks. There were 3 deaths from small-pox during the week against 2 in the previous week. There were 4 deaths from influenza against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 72 and 53 respectively against 37 and 38 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 22.8 per mille per annum.

There were 75 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 18.9.

There were 69 deaths from respiratory diseases against 66 in the previous week.

There were 27 deaths from tuberculosis against 35 in the previous week.

There were 63 deaths of infants under one year..

Suburbs (*Wards* 28—32).

The number of deaths registered was 66 against 50 and 54 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 1 was from cholera, nil from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 4 from fevers, 8 from bowel-complaints and 9 from respiratory diseases. The death rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 24·2 per mille.

There were 10 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 20.5.

There were 7 deaths from tuberculosis against 9 in the previous week.

There were 12 deaths of infants under one year.

S. C. ALLEN MARKET

Notice

To whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Bhupsing for the registration of his name in place of Langtoosing, deceased, in respect of Stall Nos. 9 10, 21, 22, in the Sir Charles Allen Market. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date hereof.

N. N. SEN GUPTA,
Superintendent.

S. C. Allen Market,
The 16th June, 1942.

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CORPORATION NOTICES

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. II, Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed, "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 24th June, 1942, up to 2 p.m. :—

The Petty Improvement Contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in this District Engineer's room for inspection.

7. Repairing the street island of L. P. No. 26, Dalhousie Square North—Rs. 27, dated 15th June, 1942, (15 days).

8. Constructing a C. I. shed in Ambulance Station, Chittaranjan Avenue—Rs. 239, dated 13th January, 1942, (15 days).

N.B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice."

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office.
The 17th June, 1942.

District No. IV, Engineer's Department

Tenders of the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Thursday, the 25th June 1942, up to 2 p.m. :—

7. Repairs to middle block at Lake Market, Ward 27—Rs 255, dated 8th June, 1942, (2 weeks).

B. K. ROY CHOWDHURY,
For District Engineer, IV.

District IV Eng'g Office
The 15th June, 1942.

Situation Vacant

Applications are invited from retired military men for two temporary posts of armed guards in the Corporation Treasury. The pay of the posts is Rs. 16 per month plus Re. 1 as Grain Compensation Allowance and Re. 1 as War Allowance—total Rs. 18 per month.

Apply personally or by letter as early as possible to the undersigned.

A. K. MITRA,
Treasurer

Central Municipal Office,
The 15th June, 1942.

Drain Closed.

Notice is hereby given for information of the public that in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Corporation at their meeting held on the 24th November, 1941, in exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 252 (1) (b) of the Calcutta Municipal Act (B. C. III of 1923) the portion of the Corporation drain adjoining to premises No. 42A, Bezra Road in Ward 21, delineated in the map or plan prepared in this behalf and thereon coloured green, has been permanently closed with effect from the date of the Corporation resolution noted above.

S. C. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer

Central Municipal Office,
The 18th June, 1942.

Grants To Almshouses etc.

Time Extended.

The last date for receiving applications for grant to Almshouses and Charitable Institutions (with and without educational branches) for the year 1942-43, under Section 477 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, has been extended by another month. The applications in this connection should be made on or before Monday, the 27th July, 1942, instead of on or before the 26th June, as previously advertised. Forms of application can be obtained from the office of the Secretary to the Corporation.

In the case of institutions, previously in receipt of grants from the Corporation, the application should be renewed in the prescribed form.

Applications which are not submitted within the prescribed time or which do not contain the required particulars or are not supported by the necessary documents, may not be considered at all.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 17th June, 1942.

Naming of Road.

It is proposed to name the C. I. T. Road No. 6 in Scheme No. VIII-C, in Ward No. 21 as 'Pearl Road'.

Any person having any objections to the naming proposed above, should state the same in writing to the undersigned on or before the 4th July, 1942.

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 17th June, 1942.

Notice To Fire Insurance Co.

Quotations are invited for the fire insurance of (1) Block 'A' to 'G' for Rs. 6,60,000. North Range and 'K' (new) Block, Fresh Fruit Range, (Ranigunge tiled shed) as in the Register of the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for Rs. 25,000, Blocks 'H' for Rs. 20,000 and 'R' for Rs. 5,000 and two storied new building (facing Hogg Street, Fenwick Bazar Street and Lindsay Street) of this market for Rs. 25,000, Electric Wirings installed in the S. S. Hogg Market for Rs. 50,000, Converter sets planted in Stalls Nos. 10—12 in the New Building of the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for Rs. 25,000; (2) Southern and Central Sections (including Block 'E' and Shoe Block) of the College Street Market Buildings for Rs. 2,31,250; the Tower Block of this market for Rs. 30,000 and the New Chandney on the North of Machuabazar Street with Superintendent's quarters on Sambhu Chatterjee Street for Rs. 50,000, (3) Blocks 'A' and 'B' and Fruit and Vegetable Blocks of the Entally Market Buildings for Rs. 50,000, (4) The Lansdowne Market (Block 'G' Rs. 6,000, Eastern portion of Block 'B' on Lansdowne Road Rs. 8,000 and Northern portion of Block 'C' on Ramesh Mitter Road Rs. 9,000) for Rs. 25,000, (5) the pucca buildings of the Lake Road Market for Rs. 9,000, and (6) The Gariahat Market Buildings for Rs. 50,000 for the period of one year from 1st August, 1942. The quotations will be received by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. on Monday, the 29th June, 1942. Quotations mus. be endorsed in sealed covers and superscribed 'Quotations for .....'. Rates should be quoted separately for each market.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 17th June, 1942.

Lease Or License Of Corporation Properties.

Offers for premium (*salami*) are invited for taking license or lease of the following Corporation properties in sealed covers, superscribed as "*Salami* or rent for Corporation properties" and will be received by the Chief Valuer and Surveyor in his office on or before Wednesday, the 24th June, 1942, up to 2 p.m., *viz.* :—

(1) License for grass-cutting, fruit trees and tanks (except the one to the south of the Sub-Registrar's quarters) in the Topsia Hindu Burial Ground for a period of 3 years at a monthly fee of Rs. 10.

(2) License for rearing and catching fish in the Corporation tank on Paramhansa Deb Road for a period of 3 years at a monthly fee of Rs. 4

(3) License for rearing and catching fish in the Watgunge Square Tank for a period of 3 years at an annual fee of Rs. 125.

(4) License for Corporation Cabin in front of the Imperial Bank of India for a period of 3 years, at a monthly fee of Rs. 10.

(5) Lease of land at the junction of Dilwarjung Road and Nawabputty Road for a period of 3 years, at a monthly rent of Rs. 5.

(6) License for 4 Palm trees in the Budge Budge Pail Depot for a period of 3 years at an annual fee of Rs. 6.

The full amount of the *salami* together with a security deposit equivalent to six months' fee (excluding lot No. (3) in which 1 year's fee is required), is to be deposited by the successful offerer, on the acceptance of his offer by the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee, subject to the approval of the Corporation. Other conditions may be seen at the office of the undersigned on any working day.

R. SINHA,
Chief Valuer and Surveyor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 13th June, 1942.

CORPORATION NOTICES—*Contd.*

Application for Exemption Etc.

NOTICE

Applications for partial or total exemption from the payment of the consolidated rate for the year 1942-43 under Section 126 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, in respect of premises which are wholly and exclusively used for purposes of public worship or public charity should be made on or before Friday, the 26th June, 1942. Forms of application can be obtained from the office of the undersigned.

Owners or administrators of premises previously exempted should also apply if they desire the exemption to continue during the current year.

Applications for exemption may not be considered at all unless the directions as above are complied with.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office,
The 23rd May, 1942

Encroachments On Corporation Lands.

Re: Construction of baffle walls, etc.

It has been noticed that baffle walls and shelters are being constructed on Corporation roads and footpaths without any reference to the Corporation. In some cases, the roads and footpaths have been encroached and obstructed in such a way that it has been difficult for the traffic to pass through. In many cases, such obstruction might be avoided by judicious lay out of the walls and proper stacking of materials. The public is hereby informed that before making any encroachment on Corporation lands they should obtain permission of the District Engineers concerned, failing which action will be taken against the unauthorised encroachments according to the provision of the Calcutta Municipal Act.

B. N. DEY,
Chief Engineer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 9th June, 1942.

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MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with **Yellow** numbers on a **Black** badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have **Rectangular** brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Offg. Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market

Health should not be made to wait

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Curry Beef ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Sirloin „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Suet (Kidney) —	1 4 0			
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Molted „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...				
Heart each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Oxtails each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0		
Skrits each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Kindney per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	0 10 0	0 12 0		

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Lion „ —	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder „ ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter „ ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb.	0 8 0			
Other portion per lb. —	0 12 0			

MUTTON.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chops per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Breast „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Leg „ ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb. ...		0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Kidneys each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart „ ...	0 2 0	0 4 0		
Liver „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Brain „ ...		0 2 0		
Tongue „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 6		
Trotters „ ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each —	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each —	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer ...	1 0 0	1 2 0		
Goat and Kid meat ...		0 10 0		

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz. —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb. ..	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb. ...	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb. —	1 8 0	3 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen —	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer —	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Luncheon „ „ ...	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork „ ...	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen ...	1 2 0	

DRY FISH	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer —	1 4 0	2 8 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer —	1 0 0	2 4 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Bhetkee „ —	0 12 0	1 8 0
Maldine „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet 'small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. large per „ ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Bali chau per seer —	3 0 0	3 8 0
Papadams per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
Dry Prawns per seer — —	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices very according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present on account of war and hence approximate prices are given.

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SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital ...	£ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital ...	£ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund ...	£ 2,200,000

Head Office :—**26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.**

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

THE CHARTERED BANK
OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.)
(Liability of shareholders limited.)
with which is affiliated the Allahabad Bank Limited.

Capital	...	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£3,000,000

Head Office: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

London Branches { 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3. 28, Charles II Street, Haymarket, London, S. W. 1

Branches throughout the East, and at Manchester & New York.
All forms of Banking Business transacted
RECOVERY OF INCOME-TAX

The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Executor and Trustee of Wills and/or Settlements for its constituents and as Agent for the recovery of Income-Tax and the preparation of Income-Tax and Super-Tax returns.

Calcutta Offices:— 11-1, Clive Street—R. MACFARLANE, Agent. 1, Fairlie Place.—J. K. MOIR, Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Incorporated in England

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(Incorporated in England.)
(Liability of Shareholders limited.)

Head Office:—**2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3.**

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	...	£ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah Mosul, Bombay Calcutta, Colombo Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta. Manager,

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LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

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THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

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Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 201, Harrison Road, (Barabazar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.
Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.
Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay) Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot and Surat

Capital Subscribed	...	**Rs. 2,00,00,000**
Capital Paid-up	...	**Rs. 1,00,00,000**
Reserve Fund	...	**Rs. 1,18,00,000**

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. Lakshmi Niwas Birla.

General Banking Business Transacted.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

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Head Office:—**7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.**

Branches:—**Burrabazar & Shambazar (Calcutta) & Naraingunge**

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Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or less.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe Custody.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted: Rates, rules, etc., on application.

D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Chicken (Broth) ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Capon ,, ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do (roasting) ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turkey Cock ,, ...	10 0 0	14 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 15 0	1 0 0
Do. Special ...		
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snipes ,, ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ,, ...	4 8 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	3 0 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...		
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 5 0	
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...		
Do. Country ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...		0 2 0
Do. per seer ...	0 6 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower. Beneres each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,		
Do. Darjeeling ,,		
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cucumber per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 8 0
Ginger ,, ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 5 0	0 4 0
Turmaric ...		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...		
Knol khol Country each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each ..		
Lettuce per score ...	0 5 0	
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer	0 2 0	
Do. Patna red ,,	0 3 0	
Do. ,, white ,,		
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur per seer		0 6 0
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 5 0	
Do. Hazaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ..		
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 4 0	
Do. Country ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer		
Do. New per seer ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old) ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...	0 4 0	
Do. Shillong ...		
Robob each ...		
Pulbul per seer ...	0 2 6	
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 0 6	0 1 0
Do. Country per score	0 2 6	0 5 0
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Squash per seer ...	0 5 0	
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.		1 0 0
Do. Ranchi per seer		0 12 0
Do. Country ,,	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,		
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer ...		
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) per doz.	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. S. Africa 3—5 ...		
Do. Kulu per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Nanital ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 4 to 5	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 2—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. King David ...		
Do. Jonathan ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 3—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious 3—4 ...		
Amra per score ...		
Bael Fruit each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	4 0 0	5 0 0
Black Berry per score ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Coconut each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Country Apples 4 to 6 ...	1 0 0	
Goosebery per seer ...		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Kabul per box (large)		
Do. California per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Grape Fruit each ...		
Java ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. (Country) per doz	0 12 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Khubanee ,, ...		
Do. (large) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Lemon (English) per doz.		
Lichees per 100 (Mozafferpur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Locket per score ...		
Monkey Lichees per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
M. Melon Jaunpur ...		
Mask Melon per seer ...	0 3 6	0 5 0
Mask Melon ,, (Lucknow)		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.	6 0 0	8 0 0
Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz.	3 0 0	5 0 0
Do. Langra 8 to 12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fazlie ...		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan		
Do. Golapkhash 8 to 12	1 0 0	
Do. Himsagore 6 to 10	1 0 0	
Do. Green per score ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Country per 100 ...		
Do. Bombay 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras per doz. ...	2 0 0	
Do. Lilam 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz. ...		
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mossomi 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Poona ,, 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Bombay per doz ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Oranges Sikkur ,, ...	3 0 0	
Do. Bombay ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Multa per doz. ...	4 0 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

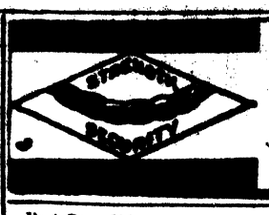
Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present, on account of war, and hence approximate prices are given.

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

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84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

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TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS.

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Branches at Important Trade Centres in Bengal and Bihar
Our Specialities—We have arranged Safe-Custody in Branches far off from Danger-Zone. We undertake charge of collection of House-Rent, interest on loans, mortgages, bills, drafts, cheques and hundies Etc. We help in Paying Insurance premiums, Municipal Taxes, Electric and Telephone Bills.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peanut per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Pineapple Country each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Singapore ,, ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. Ceylon ,, ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Tijpur ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Plantain Champa Buneh ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Martaban ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul ,, ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. Country ,, ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Country per score ...		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
,, Kandahar ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prunes Fresh per doz. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Prunes S.W. per tin (2 lb.)		
Do. Liby do. ...		
Do. Delmonta do.		
Calasia do. ...		
Pears Cashmere 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Do. (Cooking) ...		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Cashmere ...		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peaches Peshwar 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	
Do. Muscatal loose per lb. ...		
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Apple per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Sofata 12—20 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz (Orange)	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 4 to 6 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Country per score ...		
Surdah Quetta per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Tanfarind per score ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Water melon Country each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Goalund each ...	0 6 0	
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagulpur ...		
Water fruit per score ...	0 8 0	0 16 0
DRY-FRUITS		
Apples Ring per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. ,, 1 lb. packet ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Almond salted (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Almond English (large) per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Apricots dry with seed per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Apricots dry without seed per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Alobokhara per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Brazilnuts per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Chilgooja per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cocoanut dry per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Currants Australian per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Chestnut per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 6 0	0 8 0
Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 1 0	1 12 0
Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Khurma per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Pears dry per lb. ...	1 14 0	2 0 0
Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0

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VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)		
Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Salted shelled per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Prunes dry per lb. ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. (red) per lb. —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Sultana per lb. ..	0 12	1 0 0
Do. Do. 1 lb. pecket ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Table 1 lb. packet...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. American 1 packet ..		
Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb.	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay	1 0 0	1 2 0
Dinapur	0 11 0	0 13 0
Butter per cake ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per seer	0 4 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ..	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ .	1 10 0	2 0 0
Dot (salt-water) „ ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ -	2 0 0	3 0 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Rohi per seer .	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut Pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Hilsa each (Padma) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Crab per lot of 4 .	0 2 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe -		
Do. without roe 6—12 .	1 0 0	
Mullet per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (cut pieces) ..	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pomfret per seer -	1 4 0	1 8 0
Prawns per seer (small)	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Lobster ..		
Sea fish ..	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish .	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Brand (White or Brown) 2 lb. each ...	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. do. ½ lb „ ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)		
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each -	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do Dacca per lb		1 0 0
Do. Edam „	1 8 0	
Do Overland „ ..		
Do Cheddarn „ ..	1 12 0	
Preserved, mixed, per lb ...	0 5 0	
Do. unmixed, „		0 5 0
Guava cheese per lb	0 5 0	
Kraft cheese per lb. ...	2 8 0	
FLOUR		
Californian flour No 1 per seer	0 4 0	
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.		
Californian flour No 2 per seer —		0 5 0
Country flour per seer	0 6 0	
Atta lb. ...		
Sujee		0 6 0
RICE		
Deshi coarse per md		
Do. per seer		
Patna 1st quality per md	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. coarse per md. ..		
Do. per seer		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md. ...	8 0 0	9 0 0
Do. per seer ..	0 3 6	0 4 0
Kabul rice per seer -	0 7 0	0 9 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...		
Golab Soru rice —	0 4 0	0 5 0
SUGAR		
Cawnpore Sugar per seer		0 5 9
Crystal — ...	0 5 6	
DAL Etc.		
Arahar per seer .	0 3 0	0 3 3
Channa „ —		0 2 6
Khari Masoor „ —		0 3 0
Mung (haree) „ -		0 3 0
Mung (sona) „ ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Salt „ ...		0 1 7½
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin	0 12 0	
2 lb. „	1 4 0	
6 lb. „ ...	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer -	0 7 0	0 7 6
Castor Oil „ —	0 8 0	0 9 0
Mustard Oil (Mill) ...	0 7 6	0 8 0
„ „ (Ghani) ..	0 9 0	0 10 0
KEROSENE OIL		
Chester per case		
Snowflake „ ..		
Monkey Brand per tin		
"Victoria"—"Swan" per 4-I. G. tin —		
Do. 4-I. G. Bulk (White)		4 8 0
"Rising Sun"—"Chukker" per 4-I. G. tin ..		5 4 0
Do. per 4-I. G. Bulk ...		4 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P	Rs. A.P.
KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Elephant Brand Tin		
Do. „ Bulk (Red)		3 12 0
Do. „ Small ...		
Owl „ Tin ...		
White Rose per tin		
Water Lily „ ...		
Kerosene Oil (superior) per bottle of 26 oz. ...		0 2 9
All Oil with tin is higher by As. 12-6		
COAL AND COKE		
Domestic Coal (retail) per md.	1 4 0	
Domestic Coke (whole sale) at the Depot ...	1 2 0	
Soft Coke per md.	1 3 0	1 4 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Cakes Assorted per lb. ..	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cake „ ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb. .	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb. —	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb — .	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet ... } Milk Chocolates slab ... }	0 1 6	1 0
Assorted Chocolates per lb. — ...	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb. .	1 4 0	1 8 0
English Sweet, Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins	1 6 0	1 12 0
„ 2 „	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo — ...	1 12 0	
Assorted Creams	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb . ..	1 6 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb. ...	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin —	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ..	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lb. tin. Rs. A. P
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 0
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 10
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 9
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 9
Milk	1 1 0	2 2 0
Mixed (House-hold)	1 1 0	1 12 3
Nice	1 5 0	2 10

15 % price up.

N. B. Prices vary according to supplies.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 13 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin		1 12 0
		per tin
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...		2 12 0
Cow & Gate Rusks ...		1 8 0
		15 % price up.
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin		0 4 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin ...		1 6 0
Skimmed Milk ...		1 2 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...		1 6 0
Do. ...		5 12 0
Horlick's Malted Milk Powder No. 1 per bot. ..		1 6 0
Morton's Pepperments per lb.		1 0 0
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Dereszke per tin of 50 ...		1 8 0
Scissor per pkt. ...		0 3 0
Capstan Navycut per tin 50 of		1 2 0
" " (magnum)		1 2 0
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 6 3
Cavender per tin of 50 ...		1 2 0
Glassgow Mixture per lb		10 8 0
Spencer's "Doretto" ... Do. "Planters", per 50		2 0 0 3 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...		1 12 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin ...		0 12 0 0 13 0
Black & White tin of 50		1 10 0
Craven A tin of 50 —		1 10 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
LIPTON'S TEA— Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do.	1 8 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA— Green Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 0 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 2 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do. do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA— Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Do. 2nd quality	1 0 0	
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	0 14 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.		
"ISPAHANI'S TEA"— Special Darjeeling 1 lb. tin	1 12 0	
Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 4 0	
Cafe Brand packets "	1 0 0	
Afternoon " "	0 14 0	
LOOSE TEA F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	1 10 0	2 0 0
O. P. Darjeeling and Assam per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
DUST TEA Darjeeling and Assam Dust per lb. ...	0 14 0	1 2 0
Red Ensign Coffee " ...	1 6 0	
Coccoa ½ lbs ...	1 2 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz. ...	1 1 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 lbs. ...	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 " ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 " ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 " ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 " ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin	0 9 0	
Do. ½ lb. —		
Mustard ½ " ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott. ...	1 15 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb.etin ...	1 4 0	1 10 0
Sausages English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 14 0	
Soups, Assorted " —	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott. —	1 12 0	
Isinglass per pkt. —	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag ...	1 15 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 6 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin ...	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	3 4 0	3 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt. ...	1 12 0	3 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb. per tin —	3 12 0	
C. & V. Vinepar per bottle	1 12 0	
Radgate or Nickson Ham per lb. — ...	3 8 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb. ...	3 8 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin ..	1 12 0	
Morton's Eagle Brand Scotch Roller Oats 2 lb. tin ... —	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES. Cobra Boot Polish, large tin .. —	0 9 0	
Chamois Leather large ...	2 8 0	
Hare Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 6 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	
Bisurated Magnesia, medium	0 7 0	2 2 0
Ellerman's Embrocation	1 12 0	
Zam-Buk	1 12 0	0 14 0
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	0 8 0	
Oriental Balm —	0 4 0	1 0 0
Sloan's Liniment —	0 15 6	
Krus-hen Salt —	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) "	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of Foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

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ঘোষ এণ্ড সন্স
১৬।১, রাধাবাজার ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা।

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
IN "THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Balam (Coarse) ...		
Do. (Medium) ...		
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Kora) ...	3 0	
Do. (Atap) ...	3 0	
Kamini (Do.) ...	0 3 6	
Chinisbakkar (Do.) ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Golap Khas (Do.) ...		0 4 0
Dadkhani ...	0 4 0	
Deshi Boiled ...		
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra (Medium) ...		0 2 6
Patnai (Coarse) ...		
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal ...		0 2 9
Katari Bhog ...	0 3 3	0 3 6
DAL.		
Gram (Patnai whole) ...		0 2 6
Gram (Dal) ...	0 2 6	0 2 6
Mug Dal ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Sona) ...	0 4 0	
Do. (Krishna) ...		
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	
Do. Khari ...	0 3 0	
Mattor Dal ...		0 3 0
Salt ...		0 2 0

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Bombay Butter per seer		
Aligarh „ ...	1 2 0	
Pabna „ ...	1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa) ...	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo) ...	1 6 0	1 8 0
Jessore ...	1 6 0	
OIL.		
Ghani Oil ...		0 8 0
Mustard Oil ...	0 9 0	
Cocanut Oil ...		0 14 0
Kerosene Oil ...	0 3 0	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White Java) ...	0 5 9	0 6 0
Do. (Brown Java) ...		
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flower (Country) ...		0 4 0
Atta ...	0 2 3	0 3 3
Suji ...	0 4 0	
Gur (Sugar Cane) ...		0 5 0
„ Khajure ...		
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. New (Country) ...		
Do. (Gauhati) ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Patal ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Brinjal ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas ...		
Cauliflower each ...		
Cabbage each ...		
Ginger ...	0 7 0	0 8 6
Onion ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Mutton ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Goat & Khashi ...		0 12 0
FISH.		
Rohi (Cut-pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Koi ...	0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Balam per md. ...	8 0 0	9 0 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. (Kora) ...	7 2 0	7 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Kamini (Do.) ...	8 4 0	8 8 0
Khinisankkar (Do.) ...	10 0 0	11 0 0
Dadkhani ...	10 0 0	11 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...	6 4 0	6 8 0
Dudkalma ...		
Nagra ...	6 12 0	7 0 0
Patnai (Kora) ...	7 8 0	
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	6 0 0	6 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Rupsal ...	6 8 0	7 0 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Krishna) ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kasari Dal ...	0 2 0	
Mosoor Dal (Sprit) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mattor Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...	2 0 0	
Ranchi ... —		
Darbhanga —	1 7 0	1 8 0
Sree (Mark) ..	1 13 0	
Khurja ...		1 8 0
Bhadawa ...	1 15 0	
Lakhi —	1 8 0	
"Debia Debee" per seer		1 12 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 4 0	0 4 6
Do. (Brown) —		0 4 6
Do. (Bata) ...	0 5 0	0 5 6
Flour per seer ..	0 2 6	
Atta — ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Do. B	0 3 6	
Gur ... —	0 3 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
BREAD.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.	0 14 0	1 0 0
Bombay per lb. Salted	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pabna per seer —	1 4 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin ...		1 5 0
Milk ...		0 4 0
Cows' Head ...		
Condensed Milk ...		0 4 0
Milk Maid ...		
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 2 to 25 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 8—16 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 8 to 2 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pesta „ ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Grapes per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
VEGETABLES		
New Patal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
New Potatoes ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Potatoes (New) ...		
Brinjal — ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Ginger ... —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion — ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Cauliflower ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
FISH		
Parsey per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Pona „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bagda „ ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki „ ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Hilsa „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES	From	To
MEAT	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Mutton ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
„ (Duck) Do. ...		0 9 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	—	1 7 0
Cocoa Hornby ...		
Coffee Polson's lb.	1 2 0	
Condensed Milk ...		
BISCUITS		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 9 6
H. & P.. Do. ...	—	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 7 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 555 ...	1 10 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes ...		0 11 6
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.		
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sago (Pearl) ..		
Quaker's Oats ...	1 0 0	
Pascal's Logenges (glass) each —	0 10 0	0 12 6
Jam ...		
Jelly —	0 6 0	0 7 0
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 2 6	0 3 0
Quickwhite (White) ...		
KEROSENE OIL		
Elephant Brand Mi ...	—	
Do. per bottle		0 2 9
Do. „ tin ...		
Rising Sun ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To	ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.	**FRUITS—(Contd.)**	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.	**RICE**	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 14 0		Safata per score ...			Dinajpori Khatari Bhog ...		
Do. 2nd „ „ ...		0 12 0	Mango (Local) 100 ..	2 0 0	4 0 0	Deshi (Nagra) per md. ..		
Goat per seer ...			Do. Kanchan ...			Do. (Medium) „ ...		
Kid „ ...	0 14 0		Do. Madras 14—25 ...	1 0 0		Patnai (Atap) „ md. ...		
Poultry Chicken each ..			Do. Langra 10—15 ...	1 0 0		Hilly (old) per md. ...	6 4 0	
Fowl (country) ...			Do. Bombay (Local) 12—25 ..	1 0 0		Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.	6 8 0	
Fowl (ordinary for roasting)			Do Fazli ...			Jhingasal per md. ...	6 8 0	
Duck (curry and roasting)			Do. Golapkhas 16—20	1 0 0		Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	7 4 0	
EGGS			Do. Himsagar 10—15 ...	1 0 0		Do. No. 2 per md.		
Ducks per score ...		0 10 0	Do. Kizsen Bhogh ...			Chamormoni ...	7 8 0	7 12 0
Fowls „ ...	0 11 0		Do. Nilambarj ...			Balam (old) per md. ...		
VEGETABLES			Mask melon per seer —			Chini Shakkar No. 1 per maund (old) ...		
Brinjals per seer ...	0 3 0		Kharbuza per seer ...			Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund ...	6 8 0	6 12 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0	Orange Ichanagore ...			Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...		8 8 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 3 0		Do. Sylhet ...			Kamini per maund ...		
Ginger „ ...			Do. Darjeeling ...			Peshwar Rice per md. ...		
Pati Lemon per score ...			Do. Nagpur 8—10 ...	1 0 0		Dhaki Chata ...	8 8 0	
Ladies finger per seer ..	0 7 0	0 8 0	Do. Bombay ...					
Kagji Lemon per score ...		0 2 0	Pesta Bagdad per seer ...			**SUGAR, ETC.**		
Onions Patna red per seer		0 1 6	Do. Multan ...	6 0 0		Crystal Sugar per seer ...	0 5 6	
Do. Bombay „ ...			Do. Kabul ...			Java „ „ ...	0 6 0	
Do. Country „ .		0 1 6	Peara 8—25	1 0 0		Cocoanut Oil „ ...		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 1 9	0 2 0	Pineapple Singapuri each	0 4 0	0 7 0	Mustard Oil „ ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. Deshi (New) ...			Do. Darjeeling ...			Salt per seer ...	0 2 0	
Do. Madrasi „ ...			Do. Country each ...	0 1 6	0 4 0	Flour „ ...	0 3 9	
Do. Rangoon „ ...			Peaches			Atta B per md. (Tota) ...		9 8 0
Do. Gauhati „ ...			Plantain Champa per score	0 2 0	0 5 0	Sujee „ ...		10 0 0
Do. Nainital (Pahari)	0 1 6	0 2 0	Do. Martaban per score	0 8 0	0 12 0	Atta fresh per seer ...	0 3 6	
Patal Murshidabad per seer ..	0 1 0	0 1 6	Musket per seer ...			Chandausi Atta per md. ...	9 0 0	
Do. Disi per seer ...		0 1 6	Pomegranate per seer ...	0 12 0	1 4 0	Til Oil „ ...		33 0 0
Do. Hilly „ ...			Do. Multan per seer			Til Oil per seer ...	0 10 0	
Cabbage each ...		0 1 6	Do. Kandahar ...			**DAL**		
Cauliflower each ..	0 3 0	0 6 0	Do. Dholka ...			Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 4 0	0 4 6
Peas Ranchi per seer ..			Raisin (Rad) per seer ...			Mug Dal „ ...	0 4 0	
Do. Darjeeling „ ...	0 5 0	0 6 0	Do. Sultuna „ ...			Arhar „ ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Deshi „ ..			Almond shelled „ ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Kalai ...	0 2 9	
Beans „ ..	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. without shell ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	Khesari „ ...	0 2 6	
Squash „ ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Do. do. large ...	2 0 0		Mosoor (spilt) „ ...		
Tomato „ ...			Surdah Quaman per seer			Do. (khari) „ ...		
Green Mangoes per score		0 8 0	Water melon Goalando ...	0 4 0	0 8 0	Mator „ ...	0 8 0	0 3 0
FRUITS			Do. Deshi ...			Chana Dal „ ...		
Apple Australia ...			Do. Farukabad ...	1 0 0	1 8 0	Do. „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 0
Do. Cashmere ...			Do. Quetta ...			Biuli „ ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Do. American ...			Do. Bhagalpur ...			**TEA.**		
Do. Kulu ...			Sarbati Lemon ...			Family Mixture ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Japan ...			Walnut per seer ...	0 12 0	1 8 0	Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...		2 4 0
Do. Quetta ...			Do. Shelled „ ...			Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Alubokhara per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	Nut Ground „ ...			Orange Pekoe ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Apricot „ ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	**BUTTER, ETC.**			Pekoe per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Batavia per pair ...	0 3 6	0 4 0	Shillong Butter per pound	0 12 0		Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Beal fruit each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0	Darjeeling do. „ ...	0 14 0		Pekoe Dust ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bedana (Green) ...	1 0 0	2 0 0	Bombay „ „ ...	1 2 0				
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6	Aligarh „ „ ...			**KEROSENE OIL.**		
Do. dry per seer ...		0 10 0	Jessore „ per seer ...	1 4 0				
Chilghoza „ ...			Dinapur „ „ ...	1 4 0		Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
Dates Arab „ ...	0 7 0	0 8 0	Pabna „ „ ...	1 4 0		„ „ Bulk „		
Do. Bagdad „ ...	0 4 0		Darbhanga „ „ ...	1 2 0		Owl & Swan per tin ...		
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer			Mazafferpur „ „ ...	1 0 0		„ „ Bulk ...		
Do. Nasik „ ...	2 0 0		Ghee „ ...	1 8 0		Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Do. Quetta „ ...			Cow's Ghee „ ...	2 0 0		Elephant Brand per bot. (White)	0 3 0	
Do. Chaman „ ...	3 0 0		Do. Milk „ ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	Elephant Brand per bot. (Red) ...	0 2 9	
Do. Australia „ ...			**FISH**			Snowflake per tin ...		
Khorma „ ...	0 6 0		Bagda per seer ...	0 8 0	1 0 0	Soft Coke per md. ...		
Kesur Deshi „ ...			Bhetkee (Salt) per md. ...	40 0 0				
Do. Singapore „ ...			Do. (cut pieces) p. s. ...	0 6 0	0 10 0			
Khobani „ „ ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	Bhetkee „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0			
Kajoo Nuts „ ...			Prawns „ ...					
Lichis Country per 100 ...			Hilsa „ ...		0 10 0			
Do. Mozafferpur per 100			Rohi „ ...	0 8 0	0 12 0			
Black Raisins per seer ...			Rohi (cut pieces) „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0			
Prune per lb. ...			Small fish „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0			
Papaya Country ...	0 1 0	0 4 0	Chetal „ ...					
Dates fruit per seer. ...			Crab per pair ...	0 0 6	0 1 0			
Water Basra per lb. ...			Koi per seer ...	0 10 0	1 0 0			
Green Cocoanut ...	0 0 6	0 1 6	Singhee per seer ...	0 5 0	0 8 0			
			Magoor per seer (small) ...	0 12 0	1 4 0			
			Do. (large) ...		1 8 0			

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta.
The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District.
Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description,

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 5 0	0 12 0
Other Fish	0 5 0	0 8 0
Hilsa	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsay	0 8 0	0 10 0
Crab each	0 0 9	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mutton ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score	0 9 0	
Fowl's eggs ,,	0 10 0	
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer		0 5 0
Brinjal ,,		0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato per seer		0 4 0
Cucumber per score	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer	0 4 0	
Garlic ,,	0 8 0	
Green Chilly	0 1 6	
Onion ,,		0 4 0
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potato (Rangoon)		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer		0 2 0
Pulbul per seer		0 2 0
Raddish (Country) per score		0 1 6
Squash per seer		0 3 0
Sweet Potatoes ..	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato		
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 20		
Grapes	1 4 0	
Alubokhora per seer	1 4 0	
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer		
Bael each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer		0 8 0
Almond ,,	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 10 to 20	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apples 6—8	1 0 0	
Pears 20—30	1 0 0	
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer	1 2 0	1 8 0
Madras ,,	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ghee Lakhee	1 8 0	
Do. Bhadwa	2 0 0	
Do. Sree	1 14 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	2 4 0	2 0 0
Milk ,,		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 4 0	
Atta White No. 1		0 3 9
Sujee ,,		0 3 0
Atta Brown		0 3 3
'B' Atta	0 4 0	
RICE.		
Patna per seer	0 3 0	
Banktulshi (Manja) per md.	7 12 0	8 0 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 3 3	
Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		12 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,	6 0 0	7 12 0
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md.	10 0 0	12 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer	0 3 0	
Sugar ,,	0 5 6	0 5 9
Tea per lb.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Gur per seer	0 4 0	0 4 6
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 4 0
Chana ,,	0 2 9	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,,		0 3 0
Bhanga ,, ,,		0 2 6
Khasaree ,,	0 2 6	
Kalai ,,	0 3 0	
Biuli ,,	0 2 0	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 4 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Mattor ,,	0 2 6	0 3 6
Salt ,,	0 1 7½	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md.		
Coal	1 4 0	
Fuel		0 13 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle		

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.		
Pona per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor	0 12 0	1 8 0
Parsey	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab	—	—
Beef per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,,	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat & Kid	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY & EGGS.		
Duck each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,,	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,,	—	0 8 0
Duck's eggs per score	0 8 0	0 9 0
Fowl's eggs ,,	0 9 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0
Brinjal ,,	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflour ,, ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 4 0	—
Cucumber per score	0 2 6	0 3 0
Ginger per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)		
Garlic per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Modhupur) ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potatoes (Nainital) ,,	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. (Deshi) ,,		
Pulbul ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,,	0 2 6	0 3 0
Raddish per score ,,	—	—
Squash ,,	—	—
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 1 6	—
Sweet Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 4 0
White ,, ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato Darjeeling ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
FRUITS.		
Almond per seer	0 14 0	2 0 0
Alubokra ,,	—	—
Amra (Belati) per score	0 1 0	0 1 3
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	—
Bael each	0 0 3	0 0 9
Dates per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Grapes ,,	0 12 0	—
Lime per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. (Martaban) ,,	0 2 6	0 3 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 4 0	0 8 0
Sugarcane each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Oranges per score	0 10 0	0 14 0
BUTTER		
Butter per seer	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ghee Lakhee ,,	1 4 0	—
Do. Bhadwa ,,	1 12 0	—
Do. Sree ,,	1 12 0	—
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,,	—	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From.	To.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 5 0	
Atta white No. 1	0 4 6	0 5 0
Sujee	—	0 5 0
Atta Brown	—	0 4 3
"B" Atta	0 4 3	0 4 9
RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Patnai per seer	0 2 9	0 3 0
Banktulsi (Manja) per md.	7 0 0	8 8 0
Do. (Kora) per seer	0 2 9	0 3 0
Deshi (Boiled) per md.	5 0 0	6 8 0
Rangoon per seer	0 2 0	—
Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. (Atap) ,,	8 0 0	9 0 0
Golap Soru	10 0 0	11 0 0
Mustard oil per seer	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar ,,	0 4 0	0 4 3
Tea per lb.	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer	0 2 0	0 2 3
Cocoanut oil ,,	0 6 0	0 7 0
Arahar per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Chana ,,	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,,	0 2 3	0 3 6
Khasaree ,,	0 2 0	—
Kalai ,,	0 2 3	0 3 0
Biuli ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mug (Hari) Katcha ,,	0 3 0	—
Do. (Sona) ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,,	0 1 6	0 1 9
Barley Powder	0 4 6	0 7 3
Do. Pearl	0 6 6	0 12 0
Robinson's Barley	0 4 3	0 14 0
Jelly	0 3 0	0 12 0
Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle	0 2 6	—

Prices in the Bazaar Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Beef per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0
Mutton „	0 10 0	0 14 0
Goat and Kid „	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pork „	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY.		
Duck each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl „	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken „	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon „		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per (score)	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl's „ „	0 7 0	0 10 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 8 0	0 14 0
Silong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfret per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mango fish per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz.	0 6 0	0 12 0
Do. (Desi)		
Bean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) „	0 1 3	0 1 6
Brinjal „	0 1 0	0 1 3
Cabbage (Country) each		
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 2 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower		
Carrots (Country) per doz.		
Do. (Darjeeling) „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz.		
Cucumber per score	0 5 0	0 6 0
Ginger per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Garlic	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger „	0 2 0	0 2 6
Onion „	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) „	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Patna) „		
Do. (Desi „		
Do. (Ranchi) „	0 3 0	0 3 6
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 1 9	
Do. (Desi „		0 1 6
Pulbul		
Raddish (English) per bundle		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes „	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 0 9	0 1 0
Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	
White Pumpkin each	0 2 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 4 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0
Apricot	2 0 0	
Apples		
Figs per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Beal each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate „	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0
Almond „	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape „	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. per box		
Goosbarry per seer		
Jack fruit each		
Khubani per see	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kharbuza „	0 2 0	
Lichis per 100		
Lime per score	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote „	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 3 0
	0 2 0	0 4 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Pineapple „	0 4 0	0 6 0
Plums per score		
Raisins	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score		
Star apple		
Tamarind per seer	0 1 0	
Walnut „	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100		
Do, (Madras) 12—16		
Golap Khas		
Langra 16—20		
Bombay 25 to 30		
Totapari per score		
Sipia		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Keshin Bhog 12 to 16		
Kesli 8 to 10		
Prunes S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
Sarda per seer		
Sugarcane		
Water Melon each		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb.	1 0 0	
Dinapur „	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk	0 4 0	
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb.	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb.	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb.	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 4 0	0 5 6
Atta „	0 3 6	0 4 6
Sujee „	0 5 0	0 5 0
RICE.		
Patna per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Kora) „	0 3 0	
Chinisakkhar per seer	0 2 6	0 4 0
Deshi „	0 2 6	0 3 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar	0 5 6	0 6 0
Tea per lb.	0 14 0	1 8 0
Cocoanut Oil	0 14 0	1 0 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 2 6
Chana „		0 2 6
Khari Masoor „	0 2 3	
Bhanga	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree „		
Kalai „		0 2 0
Mung (Hari) „		
Do. (Sona) „	0 2 6	
Mattor „	0 4 0	
Salt „	0 2 6	0 3 0
	0 1 6	0 1 9
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk		0 2 6
Do. (Elephant) Brand per tin Refined	3 10 3	p. bot.
Ordinary	2 10 3	
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	0 15 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

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Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

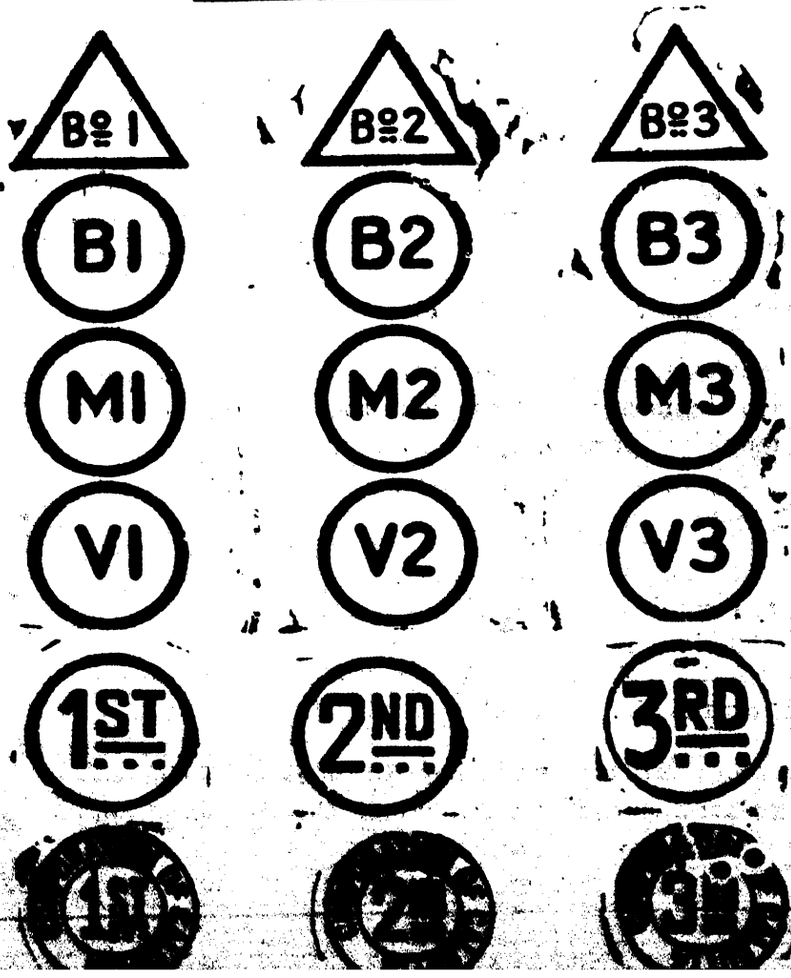
ARTICLES.	From			To		
FISH.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...a per seer ...	0	8	0	1	0	0
...lo. (Cut pieces) ...	0	10	0	0	12	0
...ng ...	0	6	0	0	8	0
...ster —	0	6	0	0	8	0
...phda ...	0	6	0	0	8	0
...anguar —	0	6	0	0	8	0
...thi ...	0	6	0	0	8	0
...er Fish ...	0	4	0	0	8	0
...sa ...	0	4	0	0	8	0
...& Magoor ...	0	6	0	1	0	0
...ney ...	0	6	0	0	12	0
...b each ...						
MEAT.						
...at & Kid per seer ...	0	9	0	0	10	0
EGGS.						
...k's eggs per score ...	0	8	0	0	10	0
...wl's eggs " ...	0	8	0	0	10	0
VEGETABLES.						
...an (French) per seer —	0	2	0	0	4	0
...njal " ...	0	1	0	0	3	0
...bbage (Country) each	0	1	0	0	4	0
...lliflower each ...						
...mato per seer ...	0	1	0	0	4	0
...cumber per score ...	0	3	0	0	4	0
...ger per seer —	0	4	0	0	8	0
...rlic " ...	0	2	6			
...een Chilly " —	0	2	0	0	3	0
...on ...	0	1	0	0	2	0
...s (Darjeeling) ...	0	2	0	0	4	0
...b. " ...	0	3	0	0	4	0

ARTICLES.	From			To		
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Potatoes (Naimital) per seer ...						
" (New) per seer	0	3	0	0	4	0
Mangoes (Langra) ...						
Pulbul " ...	0	3	0	0	6	0
Raddish (Country) per score	0	2	0	0	2	6
Squash per seer —	0	2	0	0	2	6
Sweet Potatoes " ...	0	1	0	0	2	0
Pumpkin each —	0	1	0	0	3	0
FRUITS.						
Mangoes ...						
Grapes — ...						
Alubokhora per seer ...	0	10	0	0	12	0
Amra (Belati) per score	0	2	0	0	3	0
Bedana per seer —	1	0	0			
Bael each —	0	0	6	0	1	0
Dates per seer ...	0	5	0	0	6	0
Almond " —	0	14	0	2	0	0
Lime per score ...	0	2	0			
Oranges 16 to 20 —	0	4	0	0	8	0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0	2	0	0	4	0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0	3	0	0	4	0
Papaya each —	0	1	0	0	4	0
Sugarcane each —	0	0	9	0	1	0
Pomegranate ...	1	0	0	1	8	0
BUTTER.						
Butter per seer ...	1	2	0	1	8	0
Madras " —	0	14	0	1	0	0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1	4	0			
Do. Bhadwa ..	1	13	0			
Do. Sree ...	1	11	0			
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1	12	0	2	0	0
Milk " ...				0	4	0
FLOUR.						
Flour per seer ...	0	4	6	0	5	0
Atta White No. 1 —	0	4	0	0	4	6
Sujee " ...	0	5	6	0	6	0
Atta Brown ...	0	4	0	0	4	6
"B" Atta ...	0	4	0	0	5	0

ARTICLES.	From			To		
RICE.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Patna per seer ...	0	3	0	0	3	9
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	8	0	0	8	12	0
" (Kora) per seer	0	2	9	0	3	3
Chinisakkar " md.	9	0	0	9	2	0
Deshi (Boiled) "				6	4	0
Rangoon per seer ...	0	2	9	0	3	9
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...	9	0	0	9	4	9
SUNDRIES						
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0	6	0	0	6	6
Sugar " ...	0	4	0	0	4	6
Tea per lb. —	0	6	0	1	8	0
Gur per seer (New) —	0	2	0	0	2	3
DAL.						
Arahar per seer ...	0	3	0	0	3	6
Chana " ...	0	2	3	0	2	6
Khari Masoor " ...	0	2	6			
Bhanga " " —	0	2	6	0	3	0
Khasaree " ...	0	2	3	0	2	6
Kalai " ...	0	2	6	0	3	0
Biuli " ...	0	2	6	0	3	0
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0	2	6	0	2	9
" (Sona) " ...	0	3	3	0	3	6
Mattar " ...	0	4	0	0	4	6
Salt ...	0	2	6	0	2	9
COKE & COAL	0	1	6	0	1	9
Soft Coke per md. —						
Coal " ...						
Keresene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	1	4	0			
BARLEY POWDER.	0	3	6			
Barley Powder ½ lb tin.						
Do. ...	0	4	6			
Barley Pearl 1 "	0	7	6			
Do. 2 "	0	6	6			
Corn Flower 1 "	0	12	0			
Robinson's Barley ...	0	7	0			
Cobra Boot Polish ...	0	6	6	0	11	6
Jelly ...	0	1	0	0	5	0
	0	5	0	0	12	0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for
BUFFALO MEAT

BEEF

MUTTON

VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for
COW & BUFFALO MEATS

Marks for
SHEEP & GOAT MEATS

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CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

Local Bodies And The Press

Whether the decisions of the Committees of Local Bodies are, or should be open to the public knowledge and criticism, formed the subject of a decision recently arrived at by a British Court of Appeal. The Court in its judgment held that the report of the proceedings of a Committee of a Local Authority was not privileged until it had come up before the Full Council and been approved by them. As a result of this judgment, some Local Authorities decided to withhold Committee Reports and Minutes from newspapers, though previously these had been accessible. The National Union of Journalists took the matter up with the Government, and succeeded in obtaining a pronouncement that, subject to the paramount consideration of National safety, the old practice should continue, and Local Bodies were circularised accordingly. The importance of this lies in the fact that during War time, as measures for facilitating despatch of business, powers have been delegated to emergency Committee in various localities for performing various functions. For the transaction of part of the Local Council's business during War emergency, such arrangements may become necessary, but this should not operate as a handicap to legitimate publicity. So far as the Press in India is concerned, it may be asserted that it does not always enjoy the consideration from Local Bodies which is legitimately its due, and a sort of inherent suspicion of publicity sometimes leads Local Bodies to label as "confidential" many things in themselves innocuous, the publication of which would not be as harmful as is apprehended. The *London Times* in this connection holds that this tendency to undue secrecy should be firmly repressed. "In War time" it says, "when elections to local authorities have been suspended, the local newspaper is practically the only link between the rate-payer and the activities of his rulers, and it is essential that this channel of communication should be kept reasonably free". This view requires to be emphasised more

in India than in Britain, since here in India it is more usual to look at the Press askance, in the light of an "intruder" rather than as a useful servant of the public.

Concerning Black-outs

When Calcutta first came under Black-out regulations, many dismal prophecies were made about resultant increase in thefts, robberies with violence and even looting, and it was also apprehended that there would be a sharp rise in the number of road and traffic accidents. Fortunately for us, these dismal prognostications have not materialized. There has been no appreciable rise in crime, nor in road accidents. It cannot, however, be denied that the black-out has produced a psychological effect on the minds of the general public, namely a sense of impending catastrophe and general unease, especially in these monsoon days, when dark clouds add to the prevailing gloom. It is, however, the purpose of black-outs to guard against air-raids and its utility or futility should be judged from this stand-point. Recently in South Africa, Mr. D. H. Pringle, City Treasurer of Cape Town, read an interesting and informative paper on the subject of "Civil Protective Services" and we make no apologies for quoting from his paper the paragraph dealing with "black-outs" which runs as follows :—

> I have been asked on several occasions to present my views on the advantages and disadvantages of imposing a compulsory "black-out" when an alert has been sounded during the hours of darkness. I approach this aspect of the subject with very considerable diffidence. Expert opinion, however, appears to incline to the view that the policy adopted by a Council should be dependent upon the geographical situation and the topographical features of the town which it is proposed to defend. To impose a complete "black-out" on an inland town situated in level country with no distinctive topographical features would undoubtedly add considerably to the difficulty which an air navigator would experience in locating his objective. On the other hand no navigator worthy of the name could fail to locate towns like Cape Town or Durban and a "black-out" may only add to the dangers to which the residents would become exposed during an attack. In spite of propaganda which might convey a contrary impression, no combatant willingly risks his aircraft or wastes his ammunition on objects having no military or naval significance. Haphazard bombing usually follows the failure of a navigator to locate his objective. The bomber then usually decides to release his bomb-load anywhere rather than run the risks attendant upon taking a loaded aircraft back through an anti-aircraft barrage. This results in exposing residential areas to risks which do not arise during daylight bombing. An attack on Cape Town, Durban or any of the coastal towns will be directed against harbours, shipping, aerodromes, base camps, power stations, petrol depots and other objects of naval or military importance. As these objectives are usually remote from the residential areas the civilian casualties should not be heavy during daylight attacks, but the danger to the civilian population must be considerably greater during a night attack if a complete "black-out" be enforced. Also it must be accepted as an established fact that any tendency on the part of the people to panic is vastly increased during a "black-out".
>
> It would appear, therefore, that the question of "black-out" or "no black-out" must be decided by the local authorities with due regard to the geographical situation of the town whose inhabitants they are required to protect and the extent to which they are prepared to sacrifice the lives of the citizens for the purpose of providing a dubious measure of additional protection for the naval and military objectives domiciled within the municipal area.

Turning now to America, it appears that the utility of "black-outs" is considered doubtful and we quote from the American "Science and Culture" which says :—

> It has been pointed out that while creating new problems for the police, because of the possibility of increased crime and traffic accidents, "black-outs" have been of questionable value from the military point of view. Nazi fliers, it is said, located English cities with the aid of radio beams. Moreover, parachute flares and incendiary bombs have largely annulled the effect of "black-outs". On the other hand, the works of the police, the A. R. P. workers and firemen are greatly increased during "black-outs" and continued reduction in social life for long periods tends to affect the morale of the people.

An alternative to hinder the activities of enemy aircrafts has been suggested. Powerful searchlights and wide-angle floodlights directed towards the sky would confuse enemy aircrafts, and would aid protecting aircrafts to shoot down the enemy. Preliminary tests carried out by the U. S. Army shows that even with a long-viewing tube, pilots could not penetrate the glare to find important targets.

The London *Daily News* and *Daily Mirror* also quote opinions of responsible authorities of Birmingham and other English towns confirming the views that "black-outs" are hardly sufficient in themselves to prevent or guard against air-raids. They also agree in stating that increase in crime and road accidents are the direct results of obscuration of lights in cities, not to speak of a general sense of unease and low morale in the inhabitants of blacked-out cities, specially among the lower classes, who are naturally more prone to fright.

HEAT WAVE IN CAWNPORE

Cawnpore is passing through oppressive weather. Dust-laden skies, scorching heat, 115 degrees temperature in afternoons and *loo* have combined to make this year's summer the hottest and the worst during the last three decades in Cawnpore according to the older inhabitants. There have been numerous sun stroke cases. Until the monsoon breaks there will be little respite for Cawnpore.

Bengali Garrison Engineer

A news item was published in our issue of the 20th June last, regarding the appointment of Lt. G. De as the *first* Bengali Garrison Engineer. A communication has since been received from the Hony. Secretary of the Engineers' Club, who writes from 5, Chowringhee Place that Capt. K. P. Chatterjee B.E. (Cal. Univ.) was appointed about a year back as Garrison Engineer, and was, therefore the first Bengali to be so appointed. It seems, therefore, that the word *first* in our news item was not applicable.

The War Situation

The War situation in the Far East seems to be in a stagnant condition. Since completely overrunning Burma, and after dropping a few bombs in the Chittagong and Assam areas, the Japanese seem to have sheered off elsewhere, and have been developing their attention to naval expeditions and submarine activities than other forms of warfare. The big naval fight in the Pacific near Midway Island sometime ago, seemed to have been a determined attempt to wrest this base from American hands so that it could be used to launch an offensive against Australia, but this adventure seems to have been a costly failure for the Japanese, as the reported losses in warships, transports, aircraft carriers as well as aeroplanes, was considerable. Military experts were of opinion, however, that though the blow was a heavy one for the Japanese Navy, it was not really crippling blow, and that the depredations of their Navy might be expected to continue. This view was very soon proved to be correct, as the Japanese landing in a small island of the Aleutian group, and the shelling of Vancouver island in the same *locale* by a Japanese submarine, showed that the Japanese Navy was still quite capable of carrying out long-distance operations successfully. Considering all these factors, however, and so far as can be judged from the position and trend of events in all the theatres of War, the position of India at the present moment seems to be a peculiar one. Situated on one side close to Burma and the other territories conquered or overrun by the Japanese, on the other side—the middle east—India finds herself apprehending a possible extension of the German pincer movement by way of the Caucasus. The recent fall of Tobruk in the Libyan front has raised the apprehension in many peoples' minds that the German pincer may gradually extend until the North-West Frontiers of India are threatened, but we may take it that the danger is still far off, and much may happen in the meantime to upset the Axis plans.

Calcutta People Returning

The people of Calcutta who at the mere mention of War and bombing hastened to remove themselves or at least their families—specially the women and children—to "safer" places, and had been doing so from December, 1941, onwards for several months, seem now to be again returning to the city they had deserted. So far as can be judged from outward appearances, a considerable portion of the "evacuated" population of Calcutta seems to have come back, as the streets and public places are taking on their usual crowded and thronged appearance. Many of those, who have now returned after their sojourn in various different parts of this province or further afield in other provinces, have a harrowing tale to tell of money wasted, high prices charged for all necessities and commodities, shortage of water, epidemic diseases and various other tribulations undergone by them. We are trying to collect the facts and the economics of this miserable plight of our fellow-cititzens, and we shall have more to say on this subject later.

THE CORPORATION CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

(Formerly The Corporation of Calcutta Co-operative Death Benefit Society Ltd.)

NOTICE

The Ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the members of the Society will be held on Monday, the 6th July, 1942, at 5 p.m. at the Town Hall, Calcutta to consider the following business :—

Agenda :—

1. To confirm the minutes of the proceedings of the 8th Annual General Meeting and other Extra-ordinary General meetings.

2. To consider and adopt the Actuary's report and recommendations.

3. To transact businesses as laid down in the Bye-law No. 19.

4. To transact any other business that may be brought forward.

N. B.—As the matters for consideration in the meeting are of very great importance, members are requested to muster strong in the meeting.

Admission Cards will be issued from the Office of the Society from the 30th June, to 4th July, 1942, without presentation of which no member shall be admitted to the meeting.

S. N. RAI CHAUDHURI,
Honorary Secretary.

Corporation Buildings,
4, Hogg Street,
Calcutta, the 19th June, 1942.

INCREASE IN BUS AND TRAM FARES IN MADRAS

Madras, June 19.

Bus and tram fares in Madras will be increased from July 1st. It is stated that of late, running and replacement costs of passenger transport vehicles have increased considerably and the passenger transport companies now find that receipts do not cover the day-to-day running costs.

At a meeting of the majority of passenger transport companies this morning it was decided to adopt a new scale of fares as from July 1st. The meeting also agreed as to the stopping points of each stage. The new scale of fares will, with one or two very short stages, have a minimum of nine pies, which was the rate from 1921 to 1927.

LIFE OF CENTRAL LEGISLATURE EXTENDED

The Government of India, by a notification in the *Gazette of India*, have extended the life of the Central Legislature and that of the Council of State upto October 1, 1943.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 26, 1942

Special Meeting Held On Monday, The 22nd

The Corporation on Monday disposed of a number of items which had been on the agenda for some time.

Exemption Of Tramway Track-Rent

After some discussion, the Corporation in modification of their previous resolution, decided to exempt the Calcutta Tramways Company from the payment of half the track-rent for 1.92 miles from Rajabazar to Shambazar for a period of five years from March 2, 1941 when the tram line was actually opened to traffic.

Sinking Of Tube-Wells

The House also gave administrative sanction to the sinking of three 5 in. tube-wells at Chingrihatta, Gobra and Topsia areas for the improvement of filtered water supply in Ward No. 18 at an estimated cost of Rs. 23,500.

Lahore College Principal's Death Condoled

The Corporation condoled the death of Mr. S. K. Dutt, Principal, Forman Christian College, Lahore, and a prominent leader of the Christian community.

Strike Notice Of Employees

The consideration of the notice of the strike which Councillor Ziauddin Ahmed, President of the Calcutta Corporation Employees' Association, had given them on the 8th June last was postponed till Wednesday next by the Corporation when, at the fag end of the meeting, the question came up before the House.

Mr. Muhammad Rafique complained that he had sought certain information with regard to the Corporation Employees' Association from the Chief Executive Officer but these had not been forthcoming.

Mr. S. M. Yaqub, First Deputy Executive Officer, stated that he had requested the Secretary of the Association to supply him the information wanted but no answer had as yet been received.

The time limit at that stage having been reached the Mayor Mr. H. C. Naskar adjourned the meeting till Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY'S MEETING

Standing Committees Formed

The Corporation appointed the Standing Committees for the year 1942-43, of which a list is given in a Supplement to this issue of the *Gazette*.

Workers' Grievances

On the motion of Mr. N. C. Chatterjee the Corporation appointed a Special Committee of six to deal with the representation which had been submitted by the scavengers, labourers and workmen of the Municipality, setting forth certain demands.

Mr. Chatterjee said that they had already promised the rate-payers a reduction in rates and taxes which would amount to about Rs. 2 lakhs. To meet the demands which the scavengers and other workers had put forward would cost them Rs. 20 lakhs. In fact, the resources of the Corporation were not sufficient to meet even a fraction of the demands. At the same time, they felt that something ought to be done by the Corporation to meet the grievances of their labour staff as far as possible.

GARIAHAT MARKET

Notice

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Babu Gaur Chand Ghosh recorded occupier of Stall No. 4 in Block "C", Gariahat Market, for registration of his name as the sole occupier of the above stall, the other partner Babu Bibhuti Bhusan Pal having retired from the business.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date hereof.

Gariahat Market,
The 26th June, 1942.

R. N. GHOSH,
Superintendent.

NOTICE TO PETTY IMPROVEMENT CONTRACTORS

District No. I Engineer's Department, Cossipore

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Petty Improvement Works" on Friday, the 3rd July, 1942 upto 2 p.m. :—

The Petty Improvement Contractors are required to call at the Central Municipal Office to receive the tender form from the Central Record Keeper and to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer, District No. 1 (Cossipore Office) for inspection.

1. Repairs to the Methars' barrack in Nawpara Trenching Ground—Rs. 947, dated 15th January, 1942, (1½ months).
2. Repairs to the surface drain in Tarini Charan Ghosh Lane, Ward 31—Rs. 293, dated 3rd July, 1941, (1 month).
3. Repairs to the Carters' Shed in Cossipore Gowkhana, Ward 30—Rs. 949, dated 27th November, 1942, (1½ months).
4. Repairs to the Store's Godown in Cossipore Office, Ward 32.—Rs. 83, dated 27th November, 1942, (15 days).
5. Repairs to the culvert at the junction of Lockgate Road and Kripanath Dutt Road, Ward 32—Rs. 128, dated 30th August, 1941, (15 days).

K. L. DE,
District Engineer I.

District I Eng'g. Office,
The 22nd June, 1942.

The War At Our Doors

BLENHEIMS ATTACK AKYAB

New Delhi, June 19.

Although air activity over Burma by the Royal Air Force has been restricted due to monsoon conditions. Blenheim bombers carried out a low-level bombing and machine-gun attack on Akyab on June 18, says an Air Headquarters *communique*

Our aircraft concentrated on military targets in the town. An attack was also made on a jetty in Akyab Harbour where a large warehouse suffered a direct hit. All our aircraft returned.—*Associated Press*

R. A. F. RAIDS ON BURMA

New Delhi, June 21.

An Air Headquarters Press *communique* says: The Royal Air Force again bombed Akyab on June 20, scoring direct hits on buildings. In addition, aerodrome buildings, dispersed aircraft, as well as objectives in the town were machine-gunned.

Other bombers carried out a sharp attack on the Magwe aerodrome in Central Burma. Bombs burst on the runways and aerodrome installations.

Additional air activity on June 20 just reported included successful low level bombing and machine gun attacks on Homalin, east of the Chindwin river. All our bombs fell in the target area and buildings and streets were damaged.

Our aircraft returned safely from all these missions.—*A. P.*

R. A. F. PILOT SAVED BY PRIEST

Colombo Incident

Colombo, June 19.

The heroism of a young Buddhist priest who saved an R. A. F. pilot during the Easter Sunday raid by concealing him beneath his saffron-coloured robes, was recalled as a result of the visit Sir Geoffrey Layton, Commander-in-Chief, paid recently to the Kelaniya Temple just outside Colombo.

During the dusting off administered to the Japanese, a dog-fight between several enemy planes and one British machine occurred directly above the temple. Apparently, because the machine was hit, the British pilot parachuted, landing in a cocoanut grove in the environs of the temple. The priest rushed out to render what aid was needed and the pilot requested to be conducted to the nearest telephone. While escorting the pilot the priest observed a plane making their direction firing machine-guns, and covering the pilot with his robes, led him to safety.—*Reuter.*

"JAPAN WILL ATTACK INDIA"

New York Paper's Views

New York, June 19.

The *New York Times* to-day (Friday) writes: "The chances of fate have given India a respite from Japanese attack but we may be certain that Japan will attack. To the American friends of India it is tragic that this brief interlude is being used by Indian leaders to keep on attacking Britain instead of making a supreme effort to reach an agreement among themselves while there is still time to act."—*Reuter.*

JAPANESE PLAN TO INVADE INDIA?

Chinese Observer's Views

Friday, June 19.

Messages from Chungking say that there are indications that the Japanese are planning to attack India.

The number of Japanese troops in Burma is now several times more than required for its occupation. The best mechanised units have also been landed at Saigon.

Chinese observers are discussing the chance of Japanese offensive against Assam instead of against Siberia.—*A. P.*

CHINESE TROOPS IN BURMA

U. S. Planes Drop Food

London, June 19.

According to an American Radio report, planes from the United States Ferry Command are dropping food supplies to Chinese troops still fighting in Burma from a secret aerodrome in India. The planes are transporting rice, salt and medical supplies.—*Reuter.*

R. I. N. VESSEL'S EXPLOIT

Pursuit Of Enemy Submarine

New Delhi, June 18.

Details of a Royal Indian Navy vessel's pursuit of an enemy submarine somewhere in the waters around India have just been released.

Earlier this year, one of H. M. I. ships was escorting a convoy in heavy seas and a strong wind that caused her to pitch and roll and ship much water over her bows. Towards evening the weather grew worse, and, taking advantage of this, a submerged submarine torpedoed a ship on the wing of the convoy.

Going into action at once, the R. I. N. vessel turned beam on to sea and wind in order to reduce pitching and despite the difficulties she made several attacks with depth charges on the lurking enemy.

At the same instant as the second attack a bubble of air, twelve feet in diameter, was observed to rise to the surface of the sea accompanied by a considerable quantity of oil.

In the gathering darkness and bad weather it was not possible to ascertain what became of the submarine, although the R. I. N. vessel searched a wide area; but her prompt counter-attack had

saved the convoy from being further molested, and the absence of any more attempts on the torpedoed ship, which remained afloat, suggests that the submarine may have been damaged.—*A. P.*

SUBHAS BOSE—"INDIA'S FUEHRER?"

Strange Story From Stockholm

Friday, June 19.

The *Sunday Express* Stockholm correspondent wires that Herr Hitler has conferred the title of "India's Fuehrer" on Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who was introduced in Berlin on Friday to Foreign Press correspondents.

Mr. Bose was dressed in dark clothes and was wearing uniform. His rank is now equal to that of Foreign Ambassadors with the title of "His Excellency."—*A. B. P.*

FOREIGN TROOPS IN INDIA

Gandhiji's Views

Wardha, June 18.

"There can be no limit to what a friendly independent India can do. I had in mind a treaty between the United Nations and India for the defence of China against Japanese aggression," said Mahatma Gandhi in an interview to the *Associated Press* amplifying his reference to his having no objection to the presence of British and American troops in India.

He added: "Given mutual goodwill and trust the treaty should cover the protection of human dignity and rights by means other than resort to armament. For this involves a competition in the capacity for the greatest slaughter. I wish British opinion could realise that independence of India changes the character of the Allied cause and ensures a speedier victory.—*A. P.*

WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH

Gandhiji Explains His Views

Wardha, June 19.

Mahatma Gandhi in an exclusive interview to the *United Press* of India, replying to Sir Stafford Cripps' statement made to the *United Press* representative in London that "We are not going to walk out of India right in the middle of the War," stated:—

I have read Sir Stafford Cripps' statement which is not conducive to a proper understanding between the different parties, if ascertainable facts are not admitted by all. Sir Stafford knows I was disinclined to proceed to New Delhi. The deliberations of the Working Committee at New Delhi were carried on without any interference or guidance on my part. Therefore, the negotiations had nothing to do at any stage with the question of non-violence.

I do not believe Sir Staffords' description of my appeal for withdrawal of the British power as walk out. The appeal has been made in no offensive mood. It is the best and the friendliest thing that I could do. It is conceived in the interest of all concerned. I have made it in a purely non-violent spirit and as a non-violent step.

Such non-violence as India has or may have, becomes impotent without the withdrawal of the British power, even as that part of India which will put up an armed fight becomes impotent. The step that I have conceived overcomes all difficulties, shuts all controversy about non-violence and immediately frees India to offer her best help to the Allied cause and more especially to China which is in immediate danger. I am convinced that independence of India which the withdrawal of the British power involves would ensure China's freedom and put the Allied cause on an unassailable basis."—*U. P.*

REQUISITIONING OF GUNS

Government's Warning

It has been brought to the notice of Government that certain persons have been moving about (in gangs) disguised as Police and Military Officers and have demanded the immediate surrender of privately owned guns and ammunition which they falsely alleged are required for the use of the Military for Defence purposes. Requisitions for the return of guns purporting to be signed by high Police and Military Officials are shown to the intended victims, and bogus receipts are also granted.

Cases have also come to notice in which owners of guns who have not complied with such false requisitions have been terrorised and forcibly made to hand over the guns in their possession.

Government desire it to be known that no orders have been issued for the surrender of privately owned guns.—*Press Note.*

RUMOURS ABOUT TROOPS

Defence Of India Rules Amended

New Delhi, June 19.

It is understood that an important amendment has been made in Rule 34 of the Defence of India Rules bringing within the operation of that Rule acts "to bring into hatred or contempt or excite disaffection towards His Majesty's forces or any section thereof".

This change is stated to be the direct result of the publication in some newspapers of reports of alleged assaults by soldiers on civilians and on women. Inquiries made by the military authorities are stated to have revealed that in a number of cases the allegations were not only untrue but were entirely baseless and that the alleged assaults had never occurred. The authorities feel that the publication of such incidents without any basis or in an exaggerated form is sure to affect adversely the war effort and to create feelings of unfriendliness in civilians towards the troops.

The amendment of the Defence of India Rule will make it necessary for newspapers and for public men to take due precautions before they make themselves responsible for allegations against the troops.

The authorities will take steps to have immediate inquiry conducted into any incidents brought to their notice, and only such accounts of the incidents would be published as are issued from authoritative sources. Wherever the allegation is proved and punishment is awarded to offenders, such punishment would be made known. The authorities feel that the measures they have taken to make the troops behave properly towards civilians and the precaution now taken against the publication of rumours and false statements should remedy the state of affairs which has caused some concern in recent months because of the wide publicity which such incidents have received.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER IN BENGAL

Busy Round Of Visits

Lieut.-General H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester has finished his tour of Bengal.

His first visit in the Presidency was to an Indian formation encamped miles away from the nearest township.

A notable ceremony took place at the end of the visit to this formation. The Duke decorated Subedar-Major Bahadur Sher Khan of the 15th Punjab Regiment with the O. B. I. and Subedar Sawant Ram of the same Regiment with the Meritorious Service Medal.

Some of the pilots who fought over the beaches at Dunkirk, in the Battle of Britain, in Malaya and in Burma—Britons, Australians, South Africans, Canadians and New Zealanders—greeted the Duke with a general salute when he visited a Royal Air Force fighter station in Bengal.

Prominent among those who were presented to the Duke was Wing Commander Nicholson, who was the first Fighter pilot to win the Victoria Cross in the war. A Flight Sergeant who has about 17 years' service and has served in Malaya and Burma, and a Flight Sergeant Air Gunner who has seen service in France and Burma during the fifteen years he has been in the R. A. F. were others to be introduced. Many of the pilots wore the blue and white striped ribbon of the distinguished Flying Cross.

Among other places the Duke visited were an engineering workshop and a British and an Indian military hospital.

In Calcutta His Royal Highness witnessed a most impressive display of the city civil defence services.

His Excellency Sir John Herbert, Lieut.-General W. J. Slim, who commanded a corps in Burma, the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, and other Ministers, were among those who attended the parade. His Royal Highness also attended an A. R. P. parade at Howrah.

Visits In Factories And A. R. P. Depots

His Royal Highness Lieut.-General the Duke of Gloucester spent another day in Bengal seeing people and places connected with defence and civil defence.

Accompanied by Sir Guthrie Russell, Director-General of Munitions Production, the Duke visited several factories in Bengal and watched the manufacture of arms of various kinds in large quantities.

The Duke saw many troops—Indian and British. He saw men of some of India's famous regiments—Mahrattas, Punjabi, Mussalmans, Sikhs, Rajputs, Madrasis, Pathans—men physically fit and well trained in arms. He drove past them in an open army car in spite of rain. He shook hands with many of the officers.

He also met officers of the United States Army Air Corps.

The Duke and His Excellency the Governor of Bengal visited an A. R. P. Depot in Calcutta where he was greeted by first-aid parties and ambulance men who paraded in their smart uniforms. The control room, map room, message room, outdoor messengers' room and other offices were visited. His Royal Highness also went round a relief centre and kitchen, manned and ready.

Officers and men of the Royal Indian Navy welcomed the Duke to an Indian ship with a royal salute. He inspected the ship and at the end of the visit the ship's company gave three hearty cheers to the Royal visitor.

The Duke paid an entirely informal visit to a troops canteen housed in a well-known restaurant. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Sir John Herbert, the Lady Mary Herbert, Lieut.-General W. J. Slim and others and he stayed with the men for a considerable time.

The Duke went into the kitchen to see the meals being prepared and when he left all the troops sang with great gusto "for he's a jolly good fellow" and gave him three rousing cheers.

Duke's Farewell Message

H. R. H. Lieutenant-General the Duke of Gloucester, concluding his tour of Bengal, visited two more fighter squadrons of the Royal Air Force.

On the eve of his departure from Bengal, His Royal Highness sent the following message to Bengal through H. E. the Governor :—

"My short visit to Calcutta has enabled me to see a part of the military and civil defences of the city, and I wish I had been able to see the whole of them. I have also seen men and women at work in all parts of this great city and its suburbs, manning those defences, turning out the materials of war, and engaged in the countless different tasks that war demands.

The spirit and bearing of our armed forces in Bengal, Indian and British, and the welcome presence of highly efficient units of American troops, leave me in no doubt about the reception that awaits the enemy if he should venture near.

The high quality of the civil defence services of the Calcutta area is a tribute to years of careful preparation and training. The city may well be proud of its police and firemen, civic guards and

A. R. P. workers, Red Cross and St. John Ambulance units. Bengal and other eastern provinces of India are no longer spectators of this war. They are not far behind the front line: their towns have been bombed, and they may yet have to repel still more determined attacks of the invader. Let the people of Bengal put their trust in themselves and in their national war front. In face of great issues that depend upon this struggle put aside your differences, unite, stand firm, be bold and let the enemy learn that not only in the jungles, but in every town, village and homestead, too, Bengal can breed her tigers".

The following is His Excellency the Governor's reply to the message of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester:—

"I wish to thank Your Highness for the inspiring message you have sent to Bengal and for the keen personal interest you took in the work and achievement of the civil defence services.

Your visit will go far to promote unity and strengthen the resolution of the people of Bengal."

PRICE OF RICE

To Be Controlled By Bengal Government

Mr. M. K. Kripalani, Chief Controller of Prices, Bengal, has issued the following *communique*:—

The question of bringing the price of rice under control has been under the consideration of the Government for some time past, but no action was taken so far primarily because it was considered that the cultivators who formed the majority of the population of the province should not be deprived of the benefit accruing from any rise in the price of this commodity. Another reason for not bringing the price of rice under control was that the primary price of rice was not under control in other parts of India and consequently any local action might tend to divert supplies from the province to other provinces where there was no control.

While these considerations weighed with Government in not taking any action so far, Government have been viewing the recent upward tendency of the prices with great concern. The present level of prices represents an increase of 65 per cent. on the pre-war level. In the opinion of the Government, actual cultivators are not deriving much benefit from these increased prices. It is, therefore, considered that the stage has been reached when it will no longer be advisable, in the interests of the consumers, to leave the price uncontrolled. It has, therefore, been decided to fix the maximum price of coarse and medium rice at Rs. 5-12-0 and Rs. 6-4-0 respectively (wholesale) and Rs. 6-4-0 and Rs. 6-12-0 respectively retail with effect from the 1st July, 1942.

This decision has been taken in consultation and with the consent of the three adjoining provinces *viz.*, Bihar, Orissa and Assam.

There are so many varieties of rice with such diversified nomenclature that it has been found difficult to fix maximum prices of each variety by name. The terms 'coarse' and 'medium' are popular and the varieties so known easily identifiable. It is hoped that the finer varieties of rice will find their price level in accordance with the prices of controlled varieties.

PRICE OF SUGAR

Fresh Controlled Rates

The following order has been issued by the Chief Controller of Prices, Bengal:—

"In exercise of the power conferred by Clause (b) of Sub-Section (2) of Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules which has been directed to be exercised by me by Notification No. 463P., dated the 13th January, 1942, and in partial modification of an order dated 14th May, 1942, I hereby direct that the prices of Bengal sugar in the town of Calcutta as defined in Section 3 of Calcutta Police Act, 1866, together with the suburbs of Calcutta as defined by Notification under Section 1 of the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866 shall, with effect from the 15th June, 1942, be as follows:—

Name of the factory.	Retail price per maund.	Retail price per seer.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(1) Plassey	14 0 0	0 5 9
	14 0 0	0 5 9
	13 12 6	0 5 9
	13 10 9	0 5 9
(2) Darsana	13 11 9	0 5 9
(3) Beldanga	13 11 9	0 5 9
(4) Sitabganj	14 1 0	0 5 9
(5) Gopalpur	14 2 0	0 5 9

M. K. KRIPALANI,
Chief Controller of Prices, Bengal.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE

New Delhi, June 17

A Press *communique* states:—The Government of India have decided to open recruitment to the emergency branch of the Indian Medical Service for service in India only. Officers recruited in this category will be granted a lower rate of pay than that for general service officers, but their other terms and conditions of service will generally be the same as for the latter. Officers recruited for service in India only may be permitted to transfer to the general service cadre.—*A. P.*

VICEROY'S HOUSE IN NEW DELHI

Bombay, June 17.

The suggestion that the Viceroy's House at New Delhi could be used for meeting military requirements while the Viceroy could live quite comfortably in another house in New Delhi was made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of his press interview to-day in Bombay.

He said this also applied to houses occupied by other big officials.

While recognising that military necessity might require the evacuation of certain areas, Pandit Nehru emphasised the need for a judicious selection of such areas as well as the provision of essential facilities for the evacuated population.—*A. P.*

TRAINING IN GUERILLA WARFARE

The first Bengalee youth who completed the full course of guerilla training at the Bhonsla Military-training College at Nasik under the direct supervision of Dr. B. S. Moonje is Sj. Satyabrata Chowdhury (19) of Noakhali.

The training included among others, short and long-range shooting, shooting at Para-troops, military drills, signalling, swimming, physical training, etc.

It may be mentioned here that Sj. Chowdhury stood first in the I.Com. Examination of the Dacca University and is at present a B.Com student of the Calcutta University. He is the son of Sj. Monoranjan Chowdhury of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha.—*U. P.*

REMOVING RICE STOCK

Government's Plan

A Bengal Government *communique* issued on June 23 states:

It is already known that Government of Bengal decided some time ago to remove from certain districts in Bengal to less vulnerable areas such surplus rice and paddy as there might be in those districts and that agents were appointed for this purpose.

Government wishes to stress that every care has been taken to remove only the surplus and to see that ample supplies remain within the districts concerned for the consumption of the local population.

In regard to price, while Government was anxious that a fair price should be paid to the producer for the rice and paddy purchased, it was at the same time most concerned to see that its actions did not cause the cost of rice to consumers to rise unduly. With those objects in view agents were directed to purchase at market prices, but with the qualification that they were at no time to exceed a selling price for rice of Rs. 6 and annas 4 could be paid for *Balam* rice. For purchases of paddy the limits have been the paddy equivalent of these rice prices.

Government wishes to make it clear:

Firstly, that it has no intention of increasing the present limits at which its agents are permitted to buy, and that if any persons have been purchasing on their own account in the hope that they will be able, later, to dispose of their stocks to Government at higher prices they will be disappointed.

Secondly, that all purchases will cease immediately Government is satisfied that the surplus from any district or area has been taken off the market and in this connection orders have already been issued to the agents operating in Bakarganj to stop further buying in that district.

TEA STOCKS FOR INDIA

The *Financial News* in its issue of 20th June, states that following the report that the U. S. A., U. K. and S. Africa are buying up the whole of world's tea supply and apportioning the same among themselves, a wave of speculative buying of tea has set in India and internal prices have advanced. The Government of India have, therefore, made it clear that in any arrangement which may be ultimately adopted for block purchase of out-market teas, an adequate quantity of tea will be reserved for the internal market.

FINDING EMPLOYMENT FOR EVACUEES

New Delhi, June 24.

It is learned that the question of securing employment for evacuees from Burma and other countries now under Japanese occupation is being tackled by the newly-created War Resources Committee of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

Already the Government is advancing money to evacuees which according to revised scheme, would be on the basis of the refugee's pre-evacuation status and would continue till such time as he is able to find employment. The Government is also arranging to secure employment for them.

It is pointed out that with the War Resources Committee taking up this question there should be no need for the departmental Conference which was originally planned to meet this week, the War Resources Committee itself being fully representative of all the key departments of the Government of India. *Associated Press.*

DOMINATING INDIA THROUGH RELIGION

Japanese Idea

Washington, (By Cable)

Official Japanese opinion concerning the domination of India is becoming increasingly outspoken. Japan feels that she has a spiritual mission to enforce Great Eastern solidarity upon India, says Tokyo radio, and to bring India into the "Co-prosperity" sphere. She intends to accomplish this domination by means of religious influence and coercion.

India is the final link in a chain of design that includes the whole of the East. The plan begins with Fillipinos. The Japanese have hopes of "civilizing" the Roman Catholic Filipinos and, by working through their natural filial piety, bringing them into Buddhism.

The Thai people are Buddhists but of a different type than the Japanese. The Japs declare boldly that because the priests in Thailand are so well-organized and so powerful, it will be an easy matter to bring Thailand into Japanese Buddhism. They need but to control and guide the priests, and the priests can easily coerce the people into "Co-prosperity".

Burma priests, too, are highly organized, revered and followed by the multitudes. It should be an easy matter to dominate these priests, say the Japanese, as they are both ignorant and already pro-Japanese, and then the exploitation of the people will be a simple matter.

This so-called "spiritual reformation" in Burma would bring great repercussions in India, think the Japs, who say that Indians are awaiting a spiritual saviour such as Japan. The people are naturally religious also. With India, the Japanese would achieve full domination of the Pacific area—the "master race" in full control of all these subject peoples.

All About Air Raid Precautions

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

To Be Kept Closed For The Present

Government schools for boys and Government educational institutions for women and girls in Calcutta and its adjacent industrial areas will not re-open after the present holidays until further orders, according to a Bengal Government *communique* issued recently.

The *communique* states:—"Government has already given publicity to its policy that ineffectives, *i.e.*, those whose presence is not essential should be encouraged to leave dangerous areas.

In pursuance of that policy it has now been decided that, after the present holidays, Government schools for boys and Government educational institutions for women and girls (including colleges and schools) in Calcutta and its adjacent industrial areas, as well as in the town of Chittagong, will not re-open until further orders.

Alternative arrangements will be made as soon as possible for the education of the pupils studying in those institutions.

Non-Government institutions of similar status and character in the same areas are advised to follow the same policy. Government will be prepared to give what assistance it can to those institutions which require help in the making of arrangements to re-open in safe areas and also to give financial assistance in respect of the period during which such arrangements are being made."—*A. P.*

A. R. P. IN FACTORIES

New Rules Promulgated

A *Gazette* notification says that under the Defence of India Rules it has been ordered that in certain areas no factory wherein 200 or more workers may be employed shall be extended for the purposes of carrying on any manufacturing process as defined in Clause (g) of Section 2 of the Factories Act, 1934, except with the permission of the Provincial Government and in accordance with such requirements as to lay out materials and construction as the Provincial Government may impose, being requirements which it is in the opinion of the Provincial Government necessary to impose for the purpose of rendering the factory less vulnerable to air-raids or of affording better protection to persons using or resorting to it: provided that nothing in this order shall apply to any factory which is under the control of the Central Government.

The areas to which this order applies include Calcutta town, districts of 24-Parganas (excluding the Suburbs of Calcutta), Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan, Chittagong, Tippera, Midnapore, Khulna, Jessore, Bakarganj, Dacca, Noakhali, Mymensingh, Rangpur and Darjeeling.—*U. P.*

TRAINING OF A. F. S. MEN

School To Be Opened

A fire brigade school for training the Auxiliary Fire Service personnel will shortly be opened in Calcutta.

Appointment of twenty instructors for the school has already been sanctioned and when the scheme comes into full operation, about fourteen hundred men will be trained for fighting fire in the city and suburbs. The institution will be run on the lines of the Police Training School.

CIVIL DEFENCE

Area Advisers To Be Appointed

To establish closer liaison with Provincial Governments and give them, on the spot, the latest advice on civil defence matters, the Government of India in the Civil Defence Department have decided to appoint two officers as Area Advisers (Civil Defence).

Two officers have been appointed to these posts, their territories being the Eastern Army Area (with Calcutta as tour headquarters) and the Southern Army Area (with Madras as tour headquarters), respectively. Yet another officer is to be appointed in the near future to cover North-Western India.

A. R. P. COMMITTEES IN SUB-AREAS

In order to ensure closer contact and consultation between the public and the official organizations, 27 A. R. P. Committees for the different sub-areas in the city have been constituted for the Central A. R. P. Committee for Calcutta, of which Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Minister for Civil Defence Co-ordination, is the Chairman.

The object of the central and sub-area Committees is to secure the assistance of leading citizens in framing the policy of the Government on A. R. P. and other matters and to stimulate popular enthusiasm and support for the measures taken by the Government.

The Sub-area Committees, which will have their own chairmen and secretaries and will be provided with contributions from the Government for essential expenses, will bring both the Government and the Central A. R. P. Committee into closer and more direct contact with local opinion and with the detailed working of the organizations and with the particular needs of each sub-area.

While it is not contemplated that the Committees will work definitely as recruitment agencies, it is hoped that by individual and collective persuasion members of the sub-area Committees will succeed in encouraging suitable persons to volunteer as Sector Wardens.

One of the main functions of sub-area Committees will be the formation of house protection fire parties which would be non-official citizens' associations for mutual assistance and protection. They will also stimulate recruitment of volunteer personnel for first-aid posts and turn their attention on propaganda work in house areas.—*Associated Press.*

RELIEF WORK AMONG EVACUEES

Golaghat, June 18.

The Congress Medical Mission headed by Dr. Bose and 23 other Assistants arrived at Dimapur on the 11th morning of this month. They are being assisted by the Santi Senas of Sibsagar, Golaghat and Jorhat.

The Marwari Relief Society has been carrying on relief works in this centre from the beginning and credit is due to the Society as well as the Ramkrishna Mission as they have been able to carry on their duties with the help of the Congress Santi Senas.

Shri Devakanta Barua, Assistant Secretary, Assam Provincial Congress Committee, is in charge of the Congress Santi Sena Camp at Dimapur under the direction and superintendence of Shri Rajendranath Barua, the G. O. C., Santi Sena Bahini, Assam.—*U. P.*

PERMANENT BLACK-OUT IN DURBAN

Durban, June 17

Permanent black-out has been ordered every night in the City of Durban and adjoining areas until further notice.

The areas affected are all those within a radius of twenty miles of Bluff Signal Station outside Durban.

The black-out will be maintained from dusk to sunrise. The order was given by the area commandant, Major Ellis Brown, after consultation with military and naval authorities.—*Reuter.*

CALCUTTA SCHOOLS

Removal To Safer Zones

In furtherance of their policy of removal of all girls' and boys' schools from Calcutta to safer zones, it is understood, Government of Bengal propose to appoint a small committee to deal with various problems that may arise in this connection.

The committee will consist of representatives of the Government and the Calcutta University. Mr. A. K. Chanda, Special Officer, A.R.P. Education Department, Government of Bengal, will act as Secretary to the Committee.

A scheme relating to the financial assistance which the Government of Bengal propose to give to the non-Government institutions which might choose to remove to safer places is also understood to be in the process of preparation. Meanwhile, the University authorities are making enquiries as to which of the non-Government girls' and boys' schools desired to remove to safer places outside Calcutta.

ALARM !

At the first call of the Siren, be prepared to meet the Situation.

TAKE IMMEDIATE ACTION

Avoid Panic—Keep Cool and Collected—Follow

A. R. P. MEASURES FOR SAFETY

SLIT TRENCH IN GAUHATI

Valuable Find

Gauhati, June 7.

Mr. Sarbeswar Kataki, Honorary Assistant Secretary of the Kamarupa Anusandhan Samiti, informs that while digging slit trenches of A. R. P. in the Railway ground at the foot of the off-shoot of the Chatrakar Hill in Uzanbazar, Gauhati, Assam, three beautiful carved images of stone have been found at a depth of about four feet on the 7th June, 1942. The images measure roughly two feet in length and one foot in breadth. One of the images is half broken and the two others though partly broken are in a good state of preservation. The images appear to be possibly *Brahma, Vishnu* and *Maheswara* of the Hindu Trinity. The images are so beautifully carved on high relief with minute details that they appear to belong to the Gupta Age having the provincial technique of the Kamarupa School of Sculpture. The images will be preserved in the Assam Provincial Museum, Gauhati.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Result of First Aid Examination, May 1942.

Calcutta Corporation Centre

The following lady teachers of the Calcutta Corporation Schools have duly qualified in 'First Aid':—

(1) Sudha Mitra, (2) Sailajabala Ghosh, (3) Purnashashi Das Gupta, (4) Kumud Routh, (5) Pankajini Guha, (6) Lilabati Das Gupta, (7) Roquiya Begum, (8) Hajra Khatoon, (9) Kripa Lahiri, (10) Mukulita Ghosal, (11) Indulekha Debi, (12) Sudhakana Mandal, (13) Snehalata Das Gupta, (14) Anupama Das, (15) Labanyaprova Deb, (16) Shefalika Debi, (17) Anjali Ganguli, (18) Himani Bose, (19) Mrinal Bose, (20) Benodeprova Majumder, (21) Fatima Khatoon, (22) Sila Chatterjee, (23) Bankubala Bhuiah, (24) Bhakti Sudha Bose, (25) Hemlata Bhattacharjee, (26) Labanyaprova Faithful, (27) Surabala Chakrabarti, (28) Sukochona Pramanick, (29) Anima Ghose, (30) Himanikana Sen, (31) Protiva Banerjea, (32) Priscilla Sarkar, (33) Surjamukhi Debi, (34) Santi Gupta, (35) Pritilata Ghosh, (36) Jaya Das, (37) Saroj Chatterjee, (38) Hironmoyee Ghosh, (39) Romicha Khatoon, (40) Nitibala Neogi (41) Protiva Routh, (42) Kumud Kamini Sen, (43) Subarnya Prova Sarkar, (44) Saroj Kuari Bose and (45) Gouribarani Dasi (outsider).

K. L. CHOWDHURY,
Organising Secretary.

Town Hall,
The 13th June, 1942.

Medical Relief In Bengal

Official Review

A GOVERNMENT Resolution on the triennial report on the working of hospitals and dispensaries in Bengal for 1938, 1939 and 1940, has recently been issued.

The resolution states:—At the end of the triennium the total number of hospitals and dispensaries stood at 59 as against 54 at the end of the previous triennium. Those included 52 Allopathic institutions, 3 Ayurvedic and 4 Homeopathic. Of these again seven institutions were exclusively for the treatment of females. Thirty-one institutions had accommodation for in-patients while the remaining twenty-eight provided treatment for out-patients only. The total number of beds in the in-door hospitals at the end of the triennium was 4,524 as against 4,375 at the end of the previous triennium. The largest share of this increase was contributed by the Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital, Calcutta, which raised its number of beds from 98 to 229 during the period under report. The Medical College and the Campbell Hospitals had the largest number of beds, *viz.*, 747 and 712, respectively, the latter figure included 215 beds for infectious diseases.

The congestion in the Calcutta hospitals remained as acute as ever and almost every hospital had to bear a constant load of extra beds throughout the entire period. The Medical College Hospitals treated as usual the largest number of patients both in the in-door and the out-door departments.

The nursing arrangements in the Campbell Hospital continued to be inadequate and unsatisfactory as before. A scheme for improvement has, however, since been sanctioned by Government.

Mofussil Hospitals

The triennium under review ended with 1,798 hospitals and dispensaries practising various systems of medicine, as against 1,577 at the beginning of the period thus showing a net increase of 221 hospitals and dispensaries.

The policy of improving facilities for rural medical relief by encouraging the establishment of dispensaries at thana headquarters and villages by means of an annual subsidy of Rs. 500 to each thana and Rs. 250 to each village dispensary was continued during the triennium. The triennium opened with 389 and closed with 556 dispensaries in receipt of these grants.

Diseases

Malaria continued to account for the largest number of cases treated, while dysentery, influenza and kala-azar followed next in order. The number of patients suffering from tuberculosis is on the increase. There were only two hospitals outside Calcutta exclusively for the treatment of tuberculosis patients, *viz.*, the Jadavpur Tuberculosis Hospital, 24-Parganas, and the Clark Tuberculosis Hospital, Darjeeling.

The provision of adequate nursing facilities in the mofussil hospitals is one of the pressing needs. The Surgeon-General has pointed out two difficulties in the way, *viz.*, (*i*) want of qualified nurses and (*ii*) want of adequate funds for employing them.

Finance

The total income of the State, public, local fund and private aided institutions during the triennium amounted to Rs. 1,04,71,151 against Rs. 97,35,446 in the previous triennium. Government contribution accounted for 18.17 per cent of the total income while local fund and municipal contributions accounted for 57.27 per cent. of the total income.

Tuberculosis

During the period under review the steps taken by Government to fight the scourge of tuberculosis call for special mention. The Bengal Tuberculosis Association received its usual recurring grant of Rs. 10,000 per annum while a recurring grant of the same amount was also sanctioned to the Jadavpur Tuberculosis Hospital for the maintenance of 10 free beds in the hospital for patients from rural areas. A capital grant of Rs. 1,36,000 was also made to the Jadavpur Tuberculosis Hospital during the period. The institution received further capital grants subsequently. A scheme for the distribution of grants to Sadar hospitals for 5 years for the present at the rate of Rs. 15,000 per annum involving an ultimate expenditure of Rs. 75,000 with a view to providing better nourishment and treatment to tuberculosis patients treated in these hospitals was also sanctioned during this period and an amount of Rs. 15,000 is being distributed to the Sadar hospitals each year since 1938-39 under this scheme.

The scheme for the establishment of a Climatic Sanatorium for Tuberculosis in the province towards which Babu Ram Coomar Bangur made a generous donation of Rs. 2,82,000 was referred to in the resolution on the report of the last triennium. Further investigations were being made for the selection of a suitable site for the sanatorium.

The establishment of a State Tuberculosis Hospital in the vicinity of Calcutta is also under consideration of Government.

Leprosy

The Bankura Leper Home, the Raniganj Leper Home (Burdwan), the Premananda Leper Dispensaries (Calcutta), the Leprosy Department of the Chandraghona Mission Hospital (Chittagong Hill-tracts) did notable service to lepers. Government gave an annual recurring grant of Rs. 8,000 to the Premananda Leper Dispensaries and Rs. 1,680 to the Kalimpong Leper Hospital. The rest of the Mission leper hospitals received capitation grants from Government at the rate of Rs. 4 per adult patient and Rs. 2 per child patient treated in them.

The Albert Victor Leper Hospital, Gobra, received a recurring grant of Rs. 60,000 per annum. The Bengal Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association did very valuable service to the cause and received a grant of Rs. 10,000 per annum. The School of Tropical Medicine also provided facilities for special treatment of leprosy.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

"A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools."—*Cicero*

Military Recruits And Nervous Diseases

By
DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN
EDITOR
Journal Of The American Medical Association
AND OF
"Hygeia": The Health Magazine

[This article by Dr. Morris Fishbein, eminent medical authority, describes how and why the examining doctors will select or reject the private citizen called up for service with the (United States) Army. Dr. Fishbein writes with the authority of his position as Chairman of the Medical Board organized by the Government.]

MORE has been learned about nervous and mental diseases since the last war than in any similar period in medical history. As a result, physicians associated with military service in every one of the nations of the world have been giving special attention to qualifications from the standpoint of the nervous system.

A soldier needs a good nervous system. He needs normal understanding. He must be able to speak so that he can be understood. His reflexes must co-ordinate with the impulses that come to them by way of the nerves to the brain. He must be free from shaking of his arms and hands. If he is able to meet these standards, he can be accepted for complete military service.

If he stammers and stutters when he talks, but has been able to carry on his work under ordinary conditions of civil life, a special place will be found for him in some of the limited or special military services.

He may also have slight tremors of the hands which have not interfered with his work in civil life and which will not bar him from limited or special service in military life.

If, however, a man between the ages of 21 and 35 has epilepsy, if he stutters so that he cannot express himself clearly or repeat commands, if he shakes constantly with the symptoms of St. Vitus' dance, if he is addicted to the use of opium, cocaine or alcohol to such an extent that deprivation of these substances makes him seriously ill, if he has other manifestations which indicate he is clearly insane, he is not a safe man to keep with the troops or to depend on for any military service whatever.

There are certain conditions of the spinal cord which represent degenerations, reflected in deformities of the muscles and sometimes in complete paralysis. Tumors of the brain and diseases like multiple sclerosis or amyotrophic lateral sclerosis are conditions which would cause the registrant to be rejected.

Sometimes examination for the presence of these diseases may require hours and hours of time. In other instances, the symptoms will be apparent immediately to the trained eye of the examiner. For instance, the epileptic may have characteristic scars on the trunk, face or head resulting from previous convulsions. The chronic alcoholic has eyes that are reddened, prominent blood vessels on the nose and cheeks, flabby or bloated face, discoloration of the skin and of the tissues of the mouth, and a hand that shakes. Any one presenting these qualifications is immediately suspected of imbibing alcohol a little too frequently and in too large amounts.

A man who comes in with a gait that is full of jerks or which is rolling or irregular is subjected to an examination as to the condition of his reflexes and muscles, which will prove to the doctor the presence of some one of the nervous diseases that has been mentioned.

Once the diagnosis is made, the doctor must determine the extent and severity of the condition. He must determine for himself the extent to which the patient has recovered from any nervous disorder, and whether or not that recovery is such as to make the registrant capable of giving service to his country.

CALCUTTA POLICE BULLETIN

20th June, 1942.

One 15 cwt. green and black coloured V 8 W. D. type Military lorry No. Z 4642179 was stolen from Chowringhee Road about 10 p.m. on the 7th June, 1942. The vehicle is still untraced. Any information leading to the recovery of the lorry may be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Detective Department.

A number of thefts of currency notes from shops have been reported to the police. Two criminals in European clothes, one young and one old ask shop-keepers to change 100-rupee notes and in course of the transaction cleverly take out extra notes.

ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL

Town Water Supply

Eliminating Taste And Odours

IT is well-known that one of the troubles of towns water-supply is apt to be a slight taste or odour which is due to various causes, including algae and other organisms such as decayed vegetable or animal material, and also excess of chlorine for sterilisation, this latter being particularly difficult to eliminate.

The Department of Scientific Industrial Research (London) in a monthly summary of current literature refers to a recent issue of the Journal of the American Waterworks Association which contains a contribution by H. F. Laughlin, dealing with this subject. Reference is made for example to a waterworks plant at Cedar Rapids (Iowa) where much trouble has been caused due to a slight taste of phenol-like character due to organic contamination.

The methods adopted are to treat the raw water with lime and alum, settle clarifiers, again treat with lime and alum, settle again, filter and then chlorinate whilst activated carbon is added to the raw water. The essential aim of course in removing taste and smell from water is the use of activated carbon, which is mixed with the water in the fine granular condition, absorbing every trace of impurities, including colouring material. It is familiar knowledge that ordinary charcoal possesses pronounced properties in the way of absorbing all kinds of materials, especially gases, vapours, and colouring matter, and for this reason has long been used in connection with sewer manholes to prevent the escape of obnoxious smells. Further it has also long been known that special varieties of carbon such as bone black, obtained by carbonizing bones, possesses much more effective properties in this connection, and has long been used for example in the sugar industries for decolourizing sugar solutions.

During the World War (1914-1918) there was developed a new science, that is the production of what is known as activated carbon, the properties of which are far in advance of those of bone black. This development took place because of the necessity of the production of gas masks as a protection against poison gases used for the first time in warfare, an infamy which was originated by the Germans.

Gases Which Activated Carbon Will Absorb

Although the matter is still mysterious, essentially activated carbon is a form of carbon in a peculiar reactive condition, due apparently to minute cells free from absorbed material. Consequently activated carbon can absorb at once any gas or vapour other than those requiring an extremely high pressure and low temperature for liquefaction. Thus no activated carbon will absorb air, oxygen, nitrogen, carbon monoxide, methane, and similar gases, and is therefore for example useless against poisonous towns gas and carbon monoxide, but it is very effective for a vast range of gases and vapours that are more easily liquefied, and apparently this operation takes place in the pores of the carbon. Such material is of equally important properties as regards the absorption of colouring matters from solutions, and consequently it is ideal for the treatment of water in connection with the complete and effective elimination of all obnoxious taste or smell, and incidentally also of colouring matter.

The only objection is the cost, which is apt to be excessive for medium and large size towns water plants. However, the production of activated carbon has become an important industry, especially in view of the vast number of millions of gas masks in the world to-day, and consequently the price has been reduced considerably. Hundreds of patents have been taken out for the manufacture of these carbons, and the general principles involved are of course common knowledge, and essentially they consist in the carbonisation, generally

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under low temperature conditions, not over about 1000-1200 deg. F., of many different carbonaceous materials, that is not only ordinary wood but also nutshells and other vegetable materials, peat, lignite etc. Usually also the red hot charge in the retort is "activated" by passing through it a current of steam, and although, as already stated, the exact causes of the remarkable properties are not completely understood this steam treatment apparently has the result of driving out of the pores gases or vapours that have already been absorbed so that the final material is therefore extremely reactive due to the pores being empty.

Wide Use Of Nutshells

It is well-known also from a large number of articles that have appeared in the technical press of the world from time to time and from numerous patents, that one raw material widely used is nutshells, and especially cocoanut shells. Here the carbonaceous material is already in a very dense and highly cellular form, giving a charcoal or carbon peculiarly reactive for this reason. However, much activated carbon is made from peat, lignite, and coal, whilst it will be remembered that an entirely different substance possessing striking properties of absorption of gases and vapours is Silica Gel. This, however, in general is not so effective for many cases as activated carbon, although it is peculiarly valuable for the absorption of water vapour.

In the Journal of the American Waterworks Association there is also reference to another difficult water plant at Beaver Falls (Pennsylvania) where the obnoxious taste and smell is due to industrial and domestic wastes, especially in Winter when the formation of ice on the river prevents the normal escape of the odours. This water is chlorinated with a considerable amount of chlorine gas from 0.6—4.0 parts per million, treated with alum, settled, treated with activated carbon, settled, filtered and chlorinated again. For some not very clear reason chlorination of water before treatment with activated carbon reduces the efficiency of the latter to some extent, but in this particular plant at Beaver Falls it has to be done because of the unusual degree of taste and smell present. The ordinary coagulation treatment with alum used for the removal of material such as petty acids in most cases will reduce 50—80 per cent. of the odour and the remainder can then be eliminated by activated carbon which under these circumstances forms a basis of about 50—100 lbs of carbon per million gallons of water. Often, however, much larger amounts have to be used.—*Hindu.*



"I'm only an amateur!"

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[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed by the correspondents]

"Life Of Rabindranath" Reviewed

To The Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette"

Sir,—In the issue of the *Gazette* of the 18th June last, I read a review of a Bengali life of Rabindranath entitled *Satabdir Surya* by Sj. Dakshina Ranjan Basu.

It seems to me that the book is mainly a translation of the *Chronicle of Eighty Years* which was a part of the Tagore Special Number of the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* published sometime ago. The credit for that amazing compilation of the facts dealing with the Poet's life should surely go to the Editor of the *Gazette* who was responsible for the Special Number.

I trust you will publish this in your paper to avoid any misconception in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

SUSIL KUMAR BANERJI.

Calcutta,
Dated 22nd June, 1942.

Indian Architecture

To The Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette"

Sir,—In his article on "The Evolution of Architecture in Calcutta" that has appeared in the Silver Jubilee Number of the Journal of The Indian Institute of Architects, Bombay,* Mr. Bernard Matthews, before advocating the application of Ultra-Modern architecture in designing structures in Calcutta, has stated: "Indian indigenous architecture has made little progress in Calcutta, which is very likely due to the fact that Calcutta has no architectural background in the same way as the ancient cities of Delhi and Agra".

One may protest his argument and point out that Bengal boasts of magnificent monuments of the *Palas* and *Senas*, of Paharpur, Gour and Bishnupur, on the traditions of which Calcutta might be built, instead of transplanting Georgian styles here. But the commercial propensity of the intruders—who came here to exploit India's resources and not to maintain Indian culture—naturally, introduced their own styles of architecture. To suit their convenience they built their houses in Georgian and Rococo styles which subsequently were enforced on the house-builders of Calcutta to their gradual deterioration. In this Age of Indian National Renaissance, however, India will have to resuscitate her own schools of architecture.

In case of developing Delhi, Madras and Bombay, which have traditions of epical architectures, the British architects have enforced ugly styles antagonistic to the cultural aspirations and social demands of the Indians. Ancient India developed an unique civilisation of her own and produced architectural wonders suited to Indian life and culture. Architects of ancient India had not to go to foreign countries for obtaining training in architecture. Modern civilisation has brought in its train luxurious standards of living and fantastic ideals to upset our social equilibrium and India will have to find back her own soul in architecture in order to generate and foster a healthy nation.

At any rate the box-like, suffocating architecture transplanted in this clime is totally unsuitable for Indian life and outlook. The imposition of such items as reduction of heights, curtailment of balconies, air-conditioning, etc., is intended chiefly for the commercial houses of the commercial peoples. The habits of the vast majority of the citizens have nothing to do with commercialism which is dependent on mechanical agencies like lifts, Air-conditioning, electric fans, etc. Of course there are certain good elements in the Ultra-Modern, and judicious incorporation of the same can strengthen Neo-Indian styles of architecture.—Yours, etc.

SRIS CH. CHATTERJEE,
(Sthapatya Visarad).

Calcutta.
The 9th June, 1942.

*Reproduced in the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* of May 16, 1942.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS: A DIGEST

SALES TAX PAYMENT

The Government of Bengal have turned down the representation of Calcutta Corporation asking to be exempted from payment of the Sales Tax in respect of their purchases.

One of the points which the Corporation made was that ordinarily the incidence of taxation ultimately fell on the customers. But the Corporation was in a different category. The articles they purchased was for the benefit of the public and they could not collect the tax in their turn although they had to pay it to the dealers.

The Corporation also cited the cases of certain Government Departments, Railways, Water-transport administration and Electric supply concerns which had been exempted from the Sales Tax. The intention was to keep the burden of the tax off the shoulders of the poor and of such administrations and public utility concerns as existed for the benefit of the public. The Corporation maintained that the same considerations applied in respect of sales made to them.

The Corporation made a further representation in April and Government had now replied setting out the reasons which induced them to grant exemptions to certain administrations and public utility concerns and regretting their inability to reconsider their decision in respect of Calcutta Corporation.

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS

The following notification has been issued by Mr. C. E. S. Fairweather, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta and Provincial Registration Officer, Bengal:—

"The attention of the public is drawn to Ordinance XVI of 1942, of which Section 2 is quoted below:

"2. The provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, and of the rules and orders made thereunder shall apply to and in relation to any person who was at birth a subject of any state in Europe excluding His Majesty's dominions in Europe, or a Japanese, Chinese or Thai subject, as they apply to and in relation to foreigners as defined for the purposes of that Act."

All British subjects of alien origin as described above nd who have not been already registered as British subjects f enemy origin should now register themselves. The Regis- ration Office for the Calcutta area is 3/1, Pretoria Street, or the Howrah District at 19, Grand Trunk Road and for 4 Parganas at 5/1, New Road, Alipore."

EOPARD AS EXHIBIT IN COURT

A leopard, measuring about 5 feet in length, was rought into the Bankshall Street Police Court premises on he 12th June last for inspection of the trying magistrate connection with a case in which Maniklal Chakravarty, a ealer in animals, is being prosecuted before Mr. J. Ahmed, dditional Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of being egligent to take proper precautions with regard to a leopard n his possession, as a result of which, Sudhir Chandra Das, boy of nine, was mauled by the animal and received njuries on his person.

The Magistrate went to the court compound and saw the nimal, which was securely kept in a cage.

Sudhir Das, the boy, said in his evidence that he knew he accused (identified), who was their neighbour And had leopard in his possession. On March 3 last witness was oming out by Kali Dutt Lane when accused was standing vith the animal holding it with a chain. Witness asked the ccused whether he could pass and the accused told him to o. As he had advanced, he was caught by the leopard nd mauled. Witness fell down, was picked up and removed o the hospital in a rickshaw.

Several other prosecution witnesses were cross-examined nd the hearing was adjourned.

ONFERENCE ON BENGAL'S LAND TENURE

Pursuant to the recommendations of the Progressive Coalition Party meeting held recently in the Bengal Assem- ly Chamber the Hon. Mr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee, Revenue Minister is, it is understood, shortly calling for a Conference of leaders of all parties in the legislature to discuss whether nd to what extent it is advisable to give effect to some of the major conclusions of the Floud Commission for the mprovement of the land tenure system of the province.

In this connection it is also understood that certain questions relating to the temporarily settled tracts of Sunderbans and other areas and the problems connected with he realisation of rent certificate procedure will also be dis- ussed.

The Conference will be held during the last week of the resent month in the room of the Hon. Minister at Writers Buildings.

ALCUTTA CONFERENCE FOR COMMUNAL UNITY

The supreme need for the promotion of amity and goodwill between Hindus and Moslems in this hour of danger o the country was stressed by a number of speakers at a Conference held on the 20th June, at the Calcutta Town Hall under the auspices of the Hindu-Moslem Unity Association.

Every major political organization of the city—the Congress, Hindu Mahasabha and the Liberals—was re- presented at the meeting. The exception was the Moslem League. The Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad presided.

Opening the Conference the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, said that administra- tion in the real sense of the term was not possible unless there was goodwill and co-opera- tion between the two great communities and he sincerely believed that for the real advancement of India, Hindus and Moslems must sink or swim together.

The Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad said that they must bear in mind that one community could not make headway without the assistance of the other.

The Nawab Bahadur of Dacca said that the threat of Axis aggression had become real and it was the desire of everyone of them to defend their hearths and homes and all that they valued. Hindu-Moslem unity was, therefore, of the utmost importance.

Other speakers included The Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan, Mr. T. C. Goswami, Sir B. P. Singh Roy, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Khan Bahadur Hashem Ali Khan, Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Syed Badrudduza, Mr. Humayun Kabir, Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose and Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker, the Mayor of Calcutta.

The Conference adopted three resolutions :—

The first resolution set out in detail the peril that faced Bengal owing to Axis aggression and stressed the need for unity and solidarity among the people of Bengal. While recognizing differences on political programme and outlook it emphasized that the "people must unite in the common task of safeguarding internal security and order, storage and distribution of food stuffs and other essentials, and the pro- vision of relief irrespective of differences in caste, community, creed or political affiliations."

By a second resolution the Conference decided to create a Trust Fund for the purpose of fostering an atmosphere of communal harmony and co-operation by means of propaganda through speeches and pamphlets.

To carry out the purpose of the resolutions given above, the Conference decided to set up a permanent non-party and non-political association and, with that end in view, to form a Council of the Hindu-Moslem Unity Association with directions to frame its constitution and work out a plan and programme. A strong and representative council was then formed.

METROPOLITAN SUPPORTS UNITY MOVE

The Metropolitan in a letter (dated June 19) to Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee welcomes the move of the Hindu-Moslem Unity Association, and says, "I welcome the news you gave me last evening regarding the union meeting which is to be held to-morrow, Saturday evening.

"India is in one sense a land of divisions with its numerous races, languages and religions, but diversity does not of necessity involve disunion. Where there is a spirit of mutual goodwill and fellowship, it both provides that the varied contributions which the several parties can make for the enrichment of the whole shall have their due effect and also it does supply the necessary corrections of party pre- judices. Anything that I can do to forward the unity of all parties I am at all times ready to perform."

"SOVIET DAY" IN CALCUTTA

The Radical Democratic Party in collaboration with the Indian Seamen's Union and the Indian Federation of Labour held a public meeting at University Institute Hall in the afternoon of the 22nd to observe "Soviet Day" in Calcutta. A large crowd gathered at the meeting which was presided over by Mr. Altab Ali, M.L.A.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "On this historic day of 22nd June, 1942, the Radical Demo- cratic Party, the Indian Seamen's Union and the Indian Federation of Labour, Bengal declare their whole-hearted support to the Soviet people and the Soviet Union in their heroic struggle against brutal fascism for the last one year. We recognise the responsibility that is on our shoulders as members of the world fraternity of workers and we to-day solemnly pledge to do all that lies in our power to help the Soviet Union and thus to promote the cause of progress of the exploited and oppressed people of the world including India.

"On this occasion we heartily welcome the recent Anglo-Soviet alliance which bring before us a now perspective and the growth of a new international power which will guarantee both victory in the anti-Fascist struggle and peace based on social justice, progress and prosperity."

Among those who addressed the meeting were Mr. Altab Ali, Messrs. K. K. Sinha, Rajani Mukherjee, Santi Brata Sen, Dharitri Ganguli and Unapada Majumder.

The Radical Democratic Party also took out two processions in the morning.

Another meeting was held at Sraddhananda Park over which Mr. Bankim Chandra Mukherjee presided.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

PETITION TO SET ASIDE CORPORATION BYE-ELECTION

Before Mr. Justice McNair, this was an exparte application on behalf of the petitioner Asgar Ally *alias* Bhondi Mia for setting aside the election of the respondent Wali-Ul-Islam *alias* Haji Wali-Ul-Islam as a Councillor of the Corporation of Calcutta, for an order that a fresh election be held in compliance with the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act and the Rules made thereunder and for an injunction restraining the respondent from taking any part as a Councillor in the proceedings of the Corporation of Calcutta till the final determination of this application.

Mr. B. C. Ghose appeared for the petitioner whose case was that he was a duly nominated candidate for election as a Councillor of the Corporation of Calcutta from the Mahdanmadan Constituency, Ward No. 9 (Muchipara) at the bye-election held on June 4, 1942, for filling up the vacancy caused by the death of Nuruddin Ahmed who was a sitting Councillor. The petitioner was an independent candidate and not affiliated to nor supported by any political party. The respondent when he originally stood as a candidate was not affiliated to nor supported by any political party. Later on May 22 last he obtained the support of the Calcutta District Muslim League. The petitioner stated that he had been a resident in the Ward ever since his birth and the Mahomedan voters of the constituency were mostly residents in bustees and huts and the petitioner was very popular in his constituency. The respondent who had recently retired from his service and had never mixed with comparatively poor people was not likely to get sufficient votes to defeat the petitioner in the election contest. Accordingly the respondent appointed the General Secretary of the Calcutta District Moslem League as his Polling Agent.

As a result of the election held on June 4 last, the respondent was declared elected as a Councillor of the Corporation of Calcutta with 237 votes in his favour while 85 votes were recorded in favour of the petitioner.

OBJECTION TO VALIDITY

The petitioner alleged that the nomination papers that were filed by the respondent were wholly invalid and the objections to their validity were taken at the time of scrutiny but were wrongly overruled. Further, the election of the returned candidate had been procured and the result of the election materially affected by corrupt practices. There was also direct or indirect interference or attempt to interfere on the part of the respondent or his agents with the free exercise of the franchise of the electors of the constituency inasmuch as there were threats to the electors to believe that they would be rendered the object of divine displeasure or spiritual censure if they would vote for the petitioner.

In this connection the petitioner referred to certain publications and said that it was not true to say that he was a supporter of the Hindu Mahasabha, Progressive Party, Praja Party and the Congress and such statement was unreasonably calculated to prejudice his election. Further, the publications amounted to inducement to the poor and illiterate electorate to believe that he who would vote for the petitioner would be rendered object of divine displeasure or spiritual censure and their life and property would be unsafe. Also, some of the handbills or circulars issued bore the name of the printers but not of the publishers and another such handbill was issued without the name of the printer and publisher.

The petitioner submitted that unless restrained by an injunction the respondent intended to attend meetings of Councillors as a Councillor. Such a meeting of Councillors was fixed to be held at the Central Municipal Office on Monday, June 22 next, for formation of different standing committees and the respondent intended to take part therein. Unless the respondent was restrained from doing so, the petitioner would be seriously prejudiced and suffer irreparable loss.

His Lordship issued an *interim* injunction restraining the respondent from taking his seat as a Councillor pending the final disposal of the application, and fixed its hearing for Wednesday next.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION PRIMARY SCHOOLS

To Be Opened On 1st July

The Primary schools of the Calcutta Corporation where A. R. P. measures have been taken, will open from July 1. It is learnt A. R. P. measures have been completed in about 60 per cent. of the primary school premises.

If the attendance of students fall below 33 per cent. the Corporation will after a fortnight consider the question of closing down the schools again.

The work of the Corporation A. R. P. Bureau will be carried on as usual with the aid of the Corporation teachers, as a sufficient number of the teachers will be available even after opening of the sixty per cent. of the primary schools.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 20th June, 1942

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 497 against 503 and 362 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 178. The general death-rate of the week was 22·7 per mille against 26·9 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 20th June, 1942, was 443 against 437 and 312 in the two preceding weeks. There were 31 deaths from cholera, against 16 and 8 in the two preceding weeks. There were 5 deaths from small-pox during the week against 3 in the previous week. There was 1 death from influenza against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 75 and 55 respectively against 72 and 53 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 23·1 per mille per annum.

There were 85 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 20·1.

(Continued on page 180 bottom.)

CORPORATION NOTICES

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. II, Engineer's Department (Maniktolla)

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed, "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 30th June, 1942, upto 2 p.m. :—

8. Reconstruction of culvert connectin the Nikashi off Bagmari Road, Ward 29.—Rs. 201, dated 16th June, 1942, (15 days).

9. Repairs to surface drain in Uriya Bagan Bustee off Raja Rajendralal Mitra Road, Ward 28—Rs. 274, dated 15th May, 1942, (1 month).

N.B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice."

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office.
The 24th June, 1942.

District No. III, Engineer's Department

Tenders of the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Thursday, the 2nd July, 1942, up to 2. m. :—

43. Repairs to the C. I. Roof in Misc. 38, Poultry Range in S. S. Hogg Market.—Rs. 181, dated 24th June, 1942. (10 days).

44. Providing a yard gully at the junction of Noorali Lane and Tanti Bagan Road.—Rs. 80, dated 24th June, 1942, (15 days).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the tender and agreement form for piece work should be read as "3 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 24th June, 1942.

Drain Closed.

Notice is hereby given for information of the public that in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Corporation at their meeting held on the 24th November, 1941, in exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 252 (1) (b) of the Calcutta Municipal Act (B. C. III of 1923), the portion of the Corporation drain adjoining to premises No. 42A, Hazra Road in Ward 21, delineated in the map or plan prepared in this behalf and thereon coloured green, has been permanently closed with effect from the date of the Corporation resolution noted above.

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer

Central Municipal Office,
The 18th June, 1942.

Grants To Almshouses etc.

Time Extended.

The last date for receiving applications for grant to Almshouses and Charitable Institutions (with and without educational branches) for the year 1942-43, under Section 477 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, has been extended by another month. The applications in this connection should be made on or before Monday, the 27th July, 1942, instead of on or before the 26th June, as previously advertised. Forms of application can be obtained from the office of the Secretary to the Corporation.

In the case of institutions, previously in receipt of grants from the Corporation, the application should be renewed in the prescribed form.

Applications which are not submitted within the prescribed time or which do not contain the required particulars or are not supported by the necessary documents, may not be considered at all.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 17th June, 1942.

Naming of Road.

It is proposed to name the C. I. T. Road No. 6 in Scheme No. VIII-C, in Ward No. 21 as 'Pearl Road'.

Any person having any objections to the naming proposed above, should state the same in writing to the undersigned on or before the 4th July, 1942.

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 17th June, 1942.

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VITAL STATISTICS

(*Continued from page* 178)

There were 68 deaths from respiratory diseases against 69 in the previous week.

There were 27 deaths from tuberculosis against 27 in the previous week.

There were 71 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 54 against 66 and 50 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 2 were from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 4 from fevers, 10 from bowel-complaints and 9 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 19·9 per mille.

There were 8 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 16·2.

There were 2 deaths from tuberculosis against 7 in the previous week.

There were 9 deaths of infants under one year.

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CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with **Yellow** numbers on a **Black** badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have **Rectangular** brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed ffom the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. **No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.**

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Cfg. Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market

Health should not be made to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

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Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing means health and longevity

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Curry Beef ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Sirloin „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 1 0
Suet (Kidney) —	1 4 0			
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Molted „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...				
Heart each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Oxtails each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0		
Skrits each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Kindney per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	0 10 0	0 12 0		

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Loin „ —	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder „ ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter „ ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb.	0 8 0			
Other portion per lb. —	0 12 0			

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chops per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Breast „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Leg „ ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb. ...		0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Kidneys each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart „ ...	0 2 0	0 4 0		
Liver „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Brain „ ...		0 2 0		
Tongue „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 6		
Trotters „ ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each —	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each —	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer ...	1 0 0	1 2 0		
Goat and Kid meat ...		0 10 0		

PORK. In the building on the south east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz. —	0 9 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb. „	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb. ...	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb. —	1 8 0	3 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen —	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer —	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Luncheon „ „ ...	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork „ ...	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen ...	1 2 0	

DRY FISH	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer —	1 4 0	1 8 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Bhetkee „ —	0 12 0	1 8 0
Maldive „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. large per „ ...	2 8 0	4 0 0
Bali chal per seer —	2 0 0	2 8 0
Papadams per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
Dry Prawns per seer — —	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices very according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present on account of war and hence approximate prices are given.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE HERE

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital	£ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 2,200,000

Head Office :—26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

THE CHARTERED BANK
OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.)
(Liability of shareholders limited.)
with which is affiliated the Allahabad Bank Limited.

Capital	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	£3,000,000

Head Office: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.
London Branches { 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3. / 28, Charles II Street, Haymarket, London, S. W. 1
Branches throughout the East, and at Manchester & New York.
All forms of Banking Business transacted
RECOVERY OF INCOME-TAX
The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Executor and/or Trustee of Wills and/or Settlements for its constituents and as Agent for the recovery of Income-Tax and the preparation of Income Tax and Super-Tax returns.
Calcutta Offices:— 1-1, Clive Street—R. MACFARLANE, Agent / 1, Fairlie Place.—J. K. MOIR, Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED
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EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS, TRANSACTED

THE EASTERN BANK LD.
(Incorporated in England.)
(Liability of Shareholders limited.)
Head Office :—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3.

Subscribed Capital	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	£ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah Mosul, Bombay Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.
The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.
N. R. NEWSUM,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta. Manager,

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK
(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution, having BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES in all important places in India.

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THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.
(ESTABLISHED 1906)
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Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 101, Harrison Road, (Barabazar) and 8, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.
Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.
Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay) Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur (Sitabuldi), Poona, Poona City, Rajkot and Surat

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 1,18,00,000

Rates of interest on Application.
Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gagan Vihari L. Mehta, Mr. Lakshmi Niwas Birla.
General Banking Business Transacted.
W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.
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Branches:—Burrabazar & Shambazar (Calcutta) & Narainganga

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at ½% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.
Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or less.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security. Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe Custody.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted: Rates, rules, etc., on application.
D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

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Advertise and invite opportunities to knock at your door

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Chicken (Broth) ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Capon ,, ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do (roasting) ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turkey Cock ,, ...	10 0 0	14 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 14 0	0 15 0
Do. Special ...		
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snipes ,, ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ,, ...	4 8 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ,, ...	3 0 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...		
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ..		0 6 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ...		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...		
Do. Country ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 6	0 8 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...		0 2 0
Do. per seer ...	0 7 0	0 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower, Beneres each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,		
Do. Darjeeling ,,		
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cucumber per score ...	0 10 0	0 15 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 8 0
Ginger ,, ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 5 0	0 4 0
Turmaric ...		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...		
Knol khol Country each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
Lettuce per score ...	0 5 0	
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer	0 2 0	
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. ,, white ,,	0 3 0	
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur per seer		0 8 0
Do. Darjeeling ...		0 6 0
Do. Hazaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 4 0	
Do. Country do. ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer		
Do. New per seer ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old) ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...	0 4 0	
Do. Rangoon ,, ...		
Do. Shillong ...		
Robob each ...	0 2 6	
Pulbul per seer ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 2 6	0 5 0
Do. Country per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 5 0	
Squash per seer ...	0 4 0	
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country ,,		
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,		
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer ...		
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) per doz.	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. S. Africa 3—5 ...		
Do. Kulu per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Nanital ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 4 to 5	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 3—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. King David ...		
Do. Jonathan ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 3—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious 3—4 ...		
Amra per score ...		
Bael Fruit each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	12 0 0	
Black Berry per score ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Coconut each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Country Apples 4 to 6 ...	1 0 0	
Goosebery per seer ...		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Kabul per box (large)		
Do. California per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Grape Fruit each ...		
Java ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. (Country) per doz	0 12 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Khubanee ,, ...		
Do. (large) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Lemon (English) per doz.		
Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-pur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Locket per score ...		
Monkey Lichees per 100 ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
M. Melon Jaunpur ...		
Mask Melon per seer ...	0 3 6	0 5 0
Mask Melon ,, (Lucknow)		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.	6 0 0	8 0 0
Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz.	3 0 0	5 0 0
Do. Langra 6 to 8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fazlie ...		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan		
Do. Golapkhash 8 to 12	1 0 0	
Do. Himsagore 6 to 10	1 0 0	
Do. Green per score ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Country per 100 ...		
Do. Bombay 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras per doz. ...	2 0 0	
Do. Lilam 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz. ...		
Mulberry, per score ...		
Nagpur Mossomi, 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Poona ,, 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Bombay per doz ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Oranges Sikker ,, ...	3 0 0	
Do. Bombay ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Multa per doz. ...	4 0 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

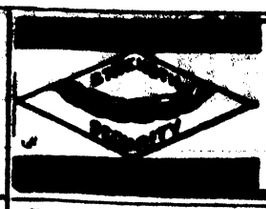
Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of war and hence approximate prices are given.

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

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84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

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FIXED DEPOSITS :—Interest at 4 per cent. p. a.
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CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

Head Office :—*3, Canning Street, Calcutta*

Branches at Important Trade Centres in Bengal and Bihar
Our Specialities—We have arranged Safe-Custody in Branches far off from Danger-Zone. We undertake charge of collection of House-Rent, interest on loans, mortgages, bills, drafts, cheques and hundies Etc. We help in Paying Insurance premiums, Municipal Taxes, Electric and Telephone Bills.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peanut per seer ...		
Pineapple Country each ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Singapore „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Ceylon „ ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do, Tijpur „ ...	0 13 0	1 4 0
Do. Kalimpong „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Plantain Champa Buneh ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Martaban „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritsagar „ ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul „ ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. Country „ ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Country per score ...		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
„ Kandahar ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prunes Fresh per doz. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)		
Do. Liby do. ...		
Do. Delmonta do. ...		
Calasia do. ...		
Pears Cashmere 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Do. (Cooking) ...		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Cashmere ...		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peaches Peshwar 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	
Do. Muscatal loose per lb. ...		
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Apple per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Sofata 12—20 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	3 0 0	3 8 0
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz (Orange)	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 4 to 6 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Country per score ...		
Surdah Quetta per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Tamarind per score ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Water melon Country each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Goalund each ...	0 6 0	
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Water fruit per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
DRY-FRUITS		
Apples Ring per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. „ 1 lb. packet ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Almond salted (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Almond English (large) per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Apricots dry with seed per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Apricots dry without seed per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Alobokhara per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Brazilnuts per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Chilgooja per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cocoanut dry per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Currants Australian per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Chestnut per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 6 0	0 8 0
Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 10 0	1 12 0
Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Khurma per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Pears dry per lb. ...	1 14 0	2 0 0
Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0

When you stop advertising, this is what you say in effect :

"We hereby notify everybody that we do not expect to do business any more."

Municipal orders do not wait. All the 12 months, the municipalities are buying equipment and supplies and the "Gazette" advertisement will bring you results just as well as it will in March.

Keep up your advertising every month in the year if you expect to do business all the year around.

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)		
Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Salted shelled per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Prunes dry per lb. ...		
Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (red) per lb. —	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Sultana per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Do. 1 lb. pecket ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Table 1 lb. packet...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. American 1 packet...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay ... —	1 0 0	1 2 0
Dinapur	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter per cake ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer —	2 4 0	2 8 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per seer .. —	0 4 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ..	1 10 0	2 0 0
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ -	2 0 0	3 0 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Rohi per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut Pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Hilsa each (Padma) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe —		
Do. without roe 6—12 ...	1 0 0	
Mullet per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (cut pieces) ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pomfret per seer —	1 4 0	1 8 0
Prawns per seer (small)	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Lobster —		
Sea fish ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Brand (White or Brown) 2 lb. each ...	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. do. ½ lb. „ ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)		
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ...		1 0 0
Do. Edam „ ...	1 8 0	
Do. Overland „ ...		
Do. Cheddarn „ .	1 12 0	
Preserved, mixed, per lb. ...	0 5 0	
Do. unmixed, „ ...		0 5 0
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 5 0	
Kraft cheese per lb. —	2 8 0	
FLOUR.		
Californian flour No. 1 per seer	0 4 0	
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.		
Californian flour No. 2 per seer — ...		0 5 0
Country flour per seer ...	0 6 0	
Atta D.		
Sujee		0 6 0
RICE		
Deshi coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md. ...	8 0 0	9 0 0
Do. per seer ..	0 3 6	0 4 0
Kabul rice per seer	0 7 0	0 9 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...		
Golab Soru rice —	0 4 0	0 5 0
SUGAR		
Cawnpore Sugar per seer		
Crystal — ..	0 5 6	0 5 9
DAL Etc.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Channa „ —		0 2 6
Khari Masoor „ —		0 3 0
Mung (haree) „ ..		0 3 0
Mung (sona) „ ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Salt „ ...		0 1 7½
Cocogam—		
1 lb. tin ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. „ ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. „ ...	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer ..	0 7 0	0 7 6
Castor Oil „ —	0 8 0	0 9 0
Mustard Oil (Mill) ...	0 7 6	0 8 0
„ „ (Ghani) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
***KEROSENE OIL**		
Kerosene Oil (*Superior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 3 1½	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Kerosene Oil (*Inferior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk...	3 14 6	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin —	4 11 0	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 2 10½	
COAL AND COKE		
Domestic Coal (retail) per md.	1 4 0	
Domestic Coke (whole sale) at the Depot ...	1 2 0	
Soft Coke per md. ...	1 3 0	1 4 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cake „ ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb. —	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet ...	0 1 6	1 0 0
Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Assorted Chocolates per lb. — ...	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb. .	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweet, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins	1 6 0	1 12 0
„ 2 „	3 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo — ...	1 12 0	
Assorted Creams ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs — ...	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb. ... —	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin —	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin —	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 12 6	1 4 0
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 10 0
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 0	1 3 0
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 0
Milk	1 1 0	1 8 0
Mixed (House-hold)	1 1 0	1 12 0
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 0

15% price up.

N. B. Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P. / 2 lbs. tin.	
Nimki	0 13 0 / 1 2 0	15 % price up.
Petit Beurre	1 1 0 / 1 8 6	
School	0 10 6 / 1 1 9	
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0 / 1 7 9	
Water	0 15 0 / 1 3 9	
Zoological	0 10 6 / 1 1 9	
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin.	1 12 0 per tin	
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...	2 12 0	5 5 0
Cow & Gate Rusks ...	1 8 0	
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin	0 4 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin ...	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk Powder No. 1 per bot. ...	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Pepperments per lb.	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Dereszke per tin of 50 ...	1 8 0	
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin 50 of	1 2 0	
" " (magnum)	1 2 0	
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 6 3
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 2 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb	10 8 0	
Spencer's "Doretto" ... Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...		1 12 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Black & White tin of 50	1 10 0	
Craven A tin of 50 —	1 10 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do. —	1 8 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt. ..	1 6 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 2 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 13 0	
Pyramid do. do. —	0 13 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 8 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 0	
Do. 2nd quality	1 0 0	
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	0 14 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.		
"ISPAHANI'S TEA"—		
Special Darjeeling 1 lb. tin	1 12 0	
Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 4 0	
Cafe Brand packets "	1 0 0	
Afternoon " "	0 14 0	
LOOSE TEA		
F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	1 10 0	2 0 0
O. P. Darjeeling and Assam per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
DUST TEA		
Darjeeling and Assam Dust per lb. ...	0 14 0	1 2 0
Red Ensign Coffee " ...	1 6 0	
Coccoa ½ lbs. ...	1 2 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz. ...	1 1 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 lbs. ...	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 " ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 " —	1 2 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 " —	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 " ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin	0 9 0	
Do. ½ lb. —		
Mustard ½ " ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott. ...	1 15 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	1 4 0	1 10 0
Sausages English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 14 0	
Soups, Assorted " —	0 2 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott. ...	1 12 0	
Isinglass per pkt. -	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag ...	1 15 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 6 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin ...	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	2 4 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb, per pkt. ...	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb per tin —	3 12 0	
C. & V. Vinepar per bottle	1 12 0	
Radgate or Nickson Ham per lb. — ...	3 8 0	
Redgate or Nickson Baeon per lb. ...	3 8 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin ..	1 12 0	
Morton's Eagle Brand Scotch Roller Oats 2 lb. tin	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin .. —	0 9 0	
Chamois Leather large ...	2 8 0	
Hare Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 6 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	
Bisurated Magnesia, medium — ...	0 7 0	2 2 0
	1 12 0	
Ellerman's Embrocation	2 4 0	
Zam-Buk	1 12 0	0 14 0
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	0 8 0	
Oriental Balm ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Sloan's Liniment ...	0 15 6	
Kruschen Salt ...	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) "	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

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Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
RICE.		
Balam (Coarse) ...		
Do. (Medium) ...		
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Kora) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Atap) ...	0 3 0	
Kamini (Do.) ...	0 3 6	
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Golap Khas (Do.) ...		0 4 0
Dadkhani ...	0 4 0	
Deshi Boiled ...		
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra (Medium) ...	—	0 2 6
Patnai (Coarse) ...		
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal ...		0 2 9
Katari Bhog ...	0 3 3	0 3 6
DAL.		
Gram (Patnai whole) ...		0 2 6
Gram (Dal) ...	0 2 0	0 3 6
Mug Dal ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Sona) ...	0 4 0	
Do. (Krishna) ...		
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Khasari Dal ...	0 3 0	
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	
Do. Khari ...	0 3 0	
Mattor Dal ...		0 3 0
Salt ...		0 2 0

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BUTTER & GHEE		
Bombay Butter per seer		
Aligarh „ ...	1 2 0	
Pabna „ ...	1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa) ...	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo) ...	1 6 0	1 8 0
Jessore ...	1 6 0	
OIL.		
Ghani Oil ...		0 8 0
Mustard Oil ...	0 9 0	
Cocoanut Oil ...		0 14 0
Kerosene Oil ...	0 3 0	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White Java) ...	0 5 9	0 6 0
Do. (Brown Java) ...		
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flower (Country) ...		0 4 0
Atta ...	0 2 3	0 3 3
Suji ...	0 4 0	
Gur (Sugar Cane) ...		0 5 0
„ Khajure ...		
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. New (Country) ...		
Do. (Gauhati) ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Patal ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Brinjal ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas ...		
Cauliflower each ...		
Cabbage each ...		
Ginger ...	0 7 0	0 8 6
Onion ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Mutton ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Goat & Khashi ...		0 12 0
FISH.		
Rohi (Cut-pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Koi ...	0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
RICE.		
Balam per md. ...	8 0 0	9 0 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. (Kora) ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Do. (Atap) ...	8 4 0	8 8 0
Kamini (Do.) ...	10 0 0	11 0 0
Khinisankkar (Do.) ...	10 0 0	11 8 0
Dadkhani ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...		
Dudkalma ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Nagra ...	8 0 0	8 4 0
Patnai (Kora) ...	6 0 0	6 4 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. (Atap) ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Rupsal ...		
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...	0 5 0	0 5 6
Do. (Krishna) ...	0 4 0	0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Kalai Dal ...		0 3 0
Kasari Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mosoor Dal (Sprit) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mattor Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...	2 4 0	
Ranchi — ...	—	
Darbhanga — ...		1 12 0
Sree (Mark) ...	1 13 0	
Khurja ...		1 8 0
Bhaduwa ...	1 15 0	
Lakhi — ...	1 8 0	
"Debia Debee" per seer		1 12 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 5 6	0 5 9
Do. (Brown) ...		0 4 6
Do. (Bata) ...	0 5 0	0 5 6
Flour per seer ...	0 3 9	
Atta — ...		0 3 6
Do. B	0 3 9	
Gur	0 5 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...		0 4 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 9	0 1 6
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		1 8 0
Bombay per lb. Salted	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pabna per seer —	1 8 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin ...		1 6 0
Milk ...		0 4 0
Cows' Head ...		
Condensed Milk ...		0 4 0
Milk Maid ...		
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 25 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 8—16 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 8 to 2 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pesta „ ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab — ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Grapes per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
VEGETABLES		
New Patal ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
New Potatoes ...	0 2 0	0 3 6
Potatoes (New) ...		
Brinjal — ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Ginger — ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Ladies finger per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion — ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Cauliflower ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
FISH		
Parsey per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Poma „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bagda „ ...	0 9 0	0 12 0
Bhetki „ —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Hilsa „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
MEAT		
Mutton ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
„ (Duck) Do. „ ...		0 9 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	—	1 7 0
Cocoa Hornby ...		
Coffee Polson's lb. ...	1 2 0	
Condensed Milk ...		
BISCUITS		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 9 6
H. & P. Do. ...	—	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 7 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 555 ...	1 10 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes ...		0 11 6
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.		
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sago (Pearl) ...		
Quaker's Oats ...	1 0 0	
Pascal's Logenges (glass) each —	0 10 0	0 10 6
Jam ...		
Jelly —	0 6 0	0 7 0
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 2 6	0 7 0
Quickwhite (White) ...		
KEROSENE OIL		
Elephant Brand tin ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	0 3 6
Do. „ bulk ...	—	
Rising Sun ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 14 0	
Do. 2nd „ „ ...		0 12 0
Goat per seer ...		
Kid „ ...	0 14 0	
Poultry Chicken each ..		
Fowl (country) ...		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting)		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS		
Ducks per score ...		0 10 0
Fowls „ ...	0 11 0	
VEGETABLES		
Brinjals per seer ...	0 3 0	
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 3 0	
Ginger „ ...		
Pati Lemon per score ...		
Ladies finger per seer ..	0 7 0	0 8 0
Kagji Lemon per score		0 2 0
Onions Patna red per seer		0 1 6
Do. Bombay „ ...		
Do. Country „		0 1 6
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Deshi (New) ...		
Do. Madrasi „ ...		
Do. Rangoon „ ...		
Do Gauhati „ ...		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)	0 1 6	0 2 0
Patal Murshidabad per seer ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. Disi per seer ...		0 1 6
Do. Hilly „ ...		
Cabbage each ...		0 1 6
Cauliflower each ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Peas Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Darjeeling „ ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Deshi „ ...		
Beans „ ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Squash „ ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tomato „ ...		
Green Mangoes per score		0 3 0
FRUITS		
Apple Australia ...		
Do. Cashmere ...		
Do. American ...		
Do. Kulu ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Alubokhara per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Apricot „ ...	0 4 0	1 8 0
Batavia per pair ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Beal fruit each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Bedana (Green) ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. dry per seer ...		0 10 0
Chilghoza „ ...		
Dates Arab „ ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. Bagdad „ ...	0 4 0	
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		
Do Nasik „ ...	2 0 0	
Do. Quetta „ ...		
Do. Chaman „ ...	3 0 0	
Do. Australia „ ...		
Khorma „ ...	0 6 0	
Kesur Deshi „ ...		
Do. Singapore „ ...		
Khobani „ „ ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Kajoo Nuts „ ...		
Lachis Country per 100 ...		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer ...		
Prune per lb. ...		
Papaya Country ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Dates fruit per seer ...		
Water Basra per lb. ...		
Green Cocoanut ...	0 0 6	0 1 6

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
Safata per score ...		
Mango (Local) 100	2 0 0	4 0 0
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Madras 14—35 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Langra 10—15 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay (Local) 18—25 —	1 0 0	
Do Fazli ...		
Do. Golapkhas 16—20	1 0 0	
Do. Himsagar 10—15 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Kizsen Bhogh ...		
Do. Nilambarj ...		
Mask melon per seer —		
Kharbuza per seer ...		
Orange Ichunagore ...		
Do. Sylhet ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Nagpur 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ...		
Pesta Bagdad per seer ...		
Do. Multan ...	6 0 0	
Do Kabul ...		
Pears 8— 5	1 0 0	
Pineapple Singapuri each	0 4 0	0 7 0
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Country each ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Peaches		
Plantain Champa per score	0 2 0	0 5 0
Do. Martaban per score	0 8 0	0 12 0
Musket per seer ...		
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Dholka ...		
Raisin (Rad) per seer ...		
Do. Sultuna „ ...		
Almond shelled „ ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. without shell ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. do. large ...	2 0 0	
Surdali Quaman per seer		
Water melon Goalando ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Deshi ...		
Do. Farukabad ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Sarbati Lemon ...		
Walnut per seer	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Shelled „ ...		
Nut Ground „ ...		
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	0 12 0	
Darjeeling do. „ ...	0 14 0	
Bombay „ „ ...	1 2 0	
Aligarh „ „ ...		
Jessore „ per seer ...	1 4 0	
Dinapur „ „ ...	1 4 0	
Pabna „ „ ...	1 4 0	
Darbhanga „ „ ...	1 2 0	
Mazafferpur „ „ ...	1 0 0	
Ghee „ ...	1 8 0	
Cow's Ghee „ ...	2 0 0	
Do. Milk „ ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
FISH		
Bagda per seer ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md. ...	40 0 0	
Do. (cut pieces) p. s. ...	0 5 0	0 10 0
Bhetkee „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Prawns „ ...		
Hilsa „ ...		0 10 0
Rohi „ ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rohi (cut pieces) „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Small fish „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Chetal „ ...		
Crab per pair ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Koi per seer ...	0 1 0	1 0 0
Singhee per seer ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Magoor per seer (small) ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. (large) ...		1 8 0

ARTICLES	From	To
RICE	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A.P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog ...		
Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
Do. (Medium) „ ...		
Patnai (Atap) „ md. ...		
Hilly (old) per md. ...	6 4 0	
Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.	6 8 0	
Jhingasal per md. ...	6 8 0	
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	7 4 0	
Do. No. 2 per md.		
Chamormoni ...	7 8 0	7 12 0
Balam (old) per md. ...		
Chini Shakkar No. 1 per maund (old) ...		
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund ...	6 8 0	6 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...		8 8 0
Kamini per maund ...		
Peshwar Rice per md. ...		
Dhaki Chata ...	8 8 0	
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer ...	0 5 6	
Java „ „ ...	0 6 0	
Cocoanut Oil „ ...		
Mustard Oil „ ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Salt per seer ...	0 2 0	
Flour „ ...	0 3 9	
Atta B per md. (Tota) ...		9 8 0
Sujee „ ...		10 0 0
Atta fresh per seer ...	0 3 6	
Chandausi Atta per md. ...	9 0 0	
Til Oil „ ...		23 0 0
Til Oil per seer ...	0 10 0	
DAL		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mug Dal „ ...	0 4 0	
Arhar „ ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Kalai ...	0 2 9	
Khesari „ ...	0 2 6	
Mosoor (spilt) „ ...		
Do. (khuri) „ ...		
Mator „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 0
Chana Dal „ ...		
Do. „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 0
Biuli „ ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
TEA.		
Family Mixture ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...		2 4 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Orange Pekoe ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pekoe per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Pekoe Dust ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
KEROSENE OIL.		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
„ „ Bulk „		
Owl & Swan per tin ...		
„ „ Bulk —		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Elephant Brand per bot. (White)	0 3 0	
Elephant Brand per bot. (Red) ...	0 2 9	
Snowflake per tin ...		
Soft Coke per md. —		

N. B.—Priees vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
Engineers, Builders and Contractors,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Telephone :—Calcutta 1638. Telegram :—" REWARD " Cal.

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 6 0	0 12 0
Other Fish	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsay	0 8 0	0 10 0
Crab each	0 0 9	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mutton ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score	0 9 0	
Fowl's eggs ,,	0 10 0	
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer		0 5 0
Brinjal ,,		0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato per seer		0 4 0
Cucumber per score	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer	0 4 0	
Garlic ,,	0 3 0	
Green Chilly	0 1 6	
Onion ,,		0 4 0
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potato (Rangoon)		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer		0 2 0
Pulbul per seer		0 2 0
Raddish (Country) per score		0 1 6
Squash per seer		0 3 0
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato		
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 20		
Grapes	1 4 0	
Alubokhora per seer	1 4 0	
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer		
Bael each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer		0 8 0
Almond ,,	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 10 to 20	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apples 6—8	1 0 0	
Pears 20—30	1 0 0	
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer	1 2 0	1 8 0
Madras ,,	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ghee Lakhee	1 8 0	
Do. Bhadwa	2 0 0	
Do. Sree	1 14 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	2 4 0	2 0 0
Milk ,,		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer	0 4 0	
Atta White No. 1		0 3 9
Sujee ,,		0 5 0
Atta Brown		0 3 9
'B' Atta	0 4 0	
RICE.		
Patna per seer	0 3 0	
Banktulshi (Manja) per md.	7 12 0	8 0 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 3 3	
Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		12 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,	6 0 0	7 12 0
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md.	10 0 0	12 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer	0 3 0	
Sugar ,,	0 5 6	0 5 9
Tea per lb.	0 3 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer	0 4 0	0 4 6
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 4 0
Chana ,,	0 2 9	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,,		0 3 0
Bhanga ,, ,,		0 2 6
Khasaree ,,	0 2 6	
Kalai ,,	0 3 0	
Biuli ,,	0 3 0	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 4 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Mattor ,,	0 2 6	0 3 6
Salt ,,	0 1 7½	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md.		
Coal	1 4 0	
Fuel		0 13 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle		

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor	0 12 0	1 8 0
Parsey	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab	—	—
Beef per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,,	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat & Kid ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY & EGGS.		
Duck each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,,	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,,	—	0 3 0
Duck's eggs per score	0 8 0	0 9 0
Fowl's eggs ,,	0 9 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Brinjal ,,	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflour ,, ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 4 0	—
Cucumber per score	0 2 6	0 3 0
Ginger per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Garlic per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Modhupur) ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potatoes (Nainital) ,,	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. (Deshi) ,,		
Pulbul ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,,	0 2 6	0 3 0
Raddish per score ,,	—	—
Squash ,,	—	—
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 1 6	—
Sweet Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 4 0
White ,, ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato Darjeeling ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
FRUITS.		
Almond per seer	0 14 0	2 0 0
Alubokra ,,	—	—
Amra (Belati) per score	0 1 0	0 1 3
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	—
Bael each	0 0 3	0 0 9
Dates per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Grapes ,,	0 12 0	—
Lime per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. (Martaban) ,,	0 2 6	0 3 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 4 0	0 8 0
Sugarcane each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Oranges per score	0 10 0	0 14 0
BUTTER		
Butter per seer	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ghee Lakhee ,,	1 4 0	—
Do. Bhadwa ,,	1 12 0	—
Do. Sree ,,	1 12 0	—
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk	—	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From.	To.
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer	0 5 0	
Atta white No. 1	0 4 6	0 5 0
Sujee	—	0 5 0
Atta Brown	—	0 4 3
"B" Atta	0 4 6	0 4 9
RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Patnai per seer	0 2 9	0 3 0
Banktulsi (Manja) per md.	7 0 0	8 8 0
Do. (Kora) per seer	0 2 9	0 3 0
Deshi (Boiled) per md.	5 0 0	6 8 0
Rangoon per seer	0 2 0	—
Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. (Atap) ,,	8 0 0	9 0 0
Golap Soru	10 0 0	11 0 0
Mustard oil per seer	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar ,,	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb.	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Cocoanut oil ,,	0 6 0	0 7 0
Arahar per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Chana ,,	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasaree ,,	0 3 0	—
Kalai ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Biuli ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mug (Hari) Katcha ,,	0 3 0	—
Do. (Sona) ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,,	0 1 6	0 1 9
Barley Powder	0 4 6	0 7 3
Do. Pearl	0 6 6	0 12 0
Robinson's Barley	0 4 3	0 14 0
Jelly	0 5 0	0 12 0
Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle	0 2 3	—

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Beef per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Mutton " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat and Kid " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pork " —	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl " —	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon " —		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl's " " ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 14 0
Silong —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfret per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mango fish per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Do. (Desi) —		
Bean (French) per seer —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) " ...	0 1 8	0 1 6
Brinjal " ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Cabbage (Country) each ...		
Do. (Darjeeling) ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower —		
Carrots (Country) per dos.		
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz. ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Ginger per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Garlic —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger " —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Onion " ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Patna) " —		
Do. (Desi " ...		
Do. (Ranchi) " ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 1 9	
Do. (Desi " ...		0 1 6
Pulbul ...		
Raddish (English) per bundle ...		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 0 9	0 1 0
Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	
White Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Apricot ...	2 0 0	
Apples ...		
Figs per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score ...		
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Beal each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate " —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100 —	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Almond " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. per box ...		
Goosbarry per seer ...		
Jack fruit each —		
Khubani per see —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kharbuza " ...	0 2 0	
Lichis per 100 —		
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote " —	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz. —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Papaya each —	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple " ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Plums per score —	0 4 0	0 6 0
Raisins ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score ...		
Star apple ...		
Tamarind per seer —	0 1 0	
Walnut " —	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100		
Do, (Madras) 12—16 —		
Golap Khas —		
Langra 16—20 ...		
Bombay 25 to 30 —		
Totapari per score ...		
Sipia —		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Keshin Bhog 12 to 16 —		
Fazli 8 to 10 —		
Prnes S. W. per seer —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer —		
Sugarcane —		
Water Melon each ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb. —	1 0 0	
Dinapur " ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer —	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk —	0 4 0	
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. —	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb. —	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 6
Atta " —	0 3 6	0 4 6
Sujee " —	0 5 0	0 5 0
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Kora) "	0 3 0	
Chinisakkhar per seer —	0 3 6	0 4 0
Deshi " —	0 2 6	0 3 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil		
Sugar ...	0 6 6	0 8 0
Tea per lb. —	0 5 6	0 6 0
Cocoanut Oil —	0 14 0	1 8 0
	0 14 0	1 0 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer —	0 2 6	0 3 6
Chana " —		0 2 6
Khari Masoor " —	0 2 3	
Bhanga ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree " ...		
Kalai " —		0 2 0
Mung (Hari) " ...	0 2 6	
Do. (Sona) " ...	0 4 0	
Mattor " ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Salt " —	0 1 6	0 1 9
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...		0 2 6
Do. (Elephant) Brand per tin Refined —	3 10 3	p. bot.
Ordinary ...	2 10 3	
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	0 15 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

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Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

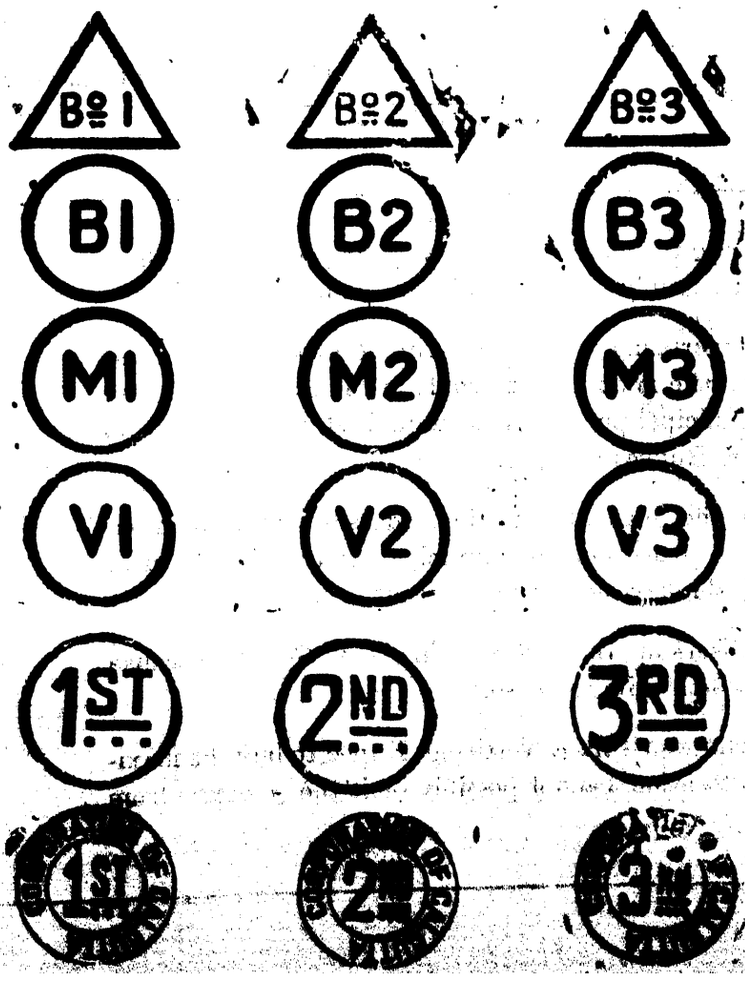
ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Lobster ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Beghda ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Bhanguar ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Bhetki ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Other Fish ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Parsey ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl's eggs " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Brinjal " ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ...		
Comato per seer ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Gucumber per score ...	0 8 0	0 4 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Garlic " ...	0 2 6	
Green Chilly " ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Onion ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Naimital) per seer ...		
" (New) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mangoes (Langra) ...		
Pulbul " ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Almond " ...	0 14 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Madras " ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 13 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 11 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk " ...		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Sujee " ...	0 5 6	0 6 0
Atta Brown ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
"B" Atta ...	0 4 0	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Patna per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	8 0 0	8 8 0
" (Kora) per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar " md.	9 0 0	9 8 0
Deshi (Boiled) "		6 4 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...	9 0 0	9 4 0
SUNDRIES		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar " ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb. ...	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New) ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Chana " ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khari Masoor " ...	0 2 6	
Bhanga " " ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khasaree " ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Kalai " ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Biuli " ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 3	0 3 6
" (Sona) "	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattar " ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Salt ...	0 1 6	0 1 9
COKE & COAL		
Soft Coke per md. ...		
Coal " ...		
Keresene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	1 4 0	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb tin. Do. ...	0 3 6	
Barley Pearl 1 "	0 4 6	
Do. 2 "	0 7 6	
Corn Flower 1 "	0 6 6	
Robinson's Barley ...	0 12 0	
Cobra Boot Polish ...	0 7 0	
Jelly ...	0 6 6	0 11 6
	0 1 0	0 5 0
	0 5 0	0 14 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT

BEEF

MUTTON

VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEATS

Marks for SHEEP & GOAT MEATS

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THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

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Chronicle And Comment

TRIBUTES TO THE GREAT

DURING the past few days, Calcutta has been honouring the memory of some of its great men, the dates of whose death (or birth) occurred towards the end of June. The imminent peril of the devastating War on all sides or the apprehension of enemy air-raids did not cause the people of Calcutta to forget, and with grateful remembrance they celebrated the different occasions in a fitting manner. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Michael Madhusudan Dutt, Sir Asutosh Mookerjee and Gurusaday Dutt, these were the men to whom Calcutta paid tribute, each a towering personality in his own sphere.

The 104th Anniversary of the birth of Bankim Chandra was celebrated on the 28th June. Bankim served the Government as a Deputy Magistrate, and found time in the midst of his multifarious duties, to enrich Bengali literature by writing over a dozen novels, as well as other volumes of essays dealing with philosophical, economic or social subjects. He has been called the Father of Indian Nationalism because a spirit of intense patriotic fervour permeated all his works, and his immortal song *Bande Mataram* has become the National anthem of India.

Michael Madhusudan Dutt, the 69th Anniversary of whose death was observed on the 29th June, was the only son of a well-to-do Hindu landowner. He got caught up in the whirl of sentimentalism engendered as the first fruit of English education in this country, when everything English was deemed worthy of adoption or imitation, and in spite of being deprived of his heritage and cut off from his society, he adopted the Christian religion and went to Europe for his studies. After his return to India, for sometime he followed the profession of a Barrister and also worked as a teacher, but the lure of literary pursuits drew him on, and he adapted his foreign culture and training to create new models in Bengali literature. His *magnum opus* was an epic poem in Bengali which created a new style in blank verse, and besides this he wrote a number of poems, sonnets and dramas in Bengali, and even two "farces." At a time when the wealthy and influential people of Calcutta were making the beginnings of the Bengali stage in amateur form, it was Michael who gave the movement a great impetus by writing several Bengali Dramas in which for the first time the old Sanskrit model was discarded and the traditions of the English Drama were adopted.

Sir Asutosh Mookerjee was a man of vast erudition, a great lawyer and a renowned Judge of the Calcutta High Court, but he will be remembered by a grateful posterity not so much for his forensic knowledge and judicial pronouncements, as for his

re-modelling and re-creating of the Calcutta University of which he was the Vice-Chancellor for a term of years. His achievements in this direction are too recent and fresh in the memory to need recapitulation.

Gurusaday Dutt, whose first death anniversary was observed on the 25th June, was an ornament of the Indian Civil Service in which he served Government as a Magistrate and in other capacities, but he was a man with two ruling passions in his life. One was his deep love and devotion for his wife Saroj Nalini, who died untimely at an early age, and to whose memory Gurusaday built up the organisation known all over Bengal as the Saroj Nalini Memorial Association, devoted to the education and uplift of indigent and distressed women. His other ruling passion was a deep love for his homeland with its ancient heritage of culture, traditions and customs, and his revival of the lost dance-arts of Bengal culminated in the establishment of the *Bratachari* movement with which his name is associated. It is a movement on lines similar to the English "Boy Scouts" movement, but with a deeper inner substratum of fervent patriotism underlying its superficial activities of village reconstruction and uplift, etc.

Since his death, the Corporation of Calcutta has preserved his memory by renaming the Ballygunge Store Road as "Gurusaday Dutt Road." It need hardly be mentioned that three other Calcutta streets already bear the names of Bankim Chatterjee, Michael Madhusudan Dutt and Asutosh Mookerjee.

Non-Essentials And Ineffectives

Ever since the exodus of panic-stricken people from Calcutta began six months ago, that is to say, ever since the question of "evacuation" of Calcutta began to loom large in the minds of the citizens as well as the authorities, we have been hearing of a certain class of people, who were at first termed "non-essentials" and are now described as "ineffectives." The people of Calcutta had several times been advised, in Press notes, *communiques* and so on issued by the Government, to take steps to remove "non-essential" people to places outside Calcutta or away from the "danger zone." The ordinary man would take the word "non-essential" to mean, on the face of it, the weak and helpless women and children who would be the greatest sufferers in case of an air-raid occurring, and as a matter of fact, thousands and thousands of Calcutta people did remove their families, *i.e.*, the women and children to places to which they had access or where they could find accommodation, and which they considered to be "safe" or at least safer than Calcutta. That many of them merely jumped from the frying pan into the fire of money-shortage, water-shortage, high rents, excessive prices, epidemic diseases and similar plights, is neither here nor there. We are considering the implications of the two terms that have for some months been dinned into our ears, *viz.*, "non-essentials" and "ineffectives." Broadly speaking it can be well understood that those (males) whose service in the Government, Public offices, public utility concerns or mercantile and other offices, or business affairs, kept them tied down to Calcutta were the "essential" people who were not under any circumstances to evacuate from Calcutta, and in fact many of them are prevented by a variety of rules and regulations from doing so. So far we are on clear ground. Next comes a large body of Calcutta residents, namely the students of schools, who are having their education in Calcutta and who have been placed in the category of "ineffectives" by the authorities, as can be judged from the recently promulgated orders and instructions for schools to be kept closed until further orders. A distinction, however, seems to have been made between the students of schools and the students of colleges, the latter not being classed as ineffectives, presumably because they are older than school students and considered to be better able to take care of themselves in a critical situation, should any such arise. Besides these broad classifications, it is extremely difficult to make any clear distinction between essentials and non-essentials, effectives or ineffectives. The authorities may rest content with laying down the law, but so far as the people are concerned, each family or group of persons has to consider and judge which of its members are essentials, *i.e.*, to remain in Calcutta, and which are not, *i.e.*, are to remain outside Calcutta. At first, entire families left Calcutta lock, stock and barrel, that is to say men, women and children without distinction, but later on the menfolk had to come back for their work and living, which did not allow them to remain out of Calcutta for an indefinite period. Now, after several months' sojourn in distant places, among strangers, and pressed down by a variety of inconveniences, discomforts and mishaps, most families have been compelled to return to Calcutta. It is clearly evident that a large proportion of the previously "evacuated" population including women and children, have returned in spite of circulars and warnings to the contrary. The fact that Calcutta has not yet received the attention of Japanese bombers may have influenced the decision of those who have returned, but we believe that it is mainly due to economic considerations that this position has been brought about, so that practically in desperation the people have returned, or are returning, essential, non-essential, effective and ineffective without distinction.

Calcutta's Water Supply

For the past month or two there has been "trouble over the waters", that is, different kinds of outside influences have operated on the filter beds at Pulta from which Calcutta derives its supply, and there has been a tendency towards reduction

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ALL-INDIA NEWSPAPER EDITORS' CONFERENCE

NEXT MEETING IN BOMBAY ON JULY 16 AND 17

New Delhi, June 25.

The next meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference has been fixed by the President on July 16 and 17 in Bombay, announces Mr. J. N. Sahani, Convener.

The Conveners' office will shift to Bombay on and from July 14 and be located in the Hindu Office, Church Gate Street.

Members are asked to intimate the date and time of the arrival to Mr. K. Srinivasan, the Bombay convener.—*A. P.*

in the supply. We were first informed that some of the filter beds at Pulta had been overrun with growth of algae, which interferes with the porosity of the filter beds and causes chokage. The remedy for this was stated to be chemical *viz.*, the use of copper sulphate, and the Health Officer issued a warning to the citizens of Calcutta that due to the use of the chemical, they might feel a slight foreign taste and odour in their supply of filtered water, but reassured them that it was not harmful to humans. Of this more presently. Secondly came a report of another kind of interference with the proper functioning of the filter beds, *viz.*, silting up. It was stated at the Corporation meeting held earlier in this week that a mechanical contrivance had been used to clear off the silt but the higher authorities after inspection of its working were of opinion that the use of the mechanical contrivance did not give rapid or satisfactory results and that better and quicker results might be obtained by employing human labour to dig out the silt. The debate in the meeting of the Corporation had not reached its end when the time-limit was applied and the House adjourned. We expect the debate to go on again at the next meeting and shall await the outcome with anxiety as it concerns a vital matter.

On a previous occasion, namely in 1935, it was found that a chokage had occurred in the Pulta filter beds, due to abnormal growth of algae and blood-worms. On that occasion Dr. Hora of the Zoological Survey of India was called in to inspect the filter beds and found the presence of a large number of *larvae* of the *chironomid* commonly known as blood-worm. These were so numerous that the entire surface of the filter beds was cemented into one impervious mass, and naturally this condition interfered seriously with the filtering properties of the surface. We trust that the measures taken by the department on this occasion have proved successful in combating the presence of such foreign growths.

As regards the question of using copper sulphate to destroy or prevent the growth of algae, etc., there has been some correspondence in the press recently whether the free use of this chemical is harmful to humans or not. In this connection we may quote Dr. Sundari Mohun Das, the President of the Ward IV Rate-payers' Association, who wrote that according to the opinion of experts, the cumulative effect of the presence of the copper salt in drinking water is as follows:—

"Symptoms of chronic poisoning by copper salts—at first lassitude, giddiness and headache, loss of appetite and a constant metallic taste in the mouth; afterwards, great muscular debility, a constant desire to vomit, and diarrhoea with colicky pains. A purple or green line may be present on the gums (*Lyons' Medical Jurisprudence of India*, Edited by Owen)."

Dr. Das further went on to say that according to some authorities "in smaller doses it acts as an astringent and may cause constipation." In quoting these opinions we have no other motive except to draw the attention of the Health Officer and other authorities concerned to keep a careful watch on the quality of the filtered water so that no troubles as quoted above may occur, and the public may be reassured as to the innocuous nature of the methods adopted.

The Week In The Corporation

Debate On Water Supply

Meeting Adjourned

THE question of silt removal from the pre-settling tanks at the Pulta Pumping Station formed the subject of discussion at the meeting of the Calcutta Corporation held on Tuesday the 29th June.

It appears that in view of the very high rate charged for the work by a firm of contractors it was decided to carry out the work departmentally and the Executive Engineer, Water Works, was authorized to make the necessary arrangements. This decision was reached at the end of March. Towards the middle of the second week of June, the Chief Engineer, after inspecting Pulta, reported that the mechanical method of clearing silt which had been adopted by the Executive Engineer, Water Works, had not proved satisfactory and that the work of silt-clearing had not made much progress. The Chief Engineer, in the course of his report, remarked that the position was serious in view of the fact that the monsoon might break any day and it was, therefore, urgent that immediate action be taken to clear the silt by employing manual labour.

It was suggested that a reliable contractor should be engaged to carry out the work.

Mr. N. N. Dalal remarked that the matter was serious because if the silt was not removed in proper time, Calcutta's inhabitants would be put to great inconvenience. He moved that the matter be referred back to the Water Supply Committee with a request to submit a report or a recommendation within a month.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee said that the Corporation would be guilty of grave dereliction of duty if they hid the fact from the citizens that the city might be faced with a crisis in respect of water-supply. He disclosed that some of the Councillors including himself had paid a visit to Pulta and were satisfied that the mechanical silt-clearing plant employed by the Executive Engineer, Water Works, was not working properly. During the course of a week, only about 4,000 cubic feet of silt had been removed and the accumulated silt was estimated to be about 4,00,000 cubic feet. If work proceeded at this rate, it would require nine months or more to clear the silt from one tank alone. They sanctioned the installation of a second plant and he wanted to know if that has been done. He also wanted to know how much silt had been removed between June 15, when they visited Pulta and now. If no progress has been made, the department stood condemned and they would have to entrust the work to a contractor.

Mr. J. H. Methold suggested that the members who visited Pulta on June 15 should again go there on July 15, and see what progress had been made. He was willing to accompany them.

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi was of opinion that there was no danger of Calcutta's water-supply being diminished considerably so long as they could pump water from the large settling tank. By that means they could get 72 million or 68 million gallons a day. But there would be diminished supply if the pumps were tampered with or the opening of the mains was blocked so that the full flow of water could not pass through them. Mr. Siddiqi said in conclusion that with an additional engine together with adequate manual labour the work of clearing the silt could be expedited.

Mr. Satish Chandra Bose was in favour of the work being done departmentally instead of by a contractor.

The matter was still under discussion when the time-limit being reached the meeting was adjourned.

Remission Of Rates

Earlier, in reply to a query of Mr. Hemendra Prosad Ghosh, the Chief Executive Officer said that the Corporation had no power to give relief to its tax-payers by way of remission of rates and taxes, as desired by the Corporation some time ago, without the sanction of Government. He added that Government had already been written to on the subject and the Corporation was awaiting its reply.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Election Of Chairmen And Deputy Chairmen

The undernoted Councillors have been elected as Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen of the various Standing Committees of which they are members :—

BUILDINGS COMMITTEE No. I :—
Chairman—Sir Hari Sanker Paul.
Deputy Chairman—Mr. A. Matin.

BUILDINGS COMMITTEE No. II :—
Chairman—Mr. H. K. Ghosh.
Deputy Chairman—Mr. J. N. Kolay.

BUILDINGS COMMITTEE No. III :—
Chairman—Mr. Mahmud Ghuznavi.
Deputy Chairman—Mr. Dhirendra K. Mazumdar.

SERVICES COMMITTEE No. I :—
Chairman—Mr. Sushil Ch. Sen.
Deputy Chairman—Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee.

SERVICES COMMITTEE No. II :—
Chairman—Mr. Hamoodur Rahman.
Deputy Chairman—Mr. Netai Ch. Paul.

ESTATES AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE :—
Chairman—Mr. Satish Ch. Bose.
Deputy Chairman—Khan Bahadur Wali-ul Islam.

FINANCE COMMITTEE :—
Chairman—Dr. B. C. Roy.
Deputy Chairman—Dr. S. C. Law.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE :—
Chairman—Dr. S. K. Sarkar.
Deputy Chairman—Dr. A. Ahsan.

PUBLIC UTILITIES AND MARKETS COMMITTEE :—
Chairman—Mr. B. S. Nahar.
Deputy Chairman—Mr. Shamsul Haque.

WORKS COMMITTEE :—
Chairman—Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri.
Deputy Chairman—Mr. Amarendra Nath Mukerji

WATER SUPPLY COMMITTEE :—
Chairman—Mr. Narendra Nath Dalal.
Deputy Chairman—Mr. Debjiban Banerji.

ROADS AND BUSTEES COMMITTEE :—
Chairman—Mr. M. A. Jubbar.
Deputy Chairman—Mr. Baser Ali.

LATE REV. L. B. SHAH.

The death anniversary of the Rev. Lal Bihari Shah, founder of the Calcutta Blind School was celebrated this year at Krishnagar where the school has been removed as an emergency measure. Mr. J. M. Sen, Principal, Krishnagar College, who presided, paid a tribute to the work started by Mr. Shah about 50 years ago.

NOTICE TO PETTY IMPROVEMENT CONTRACTORS

District No. II, Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for . . . . . " on Tuesday, the 7th July, 1942, upto 2 p.m.

The petty improvement contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in this District Engineer's room for inspection.

8. Construction of a C. I. shed in Ambulance Station, Chittaranjan Avenue—Rs. 239, dated 13th January, 1942, (two weeks).

9. Renewal of the roof of store house of Ward Nos. 7 and 8—Rs. 569, dated 9th December, 1940, (three weeks).

10. Improvement of Ward Office, Ward Nos. 7 and 8—Rs. 857, dated 26th November, 1940, (three weeks).

N.B.—Please note that words in italics "7" days notice in Clause 6 of the condition of contract should be Add as "3" days notice.

Dist. III Eng'g. Office,
The 30th June, 1942.

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT

To ALL P. I. CONTRACTORS, DISTRICT III AND DHAPPA

Re. Repairing breaches at the Approaches to Makhalpota Bridge over Town Reservoir

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above will be received by me on the 6th July, 1942, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 15 days from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,
P. C. BOSE,
Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,
The 30th June, 1942.

The War At Our Doors

R. A. F. RAIDS ON BURMA

New Delhi, June 23.

Royal Air Force bombers carried out three raids on Japanese concentrations in Burma on June 22, says an Air Headquarters Press *communique*. Akyab was attacked twice. In the morning the town itself and the aerodrome were the main targets. Direct hits were obtained on roads and buildings 300 yards from the main jetty. Later in the day Blenheim aircraft again operated over the town and bombed it. Other aircraft raided Magwe aerodrome. Despite accurate anti-aircraft fire the bombers pressed home their attack.—*A. P.*

R. A. F. ATTACK ON AKYAB

Bombing From Low Level

London, June 24.

An Air Headquarters *communique*, issued in New Delhi to-day, states, "Continuing their attack on enemy-occupied territory in Burma, R. A. F., bombers again raided the town and harbour of Akyab on June 23. From low level, bombs were dropped on buildings near the jetty. One stick straddled the wharf and a large building on the main jetty.

"Debris from this attack was hurled into the air to a height of 100 ft. Our aircraft also carried out an attack on the Akyab aerodrome, the wireless building there being machine-gunned.

"Further details of the previous day's operations over Akyab and Magwe are now available. Blenheim aircraft successfully bombed runways of the Magwe aerodrome. Enemy fighters attempted to intercept our bombers but were beaten off and all our aircraft returned safely."

TWO-RUPEE NOTES ISSUE CONTEMPLATED

New Delhi, June 27.

It is understood that the proposed two-rupee notes will be issued by the Reserve Bank of India and not by the Government of India. The Bank is working out all the details in this connexion but it may take some time before the notes are put in the market.

Considering how popular have been the one-rupee notes and how wide-spread is the demand for these notes it is confidently expected that the proposed experiment will be a success. Two-rupee notes are in circulation in Ceylon and are a very popular currency unit.

The fact that the Reserve Bank will be issuing the two-rupee notes has a significance from the currency point of view. The one-rupee note occupies legally the status of rupee coin and these notes constitute a part of the rupee coin portfolio of the Reserve Bank in the assets of its Issue Department which function cannot be performed by the two-rupee notes to be issued by the Reserve Bank. The two-rupee notes will form, along with the other denominations of notes issued by the Reserve Bank, the note issue liability of the Bank for which coverage should be provided in the usual manner, which will of course remain merged in the total coverage provided by the Bank for its entire note issue in its assets of the Issue Department.

Before the outbreak of the war rupee coin was being returned to the Reserve Bank from circulation but after war started, there was an expanding demand for rupee coin, so that at the end of 1939-40 rupee coin asset in the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank stood at Rs. 55·94 crores as compared with Rs. 75·14 crores in September, 1939, *i.e.*, a decrease of Rs. 19 crores. In May and June, 1940 this tendency gathered momentum as a result of war developments on the Continent. It was evident that this was the outcome of panicky hoarding. By June, 1940 rupee coin assets with the Bank further declined to Rs. 33·44 crores; the withdrawal in that month alone amounted to Rs. 15 crores.

In order to relieve increasing strain on the rupee coin position, among other measures, one-rupee notes were issued in July, 1940. The notes became popular and the position was eased.

The one-rupee notes have been so popular that there has been again a heavy demand for rupee coin during recent months. Rupee coin in the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank declined from Rs. 38·84 crores in October, 1941 to Rs. 27·53 crores in March, 1942. The decline has since continued and the rupee coin in the Issue Department amounted to Rs. 25·56 crores on June 12, 1942.

It may be presumed that it is partly to relieve this increasing pressure on one-rupee notes that two-rupee notes are now to be issued. The need for economy in the use of special quality paper seems also to have influenced the decision to introduce this new note.

SHORTAGE OF SALT

Serious Situation In Bengal

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, have addressed a telegram to the Railway Board, inviting their attention to the serious situation that has arisen in Bengal and the neighbouring provinces as a result of shortage of salt. The Committee understand that 40 wagons have been recently allotted for despatch of salt to the province of Bihar but none has been allotted to Bengal so far. On the other hand, the Committee point out, imports by sea into Bengal have now practically stopped owing to the disturbed conditions in the Bay of Bengal. Manufacturers are also unwilling to consign by sea owing to the risk of frustration which is not covered by any insurance company. The Committee, therefore, urge the Railway Board to take immediate action in the matter by arranging for adequate supply of wagons and concessional railway rates for movement of salt from the West

Indian salt producing centres to Calcutta and other consuming stations in Bengal and the neighbouring provinces. The Committee further suggest that the Government should also bear the risks of frustration in respect of sea-borne salt.

CALCUTTA FOODSTUFF STOCKS

Fortnightly Census Arrangements

Arrangements have been made, it is understood, to take fortnightly census of stock of foodstuffs, such as rice, flour, etc., of Calcutta by the Bengal Government with a view to ascertain stock position and determine what remedial action should be taken from time to time. The object at present is to see that at least a month's supply is available in Calcutta at any time. Mr. S. Banerjee, B.C.S. has been appointed as Special Officer to keep watch on markets and to see that the machinery for retail sale operates successfully.

BURMA NOTES

Encashable Upto July 14

New Delhi, June 29.

The public are warned that the present encashment of Burma Notes at all branches of the Imperial Bank throughout India will continue only till July 14, 1942, and that thereafter these Notes will only be encashed for genuine refugees at Dibrugarh, Dimapur, Silchar, Margherita and Imphal in Assam and at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India at Calcutta, Cawnpore and Madras in the rest of India.—*Associated Press.*

CONTROL OF PRICE OF RICE

A Government *communique* issued on 26th June, states :—

The public are reminded that the orders fixing the price of rice come into force on 1st July, 1942 and that with effect from this date the maximum price of coarse and medium rice in Calcutta will be Rs. 5-12-0 and Rs. 6-4-0 respectively (wholesale) and Rs. 6-4-0 and Rs. 6-12-0 respectively (retail). The prices ruling now are purely speculative and in the opinion of Government there is no justification for the recent steep rise in prices. In fact, compared to the prices prevailing at this time last year, the prices fixed by Government are rather liberal, having regard to the production of rice crop in the province this year as compared to last year's. It is hoped that the trade as well as the public will co-operate with Government in making these control orders really effective.

Since the publication of the last *communique* on this matter, some doubt has been expressed as to the scope of this measure *i.e.*, whether these maximum prices will apply to Calcutta or to the districts as well. These prices apply only to Calcutta and suburbs but instructions have been issued to District Officers to fix parity prices for the important stations in their districts and it is hoped that the prices in mofussil districts generally will be lower than Calcutta prices by As. -/4/- to As. -/6/- per maund. The prices fixed by District Officers will, it is believed, be sanctioned shortly by them.

Some doubt has also been expressed as to the varieties of rice that are under control *i.e.*, what particular varieties these broad terms 'coarse' and 'medium' will signify. It has already been explained in the previous *communique* that there are so many varieties of rice with such diverse nomenclature that it has been found difficult to fix maximum prices of each variety. The prices fixed are the selling prices of all those varieties which come under the category of these two broad terms. The following are some of the varieties which come under these categories *viz* :—

Coarse rice *Sada mota, Lal mota*, Orissa *mota* etc. Medium or average rice—Jhinga, Kalma, Nagra, Patnai (ordinary), Patnai (Medium), etc., etc.

If there is any doubt as to whether a particular variety of rice will come under the category of 'coarse' or 'medium' rice the Inspectors of Prices who visit most of the important markets in the city will gladly assist the customers in the matter.

The public need not apprehend any inadequacy of stocks specially because it has been decided by this Government in consultation with the Government of India that export by sea will be very carefully regulated now and that no exports from the Calcutta area will be permitted unless the goods are actually in transit.

It will not be out of place to mention here that the controlled maximum prices have been given effect to in the Government retail shops from to-day.

PRICE-CONTROL INSPECTORS

Four Appointed For Industrial Area

A *communique* states :—

In the present war situation with the imperative need of keeping civilian morale high and industrial workers contented price control has become a matter of paramount importance. Control now extends over a number of necessaries of life such as *atta* and flour, *dal*, mustard oil, salt, sugar, coal, matches, kerosene and a number of articles, for instance, popular medicines, bricks, etc., can be sold or disposed of only upon a permit issued by the Chief Controller of Prices, Bengal, or an officer, authorised by him in this behalf.

One public criticism in this respect has been that although Government is probably doing all it can to regulate the movement and prices of necessaries of life, the staff to carry out the orders is inadequate making the orders generally ineffective. This inadequacy has now been removed by the appointment of several Special Officers charged with the duty of watching the movement of supplies and course of prices. These Special Officers are assisted by 16 Inspectors twelve of whom are Inspectors under the Shops and Establishments Act whose services have been diverted for work in connection with Price Control measures. Their jurisdiction has been divided by Wards and each of them has been assigned a large private market to take care of. The question of providing a separate staff for the Municipal Markets is being taken up with the Corporation of Calcutta.

Until recently, there was no adequate inspecting arrangement in the industrial area round about Calcutta and complaints to this effect were received by Government from time to time. Four Inspectors have now been appointed for this area with Headquarters at Serampore, Titaghur, Kankinara and Budge Budge respectively. Their main duty is to watch prices and to receive complaints against profiteering. It is hoped that the industrial employers and others residing in this area will co-operate with these Inspectors in carrying out the duties and responsibilities they have been entrusted with.

RISE IN PRICE OF RICE IN BOMBAY

Bombay, June 26

In view of a considerable rise in price of rice in the city despite stocks held, the Government of Bombay have decided to fix maximum prices—both wholesale and retail—at which rice may be sold in Bombay.

The Government have assumed the control of movement of all large wholesale stocks of rice in the city by issuing an order under the Defence of India Rules prohibiting all wholesale merchants from removing any rice from their godowns or selling any rice to retailers and other except with the permission of the Government. Failure of any retailer to sell at the controlled prices will involve cessation of all supply of rice to the retailer.—*U. P.*

HOARDING OF RICE

Restrictions Contemplated

The *United Press* understands that the prohibition on sale of rice exceeding 20 maunds at a time with a view to discouraging hoarding is under consideration of the Government of Bengal. It is learnt steps in this direction will be taken shortly and an Ordinance may be promulgated.—*U. P.*

STATE CONTROL OF FOOD-STUFFS

Japanese Government Decision

Tokyo, June 25

The Japanese Government has placed principal food-stuffs under State control as from July 1, says the Japanese News Agency. Rice, wheat, barley and potatoes are among the commodities affected.—*Reuter.*

"COLLECT OLD MATERIALS" CAMPAIGN IN BIHAR

Ranchi, June 27

A "Collect Old Materials" campaign has been launched in the town of Ranchi by the Salvage Committee. The materials to be collected are old crockery, tin, old cooking utensils, scrap metal of all sorts, crown corks, tooth-paste tubes, lead foil metal, brocade (*sari borders*) old tyres and other waste rubber, batteries, old electric bulbs, wireless valves, rags and waste cloth of all kinds, waste paper, old newspapers, waste card boards, old tooth brushes, bottles, jars and glass receptacles, etc.

All Municipal employees have been requested to collect these materials while the Municipal Chairman will arrange for the removal of the articles so collected to the right destination.

An appeal to save all these articles as they are wanted to help the war efforts has also been made.—*U. P.*

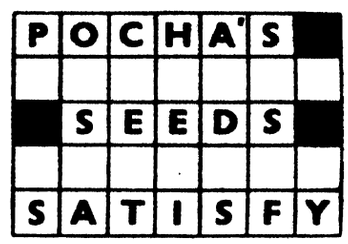
VILLAGE DEFENCE PARTY

Government On Provision Of Arms.

Patna, June 27

Government will agree to provide village defence parties with guns upto a limit of two per village. This is announced in a Press note which stresses the necessity of forming these defence parties to check certain forms of crime against property which of late have increased in the province.

Reiterating the desire of the Government to encourage the formation of and support village defence parties under local leadership free from official control, the note says that at present there can be no question of arming whole village defence parties. New firearms are not available. The most that Government can do is that in any village where there are no guns, licenses may be granted to suitable members of those village defence parties up



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to a limit of two per village. Government consider it the duty of those who already possess arms to join village defence parties.

In the absence of firearms, observes the note, much useful work can be done even by ordinary weapons like *lathis* and there is also no objection to members arming themselves with spears or swords of which no license is required, except in certain towns.—*A. P.*

NEWSPRINT CONTROL ORDER

Submission Of Return

New Delhi, June 27

Under paragraph 5 of the Newsprint Control Order, 1941, every proprietor of a newspaper is required to submit to the Chief Controller of Imports, on or before the 15th day of every month, in the prescribed form a true return of the amount of newsprint held, acquired, consumed and otherwise disposed of by him during the preceding calendar month. Proprietors of newspapers are warned that if they do not submit the return regularly, they will run the risk of not being granted any quota of newsprint in future apart from rendering themselves liable to action for violation of the Newsprint Control Order, says a Press *Communique*.—*A. P.*

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

New Delhi, June 27

It is announced that as a wartime measure the Government of India have decided to admit Indians possessing foreign medical qualifications of the requisite standard to the emergency cadre of the Indian Medical Service. Each application will be considered on its merits in consultation with the Medical Council of India.—*A. P.*

SPECIAL CRIMINAL COURTS ORDINANCE

Applicable To Calcutta And Other Districts

The attention of the public is drawn to the notifications published on the 13th March and 3rd April in Extraordinary Issues of the *Calcutta Gazette* bringing into force the Special Criminal Courts Ordinance, (Ordinance No. II of 1942) in the Districts of Chittagong, Noakhali, Tippera, Bakarganj, 24-Parganas, Midnapore, Khulna, Burdwan and Howrah. Similar notifications which were published on June 26 in an Extraordinary issue of the *Calcutta Gazette* brings the Ordinance into force in Calcutta and in the remaining districts of the province and appoint certain Judges and Magistrates to be Special Judges and Magistrates thereunder.

Other notifications bring the Penalties (Enhancement) Ordinance 1942, (Ordinance No. III of 1942) as amended by Ordinance No. VII of 1942, into operation in Calcutta and these remaining districts. The Special Criminal Courts Amendment Ordinance, 1942, (Ordinance No. XXIV of 1942) promulgated by the Government of India was republished in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th June, 1942.

Owing to the present situation in Burma and the Far East and the imminent nature of the threat to this province and the situation resulting therefrom, the Government of Bengal have decided that the enforcement of these Ordinances is necessary to ensure that lawbreakers receive, where necessary, deterrent sentences and are tried with all possible expedition.

The Ordinary Courts will, however, continue to function in Calcutta and the remaining districts referred to above except for the trial of those offences which may be specified from time to time by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the District Magistrates authorised under Sections 5 and 10 of Ordinance II, the Special Criminal Courts Ordinance, 1942.

NEW ORDINANCE ISSUED

Liability Of Government Servants

New Delhi, June 30.

Members of the provincial services and locally recruited central services are at present not liable for service outside their province or the area of recruitment, says a press *communique*.

It is considered that war developments may make it necessary to require Government servants to serve in any part of India where their services may be needed. An Ordinance has, accordingly, been issued providing that, notwithstanding anything contained to the contrary in any rules regulating the conditions of service, Government servants may be required by the Provincial Government under which they are, for the time being serving, or by the Central Government, if they are serving in connection with the affairs of the Central Government, to serve in any place in India.

These powers are intended to be used only when circumstances make such action clearly necessary in the interests of the country as a whole. It is not intended to apply the Ordinance to persons such as those employed in A. R. P. services and certain clerical establishments who were recruited for purely local employment.—*A. P.*

DEATH OF BENGALI PILOT OFFICER

End Of Promising Career

Pilot-Officer S. Chuckerbutty, who was killed in a flying accident near Kohat, was the second son of Mr. K. Chuckerbutty, a well-known Calcutta business man. He was only 22.

Educated at the Ballygunge Government School and St. Xavier's College, Chuckerbutty joined the Indian Air Force in 1940. His merit and efficiency met with quick recognition and he was promoted Pilot-Officer in a very short time.

Chuckerbutty took a keen interest in rowing, boxing and physical culture in general and represented St. Xavier's College, Calcutta University and the Lake Club in rowing between 1938 and 1940.

All About Air Raid Precautions

DEFENCE AGAINST AIR RAIDS

Mr. Amery's Statement

London, June 25

Preparations for defence against air raids on India were the subject of questions in the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. Amery declared that Provincial Governments, especially on the eastern side, have made very considerable improvements in organizing and training the civil defence services since the war with Japan started. Co-ordination of these services with training schools and experienced instructors from Britain have been provided by the Government of India.

Mr. Amery added, "I wish to take this opportunity to pay a tribute to the valuable work of preparing India against such attacks done by Dr. Raghavendra Rao as member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of Civil Defence until his recent untimely death."

Replying to further questions, he declared that the general population had given abundant and willing co-operation in preparation of shelters.

Mr. Amery declined to say anything about evacuation schemes from "dangerous provinces."—*Reuter.*

RE-OPENING OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Calcutta 'Varsity's Circular

The Registrar, Calcutta University has addressed a circular to Heads of non-Government High Schools and Women's institutions in Calcutta, Calcutta Industrial areas, Chittagong, Comilla and Feni on the question of re-opening of educational institutions in danger zones after the summer vacation.

In the opinion of the University, says the Circular, the Managing Committee or the Governing Body of an institution, representing, as it does, various interests, such as those of the donors, guardians, teachers and educationists, is the proper body to come to a decision as to whether a particular institution should be re-opened after the summer vacation in the regular course or not. It is expected, however, that this decision will be arrived at after a careful examination of all questions including the financial position of the institution; the response of the pupils and their guardians and the possibility of carrying on the activities in some safer areas.

The Government of Bengal propose to give whatever assistance they can to those institutions which require help in the making of arrangements to re-open in safe areas and also to give financial assistance for the period during which such arrangements will be made. Institutions covered by the Government *communique*, dated the 17th June, 1942, should try to take advantage of this offer, if they have any intention to migrate to safe zones.

The Government of Bengal have appointed a Committee, consisting among others of the Vice-Chancellor to deal with the various questions that are likely to arise in connection with the removal of the institutions.

OPENING OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Educationists To Meet

A Press Note says: The heads of non-Government institutions situated in certain dangerous areas of the province mentioned in the *communique* of June 18 have been asked by the Department of Public Instruction to submit before June 30 certain information which will help in making plans for alternative arrangements for such institutions as desire to follow Government's policy and not to reopen in such areas.

Several institutions have represented that the information can be more readily and accurately collected if they reopen for a short period after the holidays, and the purpose of this *communique* is to make clear that the Department has no objection to such institutions reopening while the information is being collected and the scheme for alternative arrangements made ready.

WORKMEN INJURED

In A. R. P. Shelter Construction

Trapped in an A. R. P. shelter under construction which gave way suddenly owing to some defect in a bamboo scaffolding a workman helping the *mistry* lost his life and two others received rather serious injuries on Saturday morning. (27 June).

The incident occurred at Satyanarain Park in Burra Bazar when the bamboo scaffolding of the A. R. P. shelter gave way and the three fell under brick shelter under construction. Three persons who received injuries were removed to Mayo Hospital where one of them later succumbed to the injuries. Of the two detained, the condition of one is reported to be rather serious.

BLOOD PLASMA

Equipment Being Made In India

New Delhi, June 27.

It is understood that technical difficulties in the preparation of blood plasma for air raid purposes have been overcome. Equipment is being manufactured locally and what is wanted now is a good response from the public to blood donor services in the provinces and Indian States.

In a number of centres in India blood plasma is already being prepared. Dry blood plasma manufactured abroad is also being supplied to India.

The manufacture of dry blood plasma requires an elaborate unit which has recently been perfected in the United Kingdom and the U. S. A. Two dry blood plasma plants are on order from abroad and an experimental one is under construction in India.—*A. P.*

AMBULANCE PRESENTED TO CALCUTTA A. R. P.

On behalf of the Business Girls' "Silver Pool" Fund, the Lady Mary Herbert has presented a fully-equipped ambulance to the Calcutta A. R. P. authorities. The presentation was made at Government House, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 25th June.

Major-General Paton, M.C., I.M.S., received the ambulance on behalf of the A. R. P. authorities and Lady Birkmyre proposed a vote of thanks to the Lady Mary Herbert and the "Silver Pool" Fund Committee.

In an emergency the ambulance will be used in the Clive Street area.—*Associated Press.*

HOMES FOR VAGRANTS

The proposed scheme for vagrants' homes will cost the Government of Bengal about Rs. 9,00,000 in construction, while a further Rs. 30,000 will be spent on clothing, bedding and hospital equipment. The Government will also spend Rs. 20,000 on receiving centres in Calcutta for beggars and for their despatch to the homes in Murshidabad. The recurring cost on running the homes will be about a lakh of rupees a year per block of 750 beggars and this will include provision for staff, food, fuel, medicines, etc. The recurring cost in the children's home will be comparatively higher because of the education of child vagrants.—*Associated Press.*

DEMOLITION AND DEBRIS CLEARANCE

Amount Sanctioned by Government

At the last meeting of the Calcutta Improvement Trust it was reported that Government had accorded their sanction to a lump payment of Rs. 20,000 to the Calcutta Improvement Trust to enable them to make preliminary arrangements in connection with the scheme of extensive demolitions and clearance of debris after an air raid within the municipal limits of Calcutta and Howrah.

The Board also considered the Chief Engineer's note of the 5th June, 1942, and accorded their sanction to an expenditure amounting to Rs. 3,318-8-0 for the purchase of equipment for Clearance and Demolition Service.

CIVIL PROTECTION WORK

For the purpose of organising civil protection work, in the rural areas Mr. Jnananjan Niyogi of the Civil Protection Committee of the B. P. C. C. started for Tangail on the 26th June. He was accompanied by Dr. Panchanan Sur and Dr. Narendra Nath Sanyal.

EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS

Bihar Government's Order

Ranchi, June 26

A *Gazette Extraordinary* publishes the Bihar Early Closing of Shops Order, 1942, prohibiting sale of any articles or things after 8-30 p.m. in any shop in the areas where electrical energy is supplied or distributed. Shops in which medicines are dispensed on prescription, licensed liquor shops and shops for the sale of refreshments to be consumed on the premises have been exempted from the operation of the Order.—*U. P.*

BLACK-OUT IN DARJEELING

Defence Rules Cases

Darjeeling, June 26

The local police have sent up a case under Section 52 of the Defence of India Rules in which one Birbahadur has been charged for flashing torch light towards the sky at night.

There have been of late a number of prosecutions under the Defence of India Rules for inadequate obscuration of house lights. In one such case a European lady was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10.—*United Press.*

PEOPLE RETURNING TO MADRAS

A. R. P. Measures

Madras, June 27

"In May, 1942, there was considerable improvement in the general situation. People returned to the city in greater numbers with the opening of hotels and the return of certain offices and business concerns," says a Press Note issued by the Government of Madras.

Referring to A. R. P. measures in the city the Press Note says:—"The number of volunteer wardens, who completed individual training were 1,324 and the number of qualified staff wardens in service were 1,480. One hundred and thirty-three staff wardens were also undergoing training.

"For the 28 first-aid posts in the city there were 89 doctors, 158 nurses and 189 first-aiders.

"Combined A. R. P. exercises were held on May 11, 13 and 27.

"The Publicity Officer went round the divisions and addressed meetings. The propaganda van was sent round various divisions. The film "Madras Must Not Burn" has become very popular. A copy of it was sent to Coimbatore for use in connection with the A. R. P. organization.

"Of the students who attended A. R. P. Training School, 35 donated blood for the Blood Bank as also the officers and staff of the school.—*A. P.*

GAUHATI MUNICIPALITY SUPERSEDED

Gauhati, June 27.

The Assam Government has superseded the Gauhati Municipality and taken up its administration in its own hand from the 26th June.—*U. P.*

HEALTH & HYGIENE

DON'TS OF FIRST AID

IN many cases it has been found that untrained first aid proves even worse than no first aid at all. The importance of every citizen knowing how to render first aid efficiently has increased immensely with the civilians becoming front line soldiers. Efficient first aid requires from 20 to 25 hours' training under a qualified instructor. But even without such training, everyone can remember a few simple rules. The next best thing to knowing what to do is knowing what not to do. Here are certain important "don'ts", based on an article in an American magazine.

Never move an accident victim until the nature and extent of his injuries are known. Neglect of this rule causes more serious damage than any other mistake. Don't even lift the victim's head to give him a drink of water; if his neck should be injured that slight movement might sever the spinal cord. When a person cannot open and close his fingers, his neck is probably broken: when he cannot move his leg his back may be broken. Moving victims of such injuries requires so much skill that even doctors dread it. But if no further harm is done the injury often may be treated successfully.

Keep the injured person flat on his back until a doctor or a trained first-aider can take over. Don't let anyone stampede you into moving him. If he is in the middle of the road and obstructing traffic, place your car where it will divert passing cars. If he is jammed in a car, leave him there unless the car is on fire and you can't put the blaze out.

If a person is unconscious, don't try to arouse him by shaking, as excited bystanders often do. Loss of consciousness usually indicates some kind of injury, possibly skull fracture or brain concussion. Don't make an unconscious person drink anything—you may choke him to death. The windpipe is protected by a trap door called the epiglottis, which closes automatically each time one swallows, during unconsciousness it may fail to act.

Don't assume just because you detect the odour of alcohol, that an unconscious or semi-conscious person is drunk: he may have injured his head or suffered a "stroke", of apoplexy. Typical result of such mistake is the fate of a New York businessman. He had one drink at a bar on his way home and as he stepped out of the door slipped and struck his head. The police, without examination, placed him in a cell with drunk and vagrants; when someone finally looked at him hours later, he was found dead from a head fracture which might have been successfully treated.

Don't forget that an accident victim suffers from shock. The seriousness of shock is little realized outside hospitals. You may experience mild shock when you cut or smash your finger; you break into cold sweat, your pulse quickens, you feel "all gone". This is because the nervous system loses control of blood vessels, the blood stagnates—chiefly in the abdominal region—and the heart is not filled each time it pumps. In severe shock the victim is listless or unconscious, the eyes have a vacant expression, breathing is irregular. Severe shock often causes death; prompt care may be a life saver.

The procedure is simple. Heat is most important; cover with blankets, coats or newspapers. If possible apply hot water bottles under the armpits and between the thighs, where they are near the large arteries. *Keep the injured person flat.* If he is conscious give a stimulant—hot tea or coffee, or a tablespoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in half a glass of water.

Never give any sort of spirits to an accident victim. Brandy or whisky is the first thing the most untrained laymen offer at accidents. First-aid instructors make this suggestion. "Drink it yourself. Don't administer any stimulant after a head injury—it may be fatal—or until severe bleeding is checked.

Beware of the tourniquet! It is always dangerous. A tourniquet shuts off the blood supply and if left on too long gangrene sets in and amputation may be necessary. If used at all, it must be loosened every 15 minutes. Tourniquets have so frequently been forgotten or hidden under the bandages, with disastrous results, that the British now make a large "T" and mark the time the tourniquet was applied—with lipstick, soot, car grease, etc.—on the forehead or the collar of the injured person. In the United States the letters "TK" are used.

Tourniquets should be used only to stop arterial bleeding which may be recognized by the bright red colour of the blood and the fact that it flows in spurts: venous blood is darker and flows steadily. Even severe bleeding can sometimes be stopped by a large compress—a handkerchief or piece of a shirt held firmly in place until the blood clots and the wound can be bandaged. Never exert pressure on a head wound—you may force pieces of a fractured skull into the brain.

Don't try to change the position of an injured elbow; you may further damage an injured joint. Fix it in the same position with splints until a doctor can take charge.

Don't apply oil or greasy ointments to deep or extensive burns. The grease will have to be removed—at the cost of the great pain and further shock—before the burn can be medically treated. And don't tear bits of burned clothing from the injured area. Safest emergency measure—if one must be applied before the doctor arrives—is gauze or freshly laundered cloth (never absorbent cotton) soaked in slightly warmed Sodium Bicarbonate solution. In severe burns, the first treatment should be for the shock.

(Continued on page 206)

ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL

AIR RAID SHELTERS

Their Ventilation And Air Conditioning

[By B. B. Ghosh, B.E., A.S.H.V.E.]

THE menace of war which has overshadowed Europe, has resulted in the development in Great Britain and other countries of an extensive system of shelters for protection against air attacks, popularly know as "A. R. P." shelters. The type of shelters which have been adopted in the European countries is not fully suitable to this country and the cost of construction of same also seems to be prohibitive to the people of this country. It is hoped that the Structural Engineers will before long be able to develop an agreed upon economical design of shelters suitable for the people of this country. A shelter consists of a strongly built structure with doorways protected against splinter or blast, and with the enclosure made gas tight. These shelters have of course caused us to return to the age of the cave dwellers, at least during the period of an air attack.

It is the purpose of this article to describe in general the possible economical arrangements which may be made for human comfort in these shelters with particular reference to the conditions of this country, but a brief description of the structural features may also be of some interests.

Individual shelters should be designed to house not more than 50 people and in cases of large factory building or public shelters where protection must be given for many times that number, a series of separate shelters should be preferred. The entrance to the shelter should be provided with an 'Air-lock'. As the name implies, this chamber will prevent an inrush of outside air everytime the door is opened. The entrance door and emergency escape outlets, should, in addition to being sufficiently strong to withstand blast or splinter, be made gas tight. We shall, therefore, have a space where the occupants will be safe from any danger except from a direct hit by a high explosive bomb.

It will be realised that very little floor space is allowed per person, and it will be felt evident that atmospheric conditions will become very unpleasant and possibly serious when the air raid warnings are to be of several hours duration. This is where the air conditioning engineer plays his part.

Various types of equipments are used and these can be broadly classified under three headings, *viz.*, (1) Ventilation, (2) Poison gas filtration and (3) Air conditioning.

High pressure blower fans with distributing duct-work inside the shelters may be conveniently used for positive ventilation. Care, of course, has to be taken that any necessary outlets to the atmosphere are properly protected against splinter or blast and in most cases the fresh air-intake duct should be carried at least 30 feet above ground to escape any concentration of poison gas. The duct can either be protected by some outside covering or constructed in steelpipe of standard thickness instead of thin sheet metal. The shelter, of course, should be made gas tight and gas proof doors should be fitted. There will, therefore, be a positive air pressure inside the shelter, and even the occasional opening of any door will not normally allow untreated air to enter as the air movement will always be outwards, and it may become necessary to provide some form of relief outlet, should the pressure become excessive. For removing dust and dirt from the outside air ordinary glass-wool or even wood-wool filters may be used.

The above step, however, will not give positive protection against poison gas, and the wearing of gas masks will mean spending several hours in a crowded shelter with the added physical discomforts of the mask.

Poison Gas Filtration

Poison gases are of two kinds, non-persistent and persistent. The non-persistent gases are, chlorine, phosgene and arsenical smokes, etc., and the persistent type such as mustard gas, which gives out a poisonous vapour. For poison gas filtration,

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activated carbon absorbers may be used to give protection against all chemicals likely to be used in warfare and this will not necessitate the wearing of gas masks. Activated carbon can be prepared at a nominal cost by charring cocoanut shells. This surprisingly simple contrivance extracts nearly every odourous, organic and inorganic gases and vapours from an air stream, rendering the effluent air free from all trace.

A few of the many gases and vapours that the activated cocoanut shell carbon absorbers will completely remove from the air are the following:— Amylacetate, Ethylacetate, Arsenical smokes, Alcohols, Ether, Benzol, Gasoline, Hydrogen Sulphide, Sulphur dioxide, Chlorine, Turpentine, Mercapattus (sewage), Phosgene, Carbon Tetrachloride, Mustard, Pyridine (from burning tobacco), Valeric acid (body odour), and Butyric acid (body odour).

The principle consists in passing the contaminated air through a bed of granular activated cocoanut shell carbon, a form of carbon which has the special property of being able to absorb and hold all condensible gases and vapours that come in contact with its activated surface.

The granular activated cocoanut shell carbon is a distinctly different material from ordinary carbons. Ordinary carbons have practically no absorptive power while decolourising carbons are either in powdered form or are so soft and so easily pulverised as to be unsuitable for the purpose of gas filtration. The activated cocoanut shell carbon should be made into canisters and the latter arranged in staggered three-row-filter panels for maximum efficiency. The minimum number recommended for 1,000 cubic feet per minute of air is 22½ pounds of absorbent which will absorb not less than 2¼ pounds of gas or vapour.

When the carbon has reached the limit of its absorptive capacity, it can be reactivated by a simple and inexpensive process thus restoring it to its original state.

The gas filtration and ventilation unit, therefore, consists of the following essential components: (1) the dust excluding filters, (2) the poison gas filters, (3) a pressure fan with electric and manual drive, (4) duct-work and outlet connections, (5) bypass duct-work and damper valves for use when no gas is present.

Dehumidification

From the foregoing descriptions it will be seen that the air treatment engineer has helped considerably to alleviate the discomforts of the occupants of the shelter. With his ventilating plant he has given them air to breathe. With his poison gas filtration unit he has made it unnecessary for them to spend hours wearing gas masks. In the coastal towns it will nevertheless be still very uncomfortable to stay within the shelter due to the extremely high humidity inside the shelter. Dehumidification can be performed by refrigeration and cooling the air below its dew point temperature but this method will be a costly one and is therefore out of consideration in the present problem. As we have been able to adsorb the poison gases from the air by means of filtering through a panel of activated carbon, so also we can dehumidify the air by bringing it into contact with a material which will remove its moisture content by a process of absorption.

The so-called solid absorbents of which silica gel, activated alumina and lamisilite are examples, lend themselves nicely to such work. Of these silica gel is the best known, and its action and its properties are typical of other solid materials mentioned. The action of the absorbent is a physical or mechanical one, there being no solution or chemical reaction involved.

A brief discussion of the theory of absorption may be in order. The absorption of water vapour into a solid from the air which carries the water vapour is due in part to condensation on the surface and in part to a difference in vapour pressure. When gas or vapour is brought into contact with a solid substance there is a tendency for the vapour to condense on the surface and to go into solution with the solid, but the amount passing into solution in the interior of the solid is usually infinitesimally small. All substances have a trace of water, derived from the atmosphere, condensed on their surfaces, which does not evaporate even into dry air unless heat is applied. There are solids such as those mentioned above which have their surfaces arranged in such a manner that a surprising amount of vapour can be taken up and retained in that way. A solid substance like silica gel whose structure is a mass of extremely small capillary tubes will possess that property. Silica gel is a manufactured product, being made by mixing in the proper proportions and at the proper temperature, sodium silicate and sulphuric acid. The mixture sets to a hydrogel which is then washed free of salts and excess acid dried, broken up and sized: and finally dried or activated down to a very low moisture content. The finished gel, is silicon dioxide chemically but structurally it is a skeleton-like mass enclosing a vast number of pores or capillaries. It has the appearance of small particles of quartz, and as used for dehumidifying is sized from about 8 to 16 mesh. Due to the tremendous internal surface of the capillaries its action in absorbing water vapour is probably a combination of true capillary and surface absorption. One hundred cubic inch of anhydrous silica gel will have a capacity of absorbing about 2,000 grains of moisture.

A shelter measuring 20 ft. by 15 ft. by 10 ft. and allowing 100 cubic feet per person will accommodate about 30 persons. Considering the effects of high temperature in the tropical climate it will be necessary to circulate about 40 cubic feet of air per minute per person, of which at least 12 cubic feet should be taken from the outside to keep the Carbon Dioxide concentration within permissible limit

The blower fan should therefore be capable of circulating about 1,200 cubic feet of air per minute and the fresh air intake should permit entry of about 400 cubic feet of outside air per minute.

Normally the outside air will be first filtered through the dust excluding filter; dehumidified by

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passing through the silica gel panel; mixed with recirculated air in the plenum chamber: and then finally passed through a thin bank of activated carbon for removing traces of body odour. The filtered, dehumidified and deodourised air will then be circulated by the blower fan through a sheet metal duct and delivery outlets. In the event of poison gas attacks the gas filtration panel should be put in commotion for absorbing all traces of poison gases.

AIR CONDITIONING

The plant as described above will give adequate protection against all chemicals and provide fairly habitable conditions. There is, however, a great difference between a bare sustaining of life and the provision of comfort and it is in the latter sphere that air conditioning plays its part. Within the crowded shelter there is obviously a tendency for the temperature to rise considerably due to the human density and the proper application of standard air conditioning equipment will maintain the temperature and humidify at comfort level. The plant can be of the self-contained unit type and if the filtration plant is already fitted, there is no need to have a fresh air connection to the plant and it can operate entirely on re-circulated air. It will, of course, be necessary to use outside air for condensing the refrigerant gas and it will then become necessary to provide a duct connection to atmosphere for this purpose. This duct can be provided with a splinter proof cover and a shut-off damper for use when poison gas is present in the outside atmosphere.

It can be pointed out that a properly designed shelter which is fitted with air conditioning plant, in addition to alleviating the discomfort of the occupants, can be used for other purposes, for instance in the case of a commercial business house it may be used as the waiting room, and instead of being a 'Cave' may provide a pleasant retreat.

The equipment as enumerated in the foregoing descriptions has been designed particularly for the people of this tropical country and the writer hopes that if the necessary organisations are started by the Government the cost per head for the ventilating and poison gas filtration plant will not exceed that required for gas masks.—*Engineers' Annual.*

—Don'ts Of First Aid

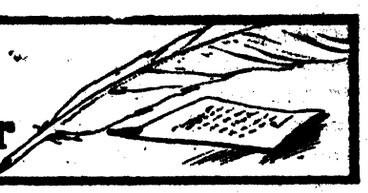
(Continued from page 208)

Don't allow a victim revived by artificial respiration to get up immediately even if you must use force. As breathing is resumed, a victim often attempts to rise and even becomes violent. Permitting him to get up may cause death for the body has been through one of the most severe strains that can be experienced. Last summer a father and son were rescued from drowning and the father revived first. He tried to reach his boy's side, took four or five steps and dropped dead.

These "don'ts", if widely observed, would eliminate much injury and death. But why not become a trained First-Aider?

—*The Citizen* (Cawnpore)

Letters to the Editor



[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed by the correspondents]

"Co-Operative Milk" Affairs

TO THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

SIR,—The Co-operative Milk Societies Union with its Head Office in Bowbazar Street was started about 20 years ago for supplying good and hygienic milk to the public at a reasonable price. For the last 20 years the price was 4 annas per seer but recently it has been announced that the price is now increased by Rs. 1-4-0 per maund *i.e.*, it is now 4½ annas per seer. There would have been justification for such increase and I believe the customers would not have minded the increase in price, if the quality of the milk and the administration of affairs in this concern had been kept upto the mark. Unfortunately it is very much the contrary and neither the quality of milk nor the way of managing affairs is at all satisfactory. I have personal knowledge of a recent case which will show how the affairs of this Society are being managed. A member of a family which had been taking milk worth Rs. 70 or Rs. 80 per month for a number of years, recently complained that he had seen the delivery Peon tampering with and adulterating the milk supplied to him and caught him red-handed. The formal official reply merely said that "steps were being taken" and tried to whitewash the Peon's delinquency by saying that owing to shortage of Peons such things were happening! A strange argument indeed! The customer again wrote to the office giving full details of the method by which the Peon was tampering with the milk and requested to be informed what steps were being taken to prevent such underhand means, but though several months have elapsed, not even a reply has been sent to him. In the meantime, the same Peon is seen merrily going on with his milk-delivery to other customers in the locality and probably carrying on the same game. There are, I believe, plenty of highly paid officers and employees in the Milk Society but if they are unable to send an old customer a reply within three months, I should say it is time that some one higher up should check the methods of work in the concern. It seems the people in the office neither care to look to the interests of their old and regular customers nor even have the time to satisfy the customer by a detailed reply.—Yours, etc.,

K. ROY,

CALCUTTA,
27th June, 1942.

Indian Architecture—A Rejoinder

TO THE EDITOR, "CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE"

SIR,—I have read the protesting arguments of Mr. Sris Ch. Chatterjee, *Sthapatya-Visarad* which appeared in your issue of the 27th June last. Mr. Chatterjee advocates that the architecture of Calcutta should be modelled on the lines of ancient

buildings to be found in Gaur, Paharpur and other ruined cities of Bengal, which belong to the period of the *Palas* and *Senas*. He also has a good many things to say against the Georgian and Rococo architectural designs forcibly thrust on the people of Calcutta by the foreigners. One may be in partial agreement with some of his theories but it must be confessed that on the whole they appear to be Utopian and based on a misconceived idea that everything foreign must be bad and everything indigenous must be good. One need only go to the mofussil and outlying places in Bengal and see the *pucca* dwelling houses of olden times belonging to local residents or *zemindars*, etc., and one cannot fail to be struck by the absence of lighting and proper ventilation in most of these structures, which surely did not come under the influence of the Georgian or Rococo models? On the other hand one can see the modern up-to-date buildings springing up on every side in Calcutta, notably in the areas developed by the Calcutta Improvement Trust, and admire the simple, clean and graceful lines and well-lighted, ventilated architecture of many such buildings. The case of the town of Dacca, once the capital of Bengal, may also be cited. Most of the older buildings in the town suffer from defective lighting and ventilation, while in the modern "Ramna" locality, the houses are all built with an eye to their lighting and ventilation and are far better in every respect than the older houses in the ancient town. After all, the residents of Calcutta, rich, middle class or poor, want their dwelling houses first of all to be clean, airy and well-lighted. If modern scientific contrivances such as electric lights, fans, lifts, air-conditioners, etc., are added, where is the harm, if these contribute to the comfort and convenience of the dwellers. Are we to discard them simply because they are of foreign origin and go back to the old models, of which the *Gabaksha* (cow's eye) window-slits were eminent examples, simply because they were extant in the time of the *Palas* and *Senas*? Such clinging to old models is neither feasible, nor do I think many people will agree with Mr. Chatterjee in his advocacy of the *Pala-Sena* architecture as applied to modern dwelling houses. Yours, etc.,

S. GUHA.

CALCUTTA,
29th June, 1942.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN BENGAL

The annual report of the medical schools in Bengal for the year 1939-40 reveals that the total strength of the licentiate students in the various medical schools at the beginning of the session was 2,991 as compared with 2,980 in the previous session. The total number of new admissions in licentiate course during the year was 750 including 114 Muslims as compared with 730 including 81 Muslims in the year 1938-39. Number of students passing out in the final licentiate examination of the State Medical Faculty of Bengal in 1939-40 was 466 as against 364 in the previous year.

There was provision for post-graduate training of Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the Campbell and Dacca Medical Schools. During the year only 7 District Board doctors took this training from the Dacca Medical School.

The conduct and attendance of the students of all the medical schools were generally satisfactory. There was no instance of any breach of discipline during the year under report except in one case, *viz.*, an unfortunate hunger-strike of the students of the Dacca Medical School. This was, however, satisfactorily settled in a short time.

The schools under report include the Campbell Medical School, Dacca Medical School, Lytton Medical School, Burdwan, Chittagong Medical School, Chittagong, Jackson Medical School, Jalpaiguri, Calcutta Medical School, Sammilani Medical School, Bankura and Jatiya Ayurbijnan Vidyalaya or the National Medical Institute, Calcutta.

The first six of these are State institutions and the remaining three are under private management. There are training classes for compounder students in all the Government Medical Schools except at the Jackson Medical School, Jalpaiguri.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS : A DIGEST

CITY'S VAGRANTS TO BE REMOVED

A large plot of land is proposed to be acquired by the authorities somewhere in Murshidabad District for the accommodation of about 1,500 vagrants of the City of Calcutta.

According to the scheme under contemplation, six vagrants Homes will be built on the acquired land for different types of beggars and, as at present arranged, there will be several receiving centres opened in Calcutta for medical examination of the vagrants, their segregation and transfer to the homes.

The Homes, which are now being built as an emergency measure, are expected to be a permanent feature in the near future when the necessary legislation is passed by the local legislature.

UNEMPLOYMENT REGISTER FOR EDUCATED YOUTHS

The following Press note has been issued :—

The office of the Employment Adviser to the Government of Bengal has commenced maintaining a register for enrolment of unemployed educated youths of Bengal in order to help them in getting suitable employments. Those who wish to get themselves registered should apply to the Employment Adviser to the Government of Bengal, 8, Clive Street, Calcutta, stating their qualifications, age, local address, minimum salary acceptable and the type of employment desired. Applicants belonging to any of the Schedule Castes should state this fact in their application. Those who have already applied for enrolment should furnish this office with their local address if it has not been done.

RAI BAHADUR PURNA CH. LAHIRI DEAD

Rai Bahadur Purna Chandra Lahiri died on the 26th June, at 12-30 a.m. at his Calcutta residence at 52, Police Hospital Road. The deceased, who was 71 at the time of his death was the first Indian to become the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. He leaves behind his widow, his only son, Capt. Pratul Chandra Lahiri of the Royal Artillery and a daughter.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY BUDGET

The Budget estimates of the Calcutta University for the year 1942-43, which were presented to the Senate on the 27th June by Mr. Ramaprasad Mookerjee, on behalf of the Finance Committee, showed Rs. 37,67,305 in the General Fee and Post-Graduate Teaching Funds. Together with the opening balance of Rs. 4,11,479 the total amount available for the next year would amount to Rs. 41,78,784.

The total expenditure in the General Fee and Post-Graduate Teaching Funds would amount to Rs. 41,47,640 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 31,104. Thus in the revenue account, over and above the total income, expenditure exceeds income by Rs. 3,80,375.

In presenting the estimates, Mr. Mookerjee said that the revised estimate for the current year showed a closing balance of over four lakhs in place of the anticipated closing balance of Rs. 80,000. This difference was principally due to three items. The total realisation from examination fund had been Rs. 16,61,000. The next important item was the sale proceeds from University publications which had been Rs. 3.50,000. The total expenditure under examination had been reduced from Rs. 6,86,000 to Rs. 6.53.000 showing a saving of Rs. 33.000.

Although they had an opening balance of Rs 4,00,000 for the current year, the estimates prepared would show a closing balance of only Rs. 31.000. Therefore, looking from the revenue point of view they would not only spend all their anticipated income but about Rs. 3.80,000 in excess of their usual expenditure in normal times.

Continuing Mr. Mookerjee said that on the income side they had put the figure as high as possible and what they could reasonably expect in this troublous time. Although with the students reading in schools migrating and fluctuating and with the depleted roll strength this was rather risky to do. On the expenditure side all items were put on the basis of sanctioned amount for the current year. There were two special grants for taking up A. R. P. emergency measures and for conducting examinations not from Calcutta but from Berhampore.

Mr. Mookerjee regretted that it had not been possible to add to the reserve fund which now stood at Rs. 1,23,000. They had urged upon the Government for the grant of a bloc amount for the creation of a reserve fund from which they could draw in an emergency.

Dr. B. C. Roy, Vice-Chancellor, said that in preparing the budget estimates they were careful not to include any new item of expenditure in view of the uncertainty facing them. The proposals for additional expenditure from different departments were turned down. They hoped, Dr. Roy said, that the Government and the University would come to some permanent arrangement with regard to the help which the Government were prepared to give to the University. The budget estimates were adopted by the Senate.

Four Great Bengalees—Anniversary Celebrations

BANKIM CHANDRA CHATTERJI

104th Birth Anniversary

A public meeting was held on the 28th June at the Ramesh Bhawan of the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad in commemoration of the 104th anniversary of Bankim Chandra's birth.

Bankim Chandra's intense patriotism, Prof. Rangin Halder said, revealed itself, as it were in every line he wrote and eventually, transcending the frontiers of Bengal it attained an All-India character. The transformation was effected with little difficulty for Bankim had set up no barriers geographical or otherwise, to the nationalism he had stood for.

Mr. Prafulla Kumar Sarker said that he was a Hindu and as such spoke of Nationalism in the language of a Hindu portraying the country as the Mother. Neither was it confined within the borders of Bengal. Only twelve years after his death, Mr. Sarker continued, the Swadeshi movement was set afoot. Bankim Chandra was in reality the Father of Indian Nationalism.

Bankim Chandra, observed Mr. Atul Gupta presiding, was the creator of the modern Bengali literature. Unlike many works of his contemporaries which had been relegated to the pages of history his creations continued to remain a perennial source of joy and inspiration. The present generation would certainly deny themselves a great treat if they refrained from studying his works.

* * *

MICHAEL MADHUSUDAN DUTT

Observance Of Death Anniversary In Calcutta

The Sixty-ninth anniversary of the death of Bengal's illustrious poet Michael Madhusudan Dutt was observed in Calcutta on the 29th June.

In the morning literateurs and lovers of Bengali literature assembled at the foot of the Poet's memorial at the Cemetery in Lower Circular Road and offered their homage to the memory of the departed genius. Hon'ble Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Minister, Civil Defence Co-ordination, presided over the function which was held under the joint auspices of the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad and the Michael Madhusudan Library of Kidderpore.

Floral offerings were laid on behalf of individuals and institutions at the tombs of the poet and his worthy consort Henrietta.

In offering his tribute of respect and admiration the Hon'ble Mr. Basu said that it was a joy to recall in these days of strife and turmoil that it was Michael Madhusudan who was the first to evolve and play a new tune of hope and strength through the lute of Bengali literature. The sweet and soft melody of the Bengali rhythm underwent a thorough change and obtained a new vigour at his hands which exhilarated and enthralled his countrymen with the pulsation of a new life.

Prof. Manmatha Mohan Bose said that Michael was a revolutionary and harbinger of a new era in Bengali literature. Like a true revolutionary he destroyed and created at the same time. His works bear this out.

Prof. Jogesh Chandra Bhattacharya said that Madhusudan was one of the great minds of the world who had dedicated their lives to the cause of literature.. Madhusudan had introduced modernism in Bengali poetry as Bankim Chandra had done in the sphere of Bengali prose.

Mr. Prafulla Chandra Mitra said that Madhusudan was every inch a Bengalee and a man of unwavering patriotism.

Those present included the Mayor (Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker), Messrs. N. Dutt (the poet's grandson), Sajani Kanta Das, Nareindra Kumar Basu, Jotish Chandra Ghosh, Prof. Rangin Halder, Mr. Bhutnath Mukerjee, Khan Bahadur A. Reza, and Sm. Niraprava Chakravarty.

In the evening a memorial meeting was held at the 'Ramesh Bhaban' in the premises of the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, Mr. Sajani Kanta Das presiding. Different speakers addressed the meeting dwelling on the literary genius, patriotism and revolutionary outlook of the poet.

In the course of his speech the President, Mr. Das said that genuine love of literature and attraction for the new

were the two great characteristics which marked Madhusudan. He brought about a renaissance in Bengali poetry.

Prof. Jagadish Bhattacharya said that Madhusudan had enriched Bengali literature by collecting treasures in foreign lands and from foreign literature. Madhusudan's genius had greatly influenced the writings of Rabindranath.

Prof. Rangin Halder said that it was true that Madhusudan owed much to the literature of the West but he was never guilty of slavish imitation. He no doubt had gleaned treasures from foreign literature but he put them in a garb, purely Indian.

Mr. Bhutnath Mukherjee also addressed the meeting.

Mr. Satyendra Krishna Gupta and Messrs. Tridib Nath Roy entertained the audience with recitations from Michael's works.

* * *

SIR ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE

Birthday Celebration

The seventy-eighth anniversary of the birth of the late Sir Asutosh Mookerjee was celebrated at the Asutosh Memorial Building in South Calcutta on the 29th June.

In the morning, a marble bust of Sir Asutosh was unveiled by Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas on the first floor of the building before a large and distinguished gathering.

Wreaths were placed on the bust by Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker, Mayor, on behalf of the citizens of Calcutta, Mr. J. C. Chakravorty on behalf of the Calcutta University, Hon. Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, on behalf of the Asutosh Memorial Committee and Mr. P. Sinha on behalf of the Asutosh College.

Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Durgacharan Sankhya-Vedantatirtha performed the *mangalacharanam* with a Sanskrit poem composed for the occasion.

This was followed by recitation of a poem on the life and activities of Sir Asutosh by Mr. Sabitriprasanna Chatterjee.

In addressing the gathering Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Secretary of the Asutosh College, said that in these times of crisis they all felt that Sir Asutosh should have been in their midst to guide the nation to its desired goal. Sir Asutosh's life, Mr. Chatterjee said, was a great source of inspiration to the young men of to-day who love their motherland and work for the advancement of her cause.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Biswas, who presided at the morning function, said that if Sir Asutosh were to-day amidst them in these times of crisis he would undoubtedly have given them a message of hope and courage. But when Sir Asutosh could not be back in their midst in his mortal frame, the best thing they could do was to remember the great life that was his and to draw courage and inspiration from it.

The function concluded with *Bande Mataram* sung by the girl students of Asutosh College.

Later, *Puja* and *Homa* in memory of Sir Asutosh Mookerjee were performed by a group of Pandits led by Pandit Lakshmikanta Kavya-Vyakaran-Sankhyatirtha.

In the evening, *Kirtan* songs were held at the Asutosh Memorial Building and also at the University Institute.

* * *

GURUSADAY DUTT

First Death Anniversary

A crowded public meeting was held in observance of the first anniversary of the death of Mr. Gurusaday Dutt on the 25th June at the Hall of the Calcutta University Institute. The function opened with a prayer led by Dr. Sundari Mohan Das.

The Hon'ble Dr. Syamaprosad Mookerjee presiding said that though drunk deep in western culture and thought Mr. Gurusaday Dutt, was an ardent nationalist. He believed from the bottom of his heart that Bengali art and culture which were the common product of generations of Hindus and Moslems had a vigour and vitality of their own which had to be preserved, strengthened, and coordinated in relation to the modern needs of the Society.

The only effective manner in which respect could be shown to the memory of Gurusaday was, in the opinion of Dr. Mookerjee, to carry forward the work which he had just begun and which, if properly pursued, would make enormous contributions to the rebuilding of the cultural and social life of the people of this province.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas held that the work which Mr. Gurusaday Dutt had left behind could never perish but would remain as a priceless legacy he had bequeathed to his countrymen. He filled a very large place in the public and national life of Bengal, nay, of India.

Mr. A. K. M. Zakariah regarded Mr. Dutt as a Bengalee in the truest sense of the term, one who was above communal or sectarian considerations. His dream was to make Bengal great.

A versatile genius, Mr. Gurusaday Dutt, according to Sj. Mrinal Kanti Bose, would have been remembered with the same fervour as he was remembered to-day by his countrymen, even if he had confined himself to anyone of his varied activities.

Gurusaday Dutt, said Sir Bijoyprosad Singh Roy had combined in himself the best of the cultures of the East and West. The *Bratachari* movement he had started was cosmopolitan in nature. Within a short period it had taken root in the social life, not only of Bengal, but also of India.

Sja. Anurupa Devi observed that Gurusaday had sublimated his love for his wife to the service of the afflicted womanhood of Bengal making their life worth living.

Others who addressed the meeting included Rai Bahadur Prof. Khagendranath Mitra, Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker, Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Prafulla Sarkar, Mr. S. M. Marshed and Mrs. Hemaprova Majumder. Mr. J. P. Agarwala announced a donation of Rs. 201 to the fund of Saroj Nalini Association.

CAUSTIC SODA
(LIQUID)
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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

ELECTION PETITION

(Before Mr. Justice McNair)

ASGAR ALLY *vs.* WALI-UL-ISLAM

In this application, the petitioner Asgar Ally *alias* Bhondi Mia asked that the election of the respondent Wali-Ul-Islam *alis* Haji Wali-Ul-Islam as a Councillor of Calcutta Corporation be set aside and for an order that a fresh election be held in compliance with the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act and the Rules made thereunder. The petitioner further asked for an injunction restraining the respondent from taking any part, as a Councillor, in any proceedings of Calcutta Corporation until the final determination of the election petition.

It appeared that on the *ex-parte* application of the petitioner His Lordship had granted an *interim* injunction pending the final disposal of the application.

Mr. S N. Banerjee (Jr.) appeared for the petitioner: Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy for the respondent.

It appeared that the respondent was elected as a Councillor from the Mohammedan Constituency, Ward No. 9 (Muchipara) at the bye-election held on June 4 last for the purpose of filling up the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Nuruddin Ahmed. The petitioner alleged that the result of the election had been materially affected by corrupt practices.

His Lordship directed the *interim* injunction to continue pending the final determination of the election petition and gave certain directions for its early hearing. The Registrar of this Court was directed to write to the Corporation to forward to this Court the records including packets of ballot papers, and ballot papers whether counted or rejected or tendered or challenged and the counterfoils thereof and all other documents relating to the above election.

ASSESSMENT APPEAL

(Before Mr. Justice Nasim Ali and Mr. Justice Blagden)

THE COPORATION OF CALCUTTA (appellant)

vs.

MESSRS. SHAW WALLACE & Co., (respondents)

This was an appeal preferred by the Corporation of Calcutta against the decision of the Small Causes Court Judge at Sealdah, setting aside the assessment of premises No. 16, Alipore Road, made by the Corporation under Section 127(b) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, and directing fresh assessment to be made under Sec. 127(a). The annual valuation was fixed at Rs. 9,720.

It appeared that the premises in question were the property of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Company and the senior partner of the firm used this house for residential purpose only. The contention of the firm was that the senior partner of the company was getting exclusive use of this house, and he was in the position of a tenant of the firm and was not residing in the premises as its servant. As senior partner he gave his services to the firm for which he had free quarters. Accordingly, the firm's contention was that the assessment should have been made under Section 127(a) of the Calcutta Municipal Act as the premises in question must be taken to be 'let' to the partner. The reduction claimed in the assessment was Rs. 6,038 and in taxes Rs. 1,261.

The contention of the Corporation was that the firm's partner resided in the premises as a servant of the company and not as a tenant and such Section 127(b) was the proper section upon which the premises should be assessed.

The Small Causes Court Judge found that the occupation by the partner of the said premises was to be taken to be the occupation by a tenant. Section 127(a) of the Act was, therefore, applicable in this case. The assessment made by the Corporation, under Section 127 (b) of the Act was directed to be set aside and a fresh assessment to be made under Section 127 (a). The annual value of the premises was fixed at Rs. 9,720. Against this decision the present appeal was preferred by the Corporation of Calcutta.

The Court allowed the appeal, set aside the order of the Small Causes Court Judge, and directed the assessment of the Corporation to be restored.

Mr. A. C. Gupta and Mr. Krishna Lal Banerjee appeared for Calcutta Corporation; Mr. P. B. Mukerjee and Mr. Provat Kumar Sen Gupta for the firm.

THE WORLD OF BOOKS

IMPERIAL AGRA OF THE MOGULS, *by K. C. Mazumdar, M.A., (Lecturer in English, Balwant Rajput College, Agra) published by Gaya Prosad and Sons, Agra. Price not mentioned.*

This volume of a little over 200 pages attempts to combine a history of the Mogul Emperors and a descriptive survey of contemporary manners and customs, with a description of the archaeological and historical buildings in Agra after the manner of a guide-book for those intending to visit this capital of the Great Moguls. That Mr. Mazumdar in his capacity of a Lecturer in a local college has utilised his spare time in collating local history and delving into antiquities, and has given the result of his labours to the public, is indeed praise-worthy. The book has forewords from Mr. Darwin, Magistrate and Collector of Agra, and H. E. Sir Hugh Bomford, Governor of C. P. and Berar, who have both spoken in laudatory terms of Mr. Mazumdar's work. Mr. Darwin says :—

"Too much can hardly be written about that entrancing period of Indian history, the age of the Grand Moguls. The empire which they reared was, in the words of Macaulay, one of the most extensive and splendid in the world. . . . . The beauty and magnificence of the buildings erected by the Sovereigns of Hindustan amazed even travellers who had seen St. Peters (in Rome). . . . This description, vivid as it is, is however little more than an outline. It needs the touch of one who, like the author of the present work, has lingered for many days among the edifices which this dynasty has bequeathed to us, to fill in the foreground of the picture, and bring back to life the figures of the past."

We agree with Mr. Darwin that the author has indeed spent his time profitably among the monuments of the past in and around Agra, and has given us the result in interesting form in this volume.

The book is divided into three parts, the Part I starting with extracts from the speeches of Lord Curzon, who did more than any other Viceroy to preserve the ancient monuments of India. Then there are descriptions of the Emperor's birthday anniversary, the Fort and Palaces within, Field Sports of the Emperor, etc., designed to give some idea of the "pomp and splendour" of the Mogul Court. The Part II is purely historical, dealing with the Emperors from Babar to Aurangzeb, the period from 1526 to 1707 A.D., and touching upon the Mogul Army and the system of administration. Part III deals mainly with the "five pearls of Mogul architecture" *viz.*, the Agra Fort, Taj Mahal, tomb of Etmad-ud-Dowla, tomb of Akbar at Sikandra and Fatehpur Sikri. The writer also gives an account in this part of India's trade with foreign countries, and of the Kingdom of Bengal as described by Bernier. Finally the appendix contains descriptions, in guide-book style, of all that is to be seen in and around Agra. The book is embellished with some portraits and photographs, and is well got up.

CORPORATION NOTICES

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. III, Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 8th July, 1942, up to 2 p.m. :—

45. Certain works incidental for opening out a door for the waste paper godown in S. S. Hogg Market—Rs. 373, dated 30th June, 1942, (15 days).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the tender and agreement form for piece work should be read as "3 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office.
The 29th June, 1942.

Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme.

Re. Purchase of a Dingi Boat

Quotations in sealed covers superscribed as above are invited, for purchasing a *dingi* boat 30 ft. long and 5 ft. beams made of suitable woods and complete with all necessary and usual equipments and will be received by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. of Monday, the 6th July, 1942. The boat is required for taking soundings in the Corporation S. W. Channel in Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme, and if a second-hand boat is quoted, it must be mentioned when the boat was first built and floated and the class or kind of wood it is made of. The tenderer must also remain prepared to produce their boats at the Kulti Corporation Camp for inspection purposes at their own expenses.

A. N. BANERJEE,
Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 29th June, 1942.

Auction Sale.

The following articles will be put up for sale in the public auction to be held on the 11th July, 1942, at the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, New Buildings at 2-30 p.m. :—

1. Two old and broken almirahs.
2. One old and broken rack.
3. One old and broken small stool.
4. One old and broken bench.
5. One old and broken notice frame.
6. Three old and damaged iron pipes.
7. Two *taktaposhes*.
8. Ten irons in box.
9. One wooden plank.

F. RAHMAN,
Assistant Collector,

Central Municipal Office,
The 30th June, 1942.

Declaration Of Streets

NOTICE

Under Section 318 of the Calcutta Municipal Act

To all whom it may concern, the Corporation of Calcutta, in exercise of the powers, conferred on it by Section 318 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (Bengal Act III of 1923) and having been satisfied that the conditions, laid down therein, have been fulfilled, hereby notifies and declares that the street specified hereunder is a public street within the meaning of sections 3 (57) and 295 of the said Act

Description of street.

The 25 ft. road connecting St. George's Gate Road and Khalasitola Road through Lascar Lines, Hastings in Ward No. 26 constructed at the cost of Government

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 29th June, 1942.

S. S. Hogg Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from S. M. Wali Mahmed, recorded occupier of Stalls Nos. 26 27 in Block "B" in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for permission to transfer his rights and interests in the above stalls to Mr. Mahmed Sayad Nasker.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date it first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

A. QASIM,
Offg. Superintendent.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 26th June, 1942.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Subal Chandra Das for the registration of his name in place of the recorded occupier, Mr. Chandra Mohon Bera (deceased) in respect of Stall No. 40 in Block "K" (new), S. S. Hogg Market.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date it first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

A. QASIM,
Offg. Superintendent.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 29th June, 1942.

Grants To Almshouses etc.

Time Extended.

The last date for receiving applications for grant to Almshouses and Charitable Institutions (with and without educational branches) for the year 1942-43, under Section 477 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, has been extended by another month. The applications in this connection should be made on or before Monday, the 27th July, 1942, instead of on or before the 26th June, as previously advertised. Forms of application can be obtained from the office of the Secretary to the Corporation.

In the case of institutions, previously in receipt of grants from the Corporation, the application should be renewed in the prescribed form.

Applications which are not submitted within the prescribed time or which do not contain the required particulars or are not supported by the necessary documents, may not be considered at all.

M. FAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 17th June, 1942.

GARIAHAT MARKET

Notice

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Babu Gaur Chand Ghosh recorded occupier of Stall No. 4 in Block "C", Gariahat Market, for registration of his name as the sole occupier of the above stall, the other partner Babu Bibhuti Bhusan Pal having retired from the business.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date hereof.

Gariahat Market,
The 26th June, 1942.

R. N. GHOSH,
Superintendent.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 27th June, 1942

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN AND SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 527 against 497 and 503 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 62. The general death-rate of the week was 24·0 per mille against 26·5 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 27th June, 1942, was 459 against 443 and 437 in the two preceding weeks. There were 27 deaths from cholera against 31 and 16 in the two preceding weeks. There were 3 deaths from small pox during the week against 5 in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from influenza against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 69 and 63 respectively against 75 and 55 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 23·9 per mille per annum.

There were 104 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 15·4.

There were 79 deaths from respiratory diseases against 68 in the previous week.

There were 28 deaths from tuberculosis against 27 in the previous week.

There were 76 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 68 against 54 and 66 in the two preceding weeks. Of these, 1 was from cholera, nil from small-pox, nil from influenza, 11 from fevers, 8 from bowel-complaints and 11 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 24·9 per mille.

There were 17 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 18·7.

There were 6 deaths from tuberculosis against 2 in the previous week.

There were 13 deaths of infants under one year.

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CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with **Yellow** numbers on a **Black** badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have **Rectangular** brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. **No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.**

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Offg. Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market

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Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Curry Beef ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Sirloin „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Suet (Kidney) —	1 4 0			
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Molted „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...				
Heart each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Oxtails each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0		
Skrits each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Kindney per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	0 10 0	0 12 0		

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Lion „ —	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder „ ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter „ ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb.	0 8 0			
Other portion per lb. „	0 12 0			

	1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
MUTTON.				
Chops per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Breast „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Leg „ ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb. ...		0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Kidneys each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart „ ...	0 2 0	0 4 0		
Liver „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Brain „ ...		0 2 0		
Tongue „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 6		
Trotters „ ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each —	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each —	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer ...	1 0 0	1 2 0		
Goat and Kid meat ...		0 10 0		

PORK. In the building on the south east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz. —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb. ..	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb. ...	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb. —	1 8 0	3 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen —	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer —	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Luncheon „ „ ...	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork „ ...	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen ...	1 2 0	

DRY FISH	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer —	1 4 0	1 8 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Bhetkee „ —	0 12 0	1 8 0
Maldine „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. large per „ ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Bali chau per seer —	3 0 0	3 8 0
Papadams per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
Dry Prawns per seer —	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices very according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present on account of war and hence approximate prices are given.

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Subscribed Capital	...	... £ 4,000,000
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Capital Paid-up	... **Rs. 1,00,00,000**
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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each	0 5 0	0 6 0
Chicken (Broth)	0 7 0	0 8 0
Capon "	2 0 0	2 8 0
Duck (curry) "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do (roasting) "	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) "	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) "	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (outlet) "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese "	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons "	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turkey Cock "	10 0 0	14 0 0
Do. Hen "	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score	0 12 0	0 13 0
Fowls, fresh, per score	0 14 0	0 15 0
Do. Special		
GAME.		
Dove each	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock "	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen "	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit "	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snipes "	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) "	4 8 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) "	3 0 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each		
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) "	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy)	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle		0 6 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. Butter per score		
Brinjal " seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cabbage each		
Do. Mursidabad		
Do. Country		
Do. Darjeeling	0 6 0	0 8 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle		0 2 0
Do. per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower, Beneres each		
Do. Monghyr "		
Do. Lahore "		
Do. Darjeeling "		
Do. Ranchi "		
Vasses Spout per doz.		
Celery each Darjeeling	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cucumber per score	0 10 0	0 15 0
Garlic per seer		0 8 0
Ginger "	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turmaric		0 6 0
Indian Corn each		
Knol khol Country each	0 1 0	0 1 6
Ladies finger per score	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
Lettuce per score	0 5 0	
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer	0 2 0	
Do. Patna red "	0 3 0	
Do. " white "		
Do. Country red "		
Parsnip each		
Peas Modhupur per seer		0 8 0
Do. Darjeeling		0 6 0
Do. Hazaribagh		
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Kagbangla "		
Do. Country "		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. Country do.		
Do. Kidney hill per seer		
Do. New per seer	0 3 0	
Do. (Old) Nainital		
Do. (Hill) (Old)		
Do. Madras "	0 4 0	
Do. Rangoon "		
Do. Shillong		
Robob each	0 2 6	
Pulbul per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 2 6	0 5 0
Do. Country per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Spinach per lot of 20	0 5 0	
Squash per seer	0 4 0	
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Pumpkins, each	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country "		
Do. Chukerdhurpur "		
Do. Sikkim "		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer		
Vegetable marrow Country each	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each	0 4 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) per doz.	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. S. Africa 3—5		
Do. Kulu per doz.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Nanital		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 4 to 5	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 2—4	1 0 0	
Do. King David		
Do. Jonathan		
Do. Japan		
Do. Australia 3—4	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious 3—4		
Amra per score		
Bael Fruit each	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	12 0 0	
Black Berry per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Coconut each	0 1 6	0 2 0
Country Apples 4 to 6	1 0 0	
Gooseberry per seer		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
Do. Nasik 1 lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Kabul per box (large)		
Do. California per lb.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Spain per lb.		
Do. S. African per lb.		
Grape Fruit each		
Java		
Guava (Allahabad) per score	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. (Country) per doz	0 12 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each		
Kajoo nuts per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Khubanee "		
Do. (large) per lb.	1 0 0	
Kesur China per seer		
Lime patty per score	0 4 0	0 6 0
Lemon (English) per doz.		
Lichees per 100 (Mozafferpur)		
Do. (Country)		
Locket per score		
Monkey Lichees per 100	0 6 0	0 12 0
M. Melon Jaunpur		
Mask Melon per seer	0 3 6	0 5 0
Mask Melon " (Lucknow)		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.	6 0 0	8 0 0
Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz.	3 0 0	5 0 0
Do. Langra 6 to 8	1 0 0	
Do. Sukul		
Do. Fazlie		
Do. Kissen Bhog		
Do. Kanchan		
Do. Golapkhash 8 to 12	1 0 0	
Do. Himsagore 6 to 10	1 0 0	
Do. Green per score	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Country per 100		
Do. Bombay 10 to 16	1 0 0	
Do. Madras per doz.	2 0 0	
Do. Lilam 8—12	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz.		
Mulberry per score		
Nagpur Mossomi 6—8	1 0 0	
Poona " 4—6	1 0 0	
Bombay " per doz	2 8 0	3 0 0
Oranges Sikkur "	3 0 0	
Do. Bombay "	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Darjeeling		
Do. Multa per doz.	4 0 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

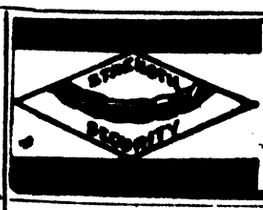
Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not ascertainable at present, on account of war and hence approximate prices are given.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peanut per seer ...		
Pineapple Country each ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Singapore ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Ceylon ,, ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do, Tijpur ,, ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Kalimpong ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Plantain Champa Buneh ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Martaban ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul ,, ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. Country ,, ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Country per score ...		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
,, Kandahar ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prunes Fresh per doz. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)		
Do. Liby do. ...		
Do. Delmonta do.		
Calasia do. ...		
Pears Cashmere 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Do. (Cooking) ...		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Cashmere ...		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peaches Peshwar 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	
Do. Muscatal loose per lb. ...		
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Apple per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Sofata 12—20 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	3 0 0	3 8 0
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz (Orange)	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Small per seore		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 4 to 6 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Country per score ...		
Surdah Quetta per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Tamarind per score ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Water melon Country each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Goalund each ...	0 6 0	
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Water fruit per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
DRY-FRUITS		
Apples Ring per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. ,, 1 lb. packet ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Almond salted (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Almond English (large) per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Apricots dry with seed per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Apricots dry without seed per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Alobokhara per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Brazilnuts per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Chilgooja per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cocoanut dry per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Currants Australian per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Chestnut per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 6 0	0 8 0
Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Figs 1 lb. per packet ...	1 10 0	1 12 0
Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Khurma per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Pears dry per lb. ...	1 14 0	2 0 0
Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0

When you stop advertising, this is what you say in effect:

"We hereby notify everybody that we do not expect to do business any more."

Municipal orders do not wait. All the 12 months, the municipalities are buying equipment and supplies and the "Gazette" advertisement will bring you results just as well as it will in March.

Keep up your advertising every month in the year if you expect to do business all the year around.

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)		
Pista Salted unshelled per lb.	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Salted shelled per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Prunes dry per lb.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Raisin 1 lb. per packet	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. (red) per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Sultana per lb.	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Do. 1 lb. pecket	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Table 1 lb. packet	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. American 1 packet		
Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet	0 12 0	1 0 0
Walnut shelled per lb.	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. unshelled per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb.	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay	1 0 0	1 2 0
Dinapur	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter per cake	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer	2 4 0	2 8 0
Ghee per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per seer	0 4 0	
Fresh Cream per lb.	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. cut pieces) „	1 10 0	2 0 0
Do. (salt-water) „	1 2 0	1 6 0
Do. (cut pieces) „	2 0 0	3 0 0
Cutla per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Rohi per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut Pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Hilsa each (Padma)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Crab per lot of 4	0 2 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe		
Do. without roe 6—12	1 0 0	
Mullet per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (cut pieces)	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pomfret per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0
Prawns per seer (small)	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
Lobster		
Sea fish	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Brand (White or Brown) 2 lb. each	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. do. ½ lb „	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)		
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb.		1 0 0
Do. Edam „	1 8 0	
Do. Overland „		
Do. Cheddarn „	1 12 0	
Preserved, mixed, per lb.	0 5 0	
Do. unmixed, „		0 5 0
Guava cheese per lb.	0 5 0	
Kraft cheese per lb.	2 8 0	
FLOUR.		
Californian flour No. 1 per seer	0 4 0	
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.		
Californian flour No. 2 per seer		0 5 0
Country flour per seer	0 6 0	
Atta D.		
Sujee		0 6 0
RICE		
Deshi coarse per md.		
Do. per seer		
Patna 1st quality per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. coarse per md.		
Do. per seer		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md.	8 0 0	9 0 0
Do. per seer	0 3 6	0 4 0
Kabul rice per seer	0 7 0	0 9 0
Kashmere rice per seer		
Golab Soru rice	0 4 0	0 5 0
SUGAR		
Cawnpore Sugar per seer		
Crystal	0 5 6	0 5 9
DAL Etc.		
Arahar per seer		0 3 3
Channa „		0 2 6
Khari Masoor „		0 3 0
Mung (haree) „		0 3 0
Mung (sona) „	0 5 9	
Salt „		0 1 7½
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin	0 12 0	
2 lb. „	1 4 0	
6 lb. „	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer	0 7 0	0 7 6
Castor Oil „	0 8 0	0 9 0
Mustard Oil (Mill)	0 7 6	0 8 0
„ „ (Ghani)	0 9 0	0 10 0
***KEROSENE OIL**		
Kerosene Oil (*Superior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk	4 5 3	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin	5 1 9	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 8 1½	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Kerosene Oil (*Inferior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk	3 14 6	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin	4 11 0	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 2 10½	
COAL AND COKE		
Domestic Coal (retail) per md.	1 4 0	
Domestic Coke (whole sale) at the Depot	1 2 0	
Soft Coke per md.	1 3 0	1 4 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Cakes Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cake „	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb.	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet	0 1 6	1 0 0
Milk Chocolates slab		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb.	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweet, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins	1 6 0	1 12 0
„ 2 „	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo	1 13 0	
Assorted Creams	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb.	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 0
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 0
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 0
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 9
Milk	1 1 0	1 8 0
Mixed (Household)	1 1 0	1 13 0
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 0

} 15 % price up.

N. B. Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

BNDS
BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 13 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin.	1 12 0 per tin	15 % price up.
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...	2 12 0	5 5 0
Cow & Gate Rusks ...	1 8 0	
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin	0 4 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin ...	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk Powder No. 1 per bot. ..	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Pepperments per lb.	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Dereszke per tin of 50 ...	1 8 0	
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin 50 of	1 2 0	
„ „ (magnum)	1 2 0	
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 6 3
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 2 0	
Glassgow Mixture per lb	10 8 0	
Spencer's "Doretto" ... Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...		1 12 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Black & White tin of 50	1 10 0	
Craven A tin of 50 —	1 10 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do.	1 8 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 2 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do. do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 9 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0	
Do. 2nd quality	1 0 0	
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 3 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 1 0	
"ISPAHANI'S TEA"—		
Special Darjeeling 1 lb. tin	1 12 0	
Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 4 0	
Cafe Brand packets „	1 0 0	
Afternoon 1 lb. 2 oz.	1 2 0	
LOOSE TEA		
F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	1 10 0	2 0 0
O. P. Darjeeling and Assam per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
DUST TEA		
Darjeeling and Assam Dust per lb. ...	0 14 0	1 2 0
Red Ensign Coffee „ ...	1 6 0	
Cocoa ½ lbs ...	1 2 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz. ...	1 1 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 lbs. ...	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 „ ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 „ .	1 2 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 „ .	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 „ ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin Do. ½ lb.		
Mustard ¼ „ ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott. ...	1 15 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	1 4 0	1 10 0
Sausages English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 14 0	
Soups, Assorted „ —	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott. —	1 12 0	
Isinglass per pkt. —	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag ...	1 15 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 6 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin ...	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	2 4 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb, per pkt. ...	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb per tin —	3 12 0	
C. & V. Vinepar per bottle	1 12 0	
Radgate or Nickson Ham per lb. — ...	3 8 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb. ...	3 8 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin ..	1 12 0	
Morton's Eagle Brand Scotch Roller Oats 2 lb. tin ... —	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin .. —	0 9 0	
Chamois Leather large ...	2 8 0	
Hare Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 6 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	
Bisurated Magnesia, medium	0 7 0	2 2 0
Ellerman's Embrocation	1 12 0	
Zam-Buk	2 4 0	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	1 12 0	0 14 0
Oriental Balm ...	0 8 0	
Sloan's Liniment —	0 4 0	1 0 0
Kruschen Salt —	0 15 6	
PAINTS.	1 11 0	
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) „	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

Tea Merchants
Head Office:
11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
(Phone: B. B. 2981)
Rangoon Branch:
233, Fraser Street, Rangoon.

BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF
TOSH'S TEA
A. TOSH & SONS
***Showroom:* Hogg Market (East), 24**
(Phone: Cal. 4122)

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(Opp. Scaldah Stn.)

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
RICE.		
Balam (Coarse) ...		
Do. (Medium) ...		
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Kora) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Atap) ...	0 3 0	
Kamini (Do.) ...	0 3 6	
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Golap Khas (Do.) ...		0 4 0
Dadkhani ...	0 4 0	
Deshi Boiled ...		
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra (Medium) ...	—	0 2 6
Patnai (Coarse) ...		
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal ...		0 2 9
Katari Bhog ...	0 3 3	0 3 6
DAL.		
Gram (Patnai whole) ...		0 2 6
Gram (Dal) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Sona) ...	0 4 0	
Do. (Krishna) ...		
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	
Do. Khari ...	0 3 0	
Mattor Dal ...		0 3 0
Salt ...		0 2 0

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BUTTER & GHEE		
Bombay Butter per seer		
Aligarh ,, ...	1 2 0	
Pabna ,, ...	1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa) ...	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo) ...	1 6 0	1 8 0
Jessore ...	1 6 0	
OIL.		
Ghani Oil ...		0 8 0
Mustard Oil ...	0 9 0	
Cocanut Oil ...		0 14 0
Kerosene Oil ...	0 3 0	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White Java) ...	0 5 9	0 6 0
Do. (Brown Java) ...		
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flower (Country) ...		0 4 0
Atta ...	0 3 3	0 3 3
Suji ...	0 4 0	
Gur (Sugar Cane) ...		0 5 0
,, Khajure ...		
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. New (Country) ...		
Do. (Gauhati) ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Patal ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Brinjal ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas —		
Cauliflower each ...		
Cabbage each ...		
Ginger —	0 7 0	0 8 6
Onion —	0 1 3	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Mutton —	0 12 0	0 14 0
Goat & Khashi —		0 12 0
FISH.		
Rohi (Cut-pieces) —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda —	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki —	0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair —	0 1 0	0 1 6
Koi —	0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
RICE.		
Balam per md. ...	8 0 0	9 0 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. (Kora) ...	7 2 0	7 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Kamini (Do.) ...	8 4 0	8 8 0
Khinisankkar (Do.) ...	10 0 0	11 0 0
Dadkhani ...	10 0 0	11 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Dudkalma ...		
Nagra ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Patnai (Kora) ...	8 0 0	8 4 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	6 0 0	6 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Rupsal ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...	0 5 0	0 5 6
Do. (Krishna) ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Kalai Dal ...		0 3 0
Knasari Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mosoor Dal (Sprit) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mattor Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...	2 4 0	
Ranchi ... —		
Darbhanga —		1 12 0
Sree (Mark) ..	1 13 0	
Khurja ...		1 8 0
Bhaduwa ...	1 15 0	
Lakhi —	1 8 0	
"Debla Debee" per seer		1 13 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 5 6	0 5 9
Do. (Brown) —		0 4 6
Do. (Bata) ...	0 5 0	0 5 6
Flour per seer ..	0 3 9	
Atta — ...		0 3 6
Do. B	0 3 9	
Gur ... —	0 5 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...		0 4 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 9	0 1 6
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		1 8 0
Bombay per lb. Salted	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pabna per seer —	1 8 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin ...		1 6 0
Milk ...		0 4 0
Cows' Head ...		
Condensed Milk ...		0 4 0
Milk Maid ...		
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 25 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 8—16 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 8 to 2 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pesta ,, ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab ,, —	0 3 0	0 6 0
Grapes per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer .	0 14 0	1 0 0
VEGETABLES		
New Patal ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
New Potatoes ...	0 2 0	0 3 6
Potatoes (New) ...		
Brinjal	0 2 6	0 4 0
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Ginger	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion — ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Cauliflower ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
FISH		
Parsey per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Pona ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bagda ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Hilsa ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
MEAT		
Mutton ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 9 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	—	1 7 0
Cocoa Hornby ...		
Coffee Polson's lb. ...	1 2 0	
Condensed Milk ...		
BISCUITS		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 9 6
H. & P. Do. ...	—	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 7 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 555 ...	1 10 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes ...		0 11 6
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.		
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sago (Pearl) ...		
Quaker's Oats ...	1 0 0	
Pascal's Logenges (glass) each —	0 10 0	0 10 6
Jam ...		
Jelly —	0 6 0	0 7 0
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 2 6	0 7 0
Quickwhite (White) ...		
KEROSENE OIL		
Elephant Brand tin ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	0 3 6
Do. ,, bulk ...	—	
Rising Sun ...	—	
Do. ½ per bottle ...	—	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 14 0	
Do. 2nd " " ...		0 12 0
Goat per seer ...		
Kid " ...	0 14 0	
Poultry Chicken each ...		
Fowl (country) ...		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting)		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS		
Ducks per score ...		0 10 0
Fowls " ...	0 11 0	
VEGETABLES		
Brinjals per seer ...	0 3 0	
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 3 0	
Ginger " ...		
Pati Lemon per score ...		
Ladies finger per seer ..	0 7 0	0 8 0
Kagji Lemon per score ..		0 2 0
Onions Patna red per seer		0 1 6
Do. Bombay " ...		
Do. Country " ..		0 1 6
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Deshi (New) ...		
Do. Madrasi " ...		
Do. Rangoon " ...		
Do. Gauhati " ...		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)	0 1 6	0 2 0
Patal Murshidabad per seer ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. Disi per seer ...		0 1 6
Do. Hilly " ...		
Cabbage each ...		0 1 6
Cauliflower each ..	0 3 0	0 6 0
Peas Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Darjeeling " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Deshi " ...		
Beans " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Squash " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tomato " ...		
Green Mangoes per score		0 8 0
FRUITS		
Apple Australia ...		
Do. Cashmere ...		
Do. American ...		
Do. Kulu ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Alubokhara per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Apricot " ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Batavia per pair ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Béal fruit each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Bedana (Green) ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. dry per seer ...		0 10 0
Chilghoza " ...		
Dates Arab " ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. Bagdad " ...	0 4 0	
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer	2 0 0	
Do. Nasik " ...		
Do. Quetta " ...		
Do. Chaman " ...	3 0 0	
Do. Australia " ...		
Khorma " ...	0 6 0	
Kesur Deshi " ...		
Do. Singapore " ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Khobani " " ...		
Kajoo Nuts " ...		
Lichis Country per 100 ...		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer ...		
Prune per lb. ...		
Papaya Country ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Dates fruit per seer ...		
Water Basra per lb. ...		
Green Cocoanut ...	0 0 6	0 1 6

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs.A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safata per score ...		
Mango (Local) 100	2 0 0	4 0 0
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Madras 14—35 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Langra 10—15 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay (Local) 18—25 ...	1 0 0	
Do Fazli ...		
Do. Golapkhas 16—20	1 0 0	
Do. Himsagar 10—15 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Kizsen Bhogh ...		
Do. Nilambarj ...		
Mask melon per seer ...		
Kharbuza per seer ...		
Orange Ichanagore ...		
Do. Sylhet ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Nagpur 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ...		
Pesta Bagdad per seer ...		
Do. Multan ...	6 0 0	
Do. Kabul ...		
Peata 8—25	1 0 0	
Pineapple Singapuri each	0 4 0	0 7 0
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Country each ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Peaches		
Plantain Champa per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Martaban per score	0 8 0	0 12 0
Musket per seer ...		
Pomegranate per seer	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Dholka ...		
Raisin (Rad) per seer ...		
Do. Sultuna " ...		
Almond shelled " ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. without shell ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. do. large ...	2 0 0	
Surdah Quaman per seer		
Water melon Goalando ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Deshi ...		
Do. Farukabad ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Sarbati Lemon ...		
Walnut per seer ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Shelled " ...		
Nut Ground " ...		
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	0 12 0	
Darjeeling do. " ...	0 14 0	
Bombay " " ...	1 2 0	
Aligarh " " ...		
Jessore " per seer ..	1 4 0	
Dinapur " " ...	1 4 0	
Pabna " " ...	1 4 0	
Darbhanga " " ...	1 2 0	
Mazafferpur " " ...	1 0 0	
Ghee " ...	1 8 0	
Cow's Ghee " ...	2 0 0	
Do. Milk " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
FISH		
Bagda per seer ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md. ...	40 0 0	
Do. (cut pieces) p. s. ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Bhetkee, " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Prawns " ...		0 10 0
Hilsa " ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rohi " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Rohi (cut pieces) " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Small fish " ...		
Chetal " ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Crab per pair ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Koi per seer ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Singhee per seer ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Magoor per seer (small) ...		1 8 0
Do. (large) ...		

ARTICLES	From	To
RICE	Rs.A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog ...		
Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
Do. (Medium) " ...		
Patnai (Atap) " md. ...		
Hilly (old) per md. ...	6 4 0	
Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.	6 8 0	
Jhingasal per md. ...	6 8 0	
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	7 4 0	
Do. No. 2 per md.		
Chamormoni ...	7 8 0	7 12 0
Balam (old) per md. ...		
Chini Shakkar No. 1 per maund (old) ...		
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund ...	6 8 0	6 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...		8 8 0
Kamini per maund ...		
Peshwar Rice per md. ...		
Dhaki Chata ...	8 8 0	
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer ...	0 5 6	
Java " " ...	0 6 0	
Cocoanut Oil " ...		
Mustard Oil " ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Salt per seer ...	0 2 0	
Flour " ...	0 3 9	
Atta B per md. (Tota) ...		9 8 0
Sujee " ...		10 0 0
Atta fresh per seer ...	0 3 6	
Chandausi Atta per md. ...	9 0 0	
Til Oil " ...		13 0 0
Til Oil per seer ...	0 10 0	
DAL		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mug Dal " ...	0 4 0	
Arhar " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Kalai ...	0 2 9	
Khesari " ...	0 2 6	
Mosoor (spilt) " ...		
Do. (khari) " ...		
Mator " ...	0 3 0	0 3 0
Chana Dal " ...		
Do. " ...	0 3 0	0 3 0
Biuli " ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
TEA.		
Family Mixture ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...		2 4 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Orange Pekoe ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pekoe per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Pekoe Dust ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
KEROSENE OIL.		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
" " Bulk "		
Owl & Swan per tin ...		
" " Bulk ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Elephant Brand per bot. (White)	0 3 0	
Elephant Brand per bot. (Red)	0 2 9	
Snowflake per tin ...		
Soft Coke per md. ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta.
The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District.
Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description,

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsay ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 9 0	
Fowl's eggs ,, ...	0 10 0	
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...		0 5 0
Brinjal ,, ...		0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato per seer ...		0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 4 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 3 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...		0 4 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potato (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		0 2 0
Pulbul per seer ...		0 2 0
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		0 3 0
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...		
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 20 ...		
Grapes	1 4 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	1 4 0	
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...		
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 8 0
Almond ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 10 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) ... per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apples 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Pears 20—30 ...	1 0 0	
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Madras ,, ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 8 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	2 0 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 14 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	2 4 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer —	0 4 0	
Atta White No. 1 —		0 3 9
Sujee ,, —		0 5 0
Atta Brown —		0 3 9
'B' Atta —	0 4 0	
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 3 0	
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	7 12 0	8 0 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 3 3	
Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		12 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,	6 0.0	7 12 0
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...	10 0 0	12 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 3 0	
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 6	0 5 9
Tea per lb. ...	0 3 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Chana ,, ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...		0 3 0
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		0 2 6
Khasaree ,, —	0 2 6	
Kalai ,, —	0 3 0	
Biuli ,, —	0 3 0	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 4 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 7½	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...		
Coal	1 4 0	
Fuel —		0 13 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab ...	—	—
Beef per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat & Kid —	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY & EGGS.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,, ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,, ...	—	0 3 0
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Brinjal ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflour ,, ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 4 0	—
Cucumber per score ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Garlic per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly ,, —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion ,, —	0 1 6	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ,, —	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Modhupur) ,, —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potatoes (Nainital) ,, —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. (Deshi) ,, —		
Pulbul ,, —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,, —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Raddish per score ,, —	—	—
Squash ,, —	—	—
Sweet Potatoes ,, —	0 1 6	—
Sweet Pumpkin each —	0 1 0	0 4 0
White ,, ,, —	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato Darjeeling ,, —	0 8 0	0 10 0
FRUITS.		
Almond per seer —	0 14 0	2 0 0
Alubokra ,, —	—	—
Amra (Belati) per score —	0 1 0	0 1 3
Bedana per seer —	1 0 0	—
Bael each —	0 0 3	0 0 9
Dates per seer —	0 4 6	0 5 0
Grapes ,, —	0 12 0	—
Lime per score —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Plantain (Champa) per doz. —	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. (Martaban) ,, —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Papaya each —	0 1 0	0 4 0
Pomegranates per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100 —	0 4 0	0 8 0
Sugarcane each —	0 0 9	0 1 0
Oranges per score —	0 10 0	0 14 0
BUTTER		
Butter per seer —	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ghee Lakhee ,, —	1 4 0	—
Do. Bhadwa ,, —	1 12 0	—
Do. Sree ,, —	1 12 0	—
Pure Cow Ghee per seer —	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk —	—	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From.	To.
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer —	0 5 0	
Atta white No. 1 —	0 4 6	0 5 0
Sujee —	—	0 5 0
Atta Brown —	—	0 4 3
"B" Atta —	0 4 6	0 4 9
RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Patnai per seer —	0 2 9	0 3 0
Banktulsi (Manja) per md.	7 0 0	8 8 0
Do. (Kora) per seer	0 2 9	0 3 0
Deshi (Boiled) per md. —	5 0 0	6 8 0
Rangoon per seer —	0 2 0	—
Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. —	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. (Atap) ,, —	8 0 0	9 0 0
Golap Soru ...	10 0 0	11 0 0
Mustard oil per seer —	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar ,, —	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb. —	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Cocoanut oil ,, —	0 6 0	0 7 0
Arahar per seer —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Chana ,, —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, —	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasaree ,, —	0 2 0	—
Kalai ,, —	0 2 3	0 2 6
Biuli ,, —	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mug (Hari) Katcha ,, —	0 3 0	—
Do. (Sona) ,, —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, —	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,, —	0 1 6	0 1 9
Barley Powder —	0 4 6	0 7 0
Do. Pearl —	0 6 6	0 12 0
Robinson's Barley —	0 4 3	0 14 0
Jelly —	0 5 0	0 12 0
Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle. —	0 2 6	—

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Beef per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Mutton „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat and Kid „ ...	0 10 0	0 13 0
Pork „ —	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl „ —	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken „ ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon „ —		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl's „ „ ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 14 0
Silong —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfret per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mango fish per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Do. (Desi) —		
Bean (French) per seer —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) „ ...	0 1 8	0 1 6
Brinjal „ ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Cabbage (Country) each ...		
Do. (Darjeeling) —	0 2 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower —		
Carrots (Country) per doz.		
Do. (Darjeeling) „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz. ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Ginger per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Garlic —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger „ —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Onion „ ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Patna) „ —		
Do. (Desi „ ...		
Do. (Ranchi) „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 1 9	
Do. (Desi „ ...		0 1 6
Pulbul ...		
Raddish (English) per bundle ...		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Sweet Pumpkin each —	0 1 0	0 2 0
Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 0 9	0 1 0
Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	
White Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Apricot ...	2 0 0	
Apples ...		
Figs per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score ...		
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Beal each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate „ —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100 —	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Almond „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape „	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. per box ...		
Goosbarry per seer ...		
Jack fruit each —		
Khubani per see —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kharbuza „ ...	0 2 0	
Lichis per 100 —		
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote „ —	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer ...	2 0 0	3 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz. —	0 2 0	0 3 0
	0 2 0	0 4 0
Papaya each —	0 1 0	0 3 0
Pineapple „ ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Plums per score —		
Raisins ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score ...		
Star apple ...		
Tamarind per seer —	0 1 0	
Walnut „ —	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100		
Do, (Madras) 12—16 —		
Golap Khas —		
Langra 16—20 ...		
Bombay 25 to 30 —		
Totapari per score ...		
Sipia —		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Keshin Bhog 12 to 16 —		
Fazli 8 to 10 —		
Prnes S. W. per seer —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer —		
Sugarcane —		
Water Melon each ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb. —	1 0 0	
Dinapur „ ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk —	0 4 0	
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. —	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb. —	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 6
Atta „ ...	0 3 6	0 4 6
Sujee „ —	0 5 0	0 5 0
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Kora) „	0 3 0	
Chinisakkhar per seer —	0 3 6	0 4 0
Deshi „ —	0 2 6	0 2 9
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar —	0 5 6	0 6 0
Tea per lb. —	0 14 0	1 8 0
Cocoanut Oil —	0 14 0	1 0 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer —	0 2 6	0 3 6
Chana „ —		0 3 6
Khari Masoor „ —	0 2 3	
Bhanga ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree „ ...		
Kalai „ —		0 2 0
Mung (Hari) „ ...	0 3 6	
Do. (Sona) „ ...	0 4 0	
Mattor „ ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Salt „ —	0 1 6	0 1 9
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...		0 2 6
Do. (Elephant)		p. bot.
Brand per tin Refined —	3 10 3	
Ordinary ...	2 10 3	
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	0 15 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Are you advertising to the real buyers of your products? Or to outsiders, who cannot possibly mean anything to you.

Through the advertising pages of the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette*, you can reach the most potent people in the country, the men whose influence on municipal purchases is unlimited, the people who are placing millions of Rupees worth of orders.

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Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

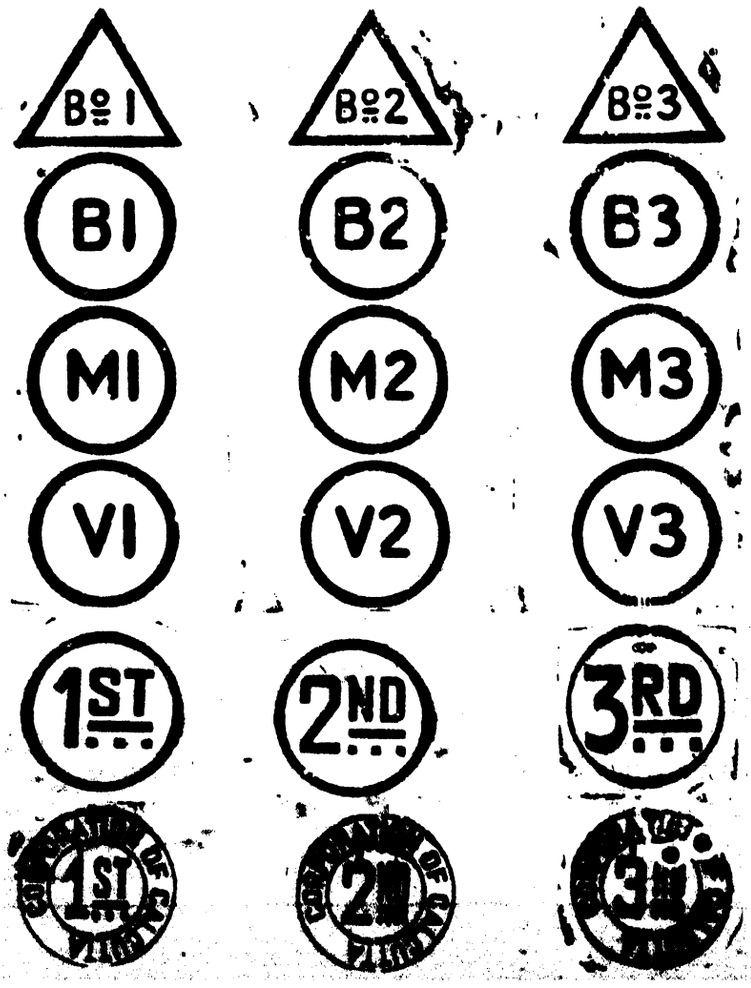
ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Labeter ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Baghda ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Bhanguar ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Bhetki ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Other Fish ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Parsey ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl's eggs „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Brinjal „ ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ...		
Comato per seer ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Gucumber per score ...	0 8 0	0 4 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Garlic „ ...	0 2 6	
Green Chilly „ ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Onion ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. „ ...	0 3 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
„ (New) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mangoes (Langra) ...		
Pulbul „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes „ ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes ...		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Almond „ ...	0 14 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 6
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Madras „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 13 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 11 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk „ ...		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Sujee „ ...	0 5 6	0 6 0
Atta Brown ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
"B" Atta ...	0 4 0	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Patna per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	8 0 0	8 8 0
„ (Kora) per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar „ md.	9 0 0	9 8 0
Deshi (Boiled) „		6 4 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...	9 0 0	9 4 0
SUNDRIES		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar „ ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb. ...	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New) ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Chana „ ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khari Masoor „ ...	0 2 6	
Bhanga „ „ ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khasaree „ ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Kalai „ ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Biuli „ ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 2 6	0 3 6
„ (Sona) „ ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattar „ ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Salt ...	0 1 6	0 1 9
COKE & COAL		
Soft Coke per md. ...		
Coal „ ...		
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	1 4 0	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb tin.	0 3 6	
Do. ...	0 4 6	
Barley Pearl 1 „	0 7 6	
Do. 2 „	0 6 6	
Corn Flower 1 „	0 12 0	
Robinson's Barley ...	0 7 0	
Cobra Boot Polish ...	0 6 6	0 11 6
Jelly ...	0 1 0	0 5 0
	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for
BUFFALO MEAT

BEEF

MUTTON

VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for
COW & BUFFALO MEAT

Marks for
SHEEP & GOAT MEAT

Vol. No. XXXVI—No. 8 Total No.—83

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Chronicle And Comment

SALUTE TO THE BRAVE

IT was on the 7th July, 1937 that the China "incident" began in the small Chinese town named Wangping, near the Marco Polo Bridge when the Japanese began hostilities which have continued to this day on a devastating scale. Not content with having Korea and overrunning Manchuria, the insatiable territorial greed of the Japanese led them to start this "affair" which they had hoped to close within a short time, but in this they were mistaken, for they had come up against the unbreakable spirit of an entire Nation. On the one hand was China, a vast country with its teeming millions of population, and an ancient heritage of traditions, culture, arts and industry, where Buddhist, Confucian and Moslem lived side by side in peace and amity, harming none and coveting nothing of other lands. On the other hand was Japan, with its insatiable land-hunger, its centuries of barbaric warlike traditions, and its War Machine created and reared up on the European model with the latest scientific devices for killing and destroying all who would dare to oppose its will. What followed, when the land-hungry monster jumped with tooth and claw upon the patient and plodding Chinese, is too well-known. Five years of constant agony, of mass-murders, of indiscriminate bombing of civilians, unutterable outrages, continuous attacks with all the might and cunning of the Japanese—all these have not succeeded in crushing the indomitable spirit of China. With her half-fed and half-armed millions she has been carrying on this hopelessly unequal war with a grim determination never to yield or admit defeat. In these five years she has reorganised her peoples, her industries, her resources, and backed by the Allied Nations, she is still standing bravely up to the repeated onslaughts of the enemy.

Under the impact of this all-engulfing War, the barriers and frontiers of China and India are fast dissolving, and the religious, cultural and commercial intercourse and friendship between these two great and ancient lands and peoples that has existed for over two thousand years, unsullied by any armed conflict, is to-day being forged into bonds of greater sympathy and admiration. If India to-day is unable to offer material help in this struggle between freedom and slavery, she is at least in spirit standing side by side with China in her courageous stand for freedom from foreign aggression. India offers her salute to the brave Chinese.

The Price Of Rice

The problem of the supply of essential foodstuffs in Bengal is growing more and more acute daily, and Calcutta even with its dozens and scores of big markets, is feeling the pinch. Recently it has happened several times that one or other commodity—sugar and salt, for example— has been almost off the market for days, and shopkeepers who had stocks of such commodities made hay while the sun shone. The Government is trying its best to regulate supplies and control prices of the essential foodstuffs such as rice, *dal*, *atta*, sugar, salt, etc., (as well as other essential commodities like coal, kerosene, etc.) but its pre-occupations are too vast and widespread to allow it to concentrate attention on only one facet of the various problems created by the War. Yet the problem of foodsupply is vital, for not only does an army march on its stomach, but civilian morale also to be kept up requires a sufficiency of food first. As regards rice, Bengal is the largest rice-growing province in India yet even before the situation brought about by the War, a huge quantity of Burma rice had to be imported to fill the needs of the population. That importation has now entirely stopped, and the situation has been aggravated by the restrictions imposed, for military reasons, on the plying of country-boats which were the principal means of conveyance of rice from one district to another. The inrush of evacuees numbering lakhs, from the war-stricken zones, and various other factors, have operated to worsen the situation. The Government has now fixed, with effect from the 1st July, a controlled (maximum) price for rice, *viz.*, Rs. 5-12 per maund for coarse rice and Rs. 6-4 per maund for medium rice, leaving the finer varieties of rice to find their own price level on the basis of these controlled prices. Government has also attempted to ease the situation generally by opening one or two shops in Calcutta where all essential commodities are available and sold at controlled prices. If these shops are really to be useful, dozens more ought to be opened in different parts of Calcutta, which will operate as checks on other private retailers. To return to the question of rice, however, recently the rice-dealers of Calcutta met together and passed resolutions, urging the Government to postpone the operation of the controlled prices until arrangements are made for the "wholesale" supply of rice at controlled prices and until a comprehensive scheme is framed, providing for the maintenance of an equitable distribution of rice throughout the province. The meeting further urged the Government to release the stocks of rice and paddy held, in order to ease the situation, as well as to make arrangements for the transport of rice and paddy by boats from the coastal districts, especially from the Districts of Midnapur, 24-Parganas, Howrah, Khulna and Barisal. These suggestions appear in the main to be worthy of consideration, and even the harassed and oppressed consumer, crushed between the upper and nether millstones as he is, can have no quarrel with the dealers over these proposals, which would ultimately lead to the benefit of both dealer and consumer. On the other hand the Government assures the public that stocks of rice held in the province are sufficient, there is no cause for apprehension that stocks will run short, and, therefore no justification for the soaring prices charged by dealers. While the tussle has been going on, however, the customer has been silently and uncomplainingly paying—or rather has been compelled to pay—the high prices prevailing in the market upto the end of June. With the advent of July and the controlled prices, a better situation is hoped for, but it seems doubtful whether the hope will materialize.

Death Of Mr. Rajkumar Barman

We offer our heartfelt condolence to Councillor Madan Mohan Barman in the death of his only son Mr. Rajkumar Barman, which occurred on Tuesday last. He was a promising young man and was only 29 at the time of his death.

The Corporation Meeting of Wednesday, the 8th July, was adjourned as a mark of respect to his memory.

The Week In The Corporation

MEETING OF 3RD JULY ADJOURNED

In Memory Of Nawab Sirajuddowla's Death

Friday's Special Meeting of the Corporation was adjourned till Wednesday the 8th on the occasion of the death anniversary of Nawab Sirajuddowla.

The adjournment was moved by Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed and carried by 32 to 8 votes, 3 not voting. Mr. E. S. W. Haward suggested ten minutes' adjournment of the meeting by an amendment which was lost.

MEETING OF 8TH JULY ADJOURNED

Councillor's Only Son's Death Condoled

Condoling the death of Mr. Rajkumar Barman, only son of Councillor Madan Mohan Barman, which took place in Calcutta, Corporation adjourned its Wednesday's meeting without transacting any business.

In course of the resolution which the House adopted in this connection the Corporation conveyed its deep sympathy to Mr. Madan Mohan Barman in his bereavement.

The motion for adjournment was moved and seconded by Mr. Anandilal Poddar and Mr. Gokuldas Mohata respectively. The meeting was adjourned till Tuesday next.

NEWSPAPER EDITORS' CONFERENCE

DATES OF STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING CHANGED

New Delhi, July 4.

Mr. J. N. Sahni, Convener, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference announces that the dates for the forthcoming meeting of the Standing Committee of the Conference to be held in Bombay have been changed from July 16 and 17 to July 17 and 18. The Committee will meet at the Taj Mahal Hotel.—*A. P.*

Calcutta Observes "China Day"

"Greatest Fortress Of Freedom In The East"

A PUBLIC meeting was held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 7th July, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Sino-Japanese War, when a resolution was passed offering fraternal greetings to China.

Members of the Chinese colony in the city also held meetings and took out processions and Dr. C. J. Pao, Consul-General for China, inaugurated an Overseas Chinese Emergency Corps which will co-operate with the authorities in Calcutta in maintaining order in the event of an emergency.

The Mayor, Mr. H. C. Nasker, who presided over the Town Hall meeting, said :—

"On the eve of the Fifth Anniversary of the heroic resistance of China against the ruthless aggression of a relentless foe, Japan, we the people of India unite in offering our homage, greetings and good wishes to the brave men and women of China. To-day all the freedom-loving peoples of the world are sending their greetings to the people of China, but this has a special significance so far as India is concerned. China and India have been living as peaceful neighbours for over two thousand years, a fact unprecedented in the annals of any other two neighbouring countries in the world. Bonds of spiritual, cultural and commercial fellowship bind the two countries in a cordial and everlasting tie of friendship. The gospel of Lord Buddha, the Prince of Love, was carried to China during the time of Emperor Asoka. Since then pious pilgrims, saints and scholars like Fa Hien and Huen Tsang visited the Buddhist shrines and the then Universities of Nalanda and Taxila and thus kept up the spiritual and cultural contact between these two ancient lands. We Indians are full of admiration for the great Chinese Soldier and Patriot-Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek, under whose inspired leadership, the people of China have been defending their hearths and homes against the onslaught of a relentless and powerful foe. The world did not know how deadly, how formidable and how barbarous were the Japanese as an aggressor, before their treacherous attack on Britain and America early in December last. Since then, freedom-loving world regards China as the greatest fortress of freedom in the East and the saviour of democracy. On China has fallen the full brunt of the forces of darkness and evil, of disaster and destruction. But out of her blood and tears, her sacrifices, will arise a New China, a New Asia and a New World, fit for habitation of decent and civilized people. She may have lost battles, but she will win the War."

The Mayor then moved the following resolution :

> This meeting of the citizens of Calcutta request His Excellency the Consul-General for China to convey to the President and to the Generalissimo and through him to the people of China, its admiration for the heroic manner in which they have resisted for 5 years an aggression unprecedented in history :
>
> and on this the first day of the sixth year of the War sends fraternal greetings and an assurance of its sympathy and co-operation in the elimination of the menace in Asia.

Seconding the resolution, Hon'ble Sir Harold Derbyshire, Chief Justice of Bengal, said that China had asked for nothing more than to be left alone, to develop her country and to lead her own life, but she was not allowed to do it.

They in this part of India had been friendly neighbours of China who had traded with each other and never quarrelled.

The lessons of recent history showed that unless the aggressor was stopped and was made to realize that aggression would bring effective punishment, he would do the same thing somewhere else and the next place to be attacked would be India. Therefore for humanitarian reasons as also for reasons of self-protection India should stand by China and help her as much as she could.

Mr. D. C. Ghose said that despite her great suffering during the last five years, China had shown that when the spirit was unbreakable nothing could vanquish such a people.

"Co-Prosperity Parlour"

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi after referring to the Sino-Japanese War situation said : "Whatever the final result, it has now become clear to men of understanding that Asia has nothing to gain or learn at the hands of the Nipponese pupil of European imperialism and colonization. A synthesis of the good points in the cultures and civilization of the West and the East would lead mankind to good life, to peace and prosperity but it would be utterly futile to expect the millennium from a people that had rejected the good points of both and chosen ways and methods repugnant to the oriental mind.

"We are invited by the 'spider' to the 'co-prosperity parlour.' Fortunately we have gauged the measure of this prosperity. We decline to be inveigled or seduced. With China and India still in the field, the leadership of Asia will be safer under their joint responsibility than in the hands of a people who cannot claim to possess originality in anything except mimicry and cheap imitation."

MARKETING OF ASSAM FRUITS IN CALCUTTA

Mr. N. K. Das, Senior Marketing Officer, Assam, has issued the following to the Press :—

Fruit growers and dealers of Assam are requested to take note of the fact that Messrs. Bhattacharyya and Co., of E/99, College Street Market, Calcutta, have been approved by me as Commission Agents for the sale of Assam Fruits in Calcutta during the year ending the 21st March, 1943. They have entered into an agreement with me which is calculated to ensure satisfactory dealing and to guard the interest of the consignors in a reasonable measure.

Inspite of the fact that the importance of the proper selection and packing of pineapples had been stressed by the Marketing Section, a large proportion of the packages sent to Calcutta last year showed that attention given in the matter by the consignors was insufficient. The Marketing Staff is always prepared to give advice and demonstrations and it is for the consignors to seek help.

Speaking in Chinese Mr. K. H. Tseng, Consul for China in Calcutta, said : We are not only fighting for our very existence, but also for the security and peace of the whole world. What Japan has done to the other nations in Asia will positively be done to India if she gets a chance. Japan is, therefore, not only the enemy of China, but also of India and of all civilized countries as well.

"Throughout the history of India and China, there has never been a time when the two countries have not remained in complete friendship and harmony. To-day with the war at the very door of India, I hope my Indian friends will fully realize that China is not only defending herself but also her old friends."

Dr. C. J. Pao, Consul-General for China, described how five years ago Japan started the present war without any provocation and how in defence of her national honour and independence and in the interest of world civilization, China had to resort to armed resistance. "We have", he said, "already fought for five years. As we fight, our country becomes stronger and stronger in every respect. We have proved that the so-called invincibility of the Japanese army is but a myth.

"China's policy during the last five years has been 'to face the changing situation with an unchanging solidarity' as stated by our Generalissimo.

"We are already near eventual victory but the situation is still very critical. The destiny of world freedom and civilization depends upon the successful outcome of this war."

The resolution moved by the Mayor was then passed.

At The Indian Association Hall

Speeches expressing India's solidarity with the people of China were also made at a meeting held under the auspices of the Labour Party of Bengal at the Indian Association Hall over which Mr. Sisir Roy presided. The Vice-Consul for China in Calcutta, Mr. Ven-Chi Tsang, who addressed the meeting, said that those who were eager to fight for the freedom and honour of their country, must do all in their power to fight and defeat Fascist Japan. He expressed his thanks to the Indian people for their support to China's cause which was the cause of every freedom-loving nation.

The Chinese community in Calcutta sent cables pledging their unstinted support to the war effort to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and Mr. Lin Sen, Chairman of the Chinese Central Government.

The ceremony in connection with the formal inauguration of an Overseas Chinese Emergency Corps was performed earlier in the morning by Dr. C. J. Pao at 275, Bowbazar Street.

Meeting At The Lighthouse

Addressing a crowded meeting of the community at the Lighthouse Cinema in the morning, under the chairmanship of Mr. Lee Wuiping. Dr. C. J. Pao, Consul-General for China, urged the Chinese people to put forth greater efforts for bringing about total victory for the Allies at an early date. Victory, he said, was not far ahead.

After the meeting, members of the audience went out in a procession and paraded the principal streets of the city selling flags and distributing copies of a message to their Indian friends. The proceeds from the sale of flags will go to the Chinese War Fund. The message stated :—

"The Chinese and Indian people have long maintained most friendly relations.

"At the beginning of the sixth year of our war of resistance we see a very bright future. It is with utmost sincerity that we hope our 400,000,000 Indian friends will stand together with us in fighting for our common victory as well as our permanent freedom and welfare.

"The success of a world reconstruction depends upon our close co-operation."

Dr. C. J. Pao and Mr. K. H. Tseng gave broadcast talks from the Calcutta Station of All-India Radio.

REGISTRATION OF NAMES AS CONTRACTORS

Applications are invited in duplicate for Registration of names as Contractors for petty plumbing and house drainage works of the Corporation for the year 1942-43, in Districts I, II, III, IV, Water Works Department and Dhappa and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer upto 2 p.m. on the 28th July, 1942. Each application in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed "Application for Registration of Names as Contractor for....." Application forms in duplicate may be obtained during office hours from the Central Record Office on payment of Rs. 2 in each case. Further particulars may be obtained from the Chief Engineer's Office.

Every applicant will have to deposit in the Corporation Treasury a sum of Rs. 400 either in cash or its equivalent in the Calcutta Municipal Debentures as earnest money for the above and the same in the case of selected Contractors will be held as security for the due performance and observance of the terms and conditions of the agreement or contract, a form of which may be inspected at the Chief Engineer's Office.

M. RAY,

The 9th July, 1942. *Secretary to the Corporation.*

NARKELDANGA SIR GOOROODAS INSTITUTE

Forty-Second Annual General Meeting

The forty-second annual general meeting of the Narkeldanga Sir Gooroodas Institute was held on Sunday last at the Institute Hall under the presidency of Sir Manmatha Nath Mukerji. There was a fair attendance of members. The Secretary presented the annual report and audited annual accounts for the year 1941-42 which revealed continued activities of mental, moral, physical and social service departments in the present emergent situation.

The office-bearers and the members of the Managing Committee and the Auditor were elected for the year 1942-43, *viz.* :—

President—Sir Manmatha Nath Mukerji, Kt., M.A., B.L.; *Vice-Presidents*—(1) Mr. Jatindra Nath Basu, M.A., B.L.; M.L.A., (2) the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Charu Chandra Biswas, C.I.E., M.A., B.L., (3) Mr. Surendra Chandra Banerjee, M.A., B.SC., F.L.S. (Lond.), (4) Mr. Bidhu Bhusan Sarkar, (5) Mr. Sachindra Nath Sinha, M.A.; and *Secretary*—Mr. Gouri Mohan Mitra, B.A.

The War At Our Doors

R. A. F. RAID ON OCCUPIED BURMA

Village 50 Miles North Of Akyab Attacked

New Delhi, July 5

Royal Air Force bombers, continuing their attacks on enemy occupied territory in Burma, bombed Kwason, a village on the Mayu river, 50 miles north of Akyab, on July 4, says a Press *communique*. All bombs dropped on the target area. In addition, our aircraft carried out a machine-gun attack from low level. All our planes returned safely to their base.

DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES AMENDMENT

Liability To Furnish Accommodation

New Delhi, July 4

By an amendment of the Defence of India Rules, it is laid down that the appropriate Government may by order require the occupier of any premises to furnish therein, while the order remains in force, such accommodation by way of lodging or food or both, and either with or without attendance, as may be specified in the order for such persons as may be so specified.

The appropriate Government may by order require the owner or occupier of any premises to furnish to such authority as may be specified in the order such information with respect to the accommodation contained in the premises and with respect to the persons living therein as may be so specified.

The price payable in respect of any accommodation furnished in any premises to any person in accordance with an order made under this Rule shall be such as may be determined by the appropriate Government, and shall be paid to the occupier by that Government; and the amount of any sum paid in accordance with this Rule by the appropriate Government in respect of accommodation furnished to any person may be recovered by that Government from that person as arrear of land revenue.

The appropriate Government may by order appoint an authority to hear complaints in respect of orders made under Rule; and any person who is aggrieved by the service upon him, or by the operation of such an order may take a complaint to such authority, and upon hearing the complaint such authority may cancel or vary such order as it thinks fit.

In this rule "the appropriate Government" means, in relation to premises in cantonment areas, the Central Government, and in relation to premises in other areas the Central Government or the Provincial Government. *A. P.*

RISE IN PRICE OF FOODSTUFFS

Export Of Rice Restricted

A *communique* issued by the Director of Public Information, Bengal, says:—

Attention of the public is drawn to the Press *Communique* and Order issued by Government towards the middle of April last regarding prohibition of the export of rice and some other essential foodstuffs, *viz.*, wheat, *atta*, flour, *dal*, mustard oil, salt, coke and matches, from Calcutta and the industrial area except upon a permit issued by the Chief Controller of Prices, Bengal.

As was explained at the time the object of this order is to safeguard that stocks of essential foodstuffs in the Calcutta area are not unduly depleted. Instructions have been issued accordingly to the Railway Administrations and the Port Commissioners not to book any of these commodities unless covered by a permit from the Chief Controller of Prices. In consequence of the recent orders relating to price of rice, it is possible that an attempt may be made to remove stocks of rice from this area surreptitiously.

This is to warn the dealers and stockists that Government will take strict notice of any breach or evasion of this Order. The punishment may extend to 3 years' imprisonment and fine. It is hoped that the public at large will co-operate with the authorities in the due observance of this Order and report any case of its breach that comes to their notice at the nearest Police Station, or the Assistant Controller of Prices at Writers' Buildings.

The public need have no apprehension that the stocks of rice in the Province are short. The stocks are sufficient. Any shortage that is now experienced is due to the action of the speculators. Government are determined to take action such as may be required from time to time to make available rice at a reasonable price to the public.

PRISONERS IN JAPANESE HANDS

Communications Through Letters Possible

New Delhi, June 25

Next of kin of service personnel and civilians who have been reported missing in operations in Hongkong, Malaya and Burma, are informed that it is now possible to write to those who are prisoners

of war in Japanese hands, says a Press *communique*. Lists of prisoners of war have not yet been received from the Japanese Government, but until further notice letters and postcards should be addressed as follows :—

Military :—Personal number, (other ranks only), rank, initials, name (in block letters), regiment, locality where last serving or last heard of followed by, British prisoner of war C/o Prisoner of War Information Bureau, Tokyo.

Civilians :—Initials, and surname (in block letters), last known address, followed by, British prisoner of war. C/o Prisoner of Information Bureau, Tokyo.

Envelopes should bear the inscription, Prisoner of War Post, and no stamps need be affixed. In view of the difficulty the Japanese may have in censoring letters it is recommended that both letters and post cards should be brief and clear.

No parcels can be accepted at present.—*A. P.*

FOOD SCARCITY IN NAGPUR

Nagpur, July 5.

Partial hartal was observed in Nagpur to-day. The hartal was organised by the Textile Union and the object of the hartal was stated as a protest against "high prices of grain and other articles of livelihood, inadequate steps taken by Government to maintain adequate supply of cheap grain and other articles of livelihood, failure of Government to open cheap grain shops and profiteering and cornering in the market."

The authorities explain that 1,800 bags of wheat have arrived in Nagpur this week from Chattisgarh Division, C. P. and 16,000 bags are expected shortly from the Punjab.

The Sugar Controller has intimated the authorities that 5,000 bags of sugar will be available towards the middle of this month from the United Provinces.—*A. P.*

A SPECIAL OFFICER APPOINTED

Supply And Prices Of Commodities

New Delhi, July 4.

The Government of India, it is announced, have decided to appoint an officer to make a special study of the All-India aspects of problems connected with the supply and prices of articles of common consumption for which as yet no special Controller has been appointed.

This officer will be called as the Civil Supplies Commissioner (Rice and Miscellaneous) and will be attached to the Commerce Department of the Government of India. He will be expected to maintain a close touch with the Provincial Governments and States, particularly through the medium of the recently constituted Regional Price and Supply Boards, and to keep the Government of India in the Commerce Department constantly informed of the position in the various areas in respect of the prices and supplies of foodgrains and other articles of food (other than wheat and sugar) and miscellaneous commodities, such as salt, kerosene, petrol, matches, etc., etc.

Mr. B. G. Holdsworth, C.I.E., I.C.S., Establishment Officer to the Government of India, has been appointed to this post in addition to his usual duties.—*A. P.*

STANDARD CLOTH SUPPLY

Decision At Recent Conference

The question of import and distribution of standard cloth, such as *dhoties*, *saries* and shirtings, among the poorer sections of the population of the province at a controlled price was discussed at a recent conference, at the Secretariat, of representatives of various commercial and industrial bodies in the city. The Conference was convened by Mr. Abdul Wadud, Special Officer, Commerce and Labour Department, Government of Bengal and was presided over by Mr. N. G. Roy, Assistant Controller of Prices, Bengal.

The approximate demand in the province for a quarter (three months) is estimated to be one and a half lakh bales of cloth under the present circumstances.—*A. P.*

PROPERTY IN ENEMY HANDS

Qestion Of Compensation

The Government of India have informed the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that the question of granting compensation for goods abandoned by owners and goods seized by the enemy would be considered after the war.

They have further informed the Chamber that it was not possible to include such goods with the definition of "war risks" as these were matters which could be settled only after the territory lost had been reoccupied.

BOMBAY BAN

Sale And Distribution Of Map Of India

Bombay, July 8

As Maps, depicting any part of India on a scale of 32 miles or less to an inch, contain information likely to assist the enemy, the Government of Bombay has forbidden their publication, sale or distribution whether separately or as part of any document, says a Press Note.

Any person, possessing such maps, should deliver them immediately to the officer-in-charge of the nearest Police Station, unless he has obtained the permission of the Government to retain possession. When he has obtained such permission he will be responsible for their safe custody and should submit immediately and every six months thereafter, to the Commissioner of Police in Bombay City or to the District Superintendent of Police elsewhere a list, giving particulars of the maps, and report if any have been lost.

Where a local authority or institution has been allowed to retain maps with the permission of the Government it must keep locked in a secure place maps not in actual use and must maintain a register in the prescribed form.

Any officer or employee of a local authority or institution to whom a map has been allowed for use must keep it in his personal custody and return it as soon as he has done with it.—*A. P.*

RICE STOCKS IN BOMBAY

Recent orders of the Government of Bombay require not only dealers in rice but every person whether a dealer in rice or not, to furnish returns of his stocks of rice every week to the Controller of Prices, Bombay (Statistical Department) if such stocks amount to 25 maunds or more, says a Press Note.

Severe action under the Defence of India Rules will be taken against any person failing to comply with these orders. The penalty under the Rules for breach of the orders is imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or fine or both.—*Associated Press*

SALT SHORTAGE IN BENGAL

Transport From Karachi Being Arranged

New Delhi July 1.

Adequate shipping arrangements have been made to transport salt from Karachi to Bengal, it is learned in New Delhi. It is anticipated that Bengal will shortly have sufficient salt to ease the present shortage in the Presidency. Bihar is already receiving 12 wagons of salt every day.—*U. P.*

SUGAR CONTROL

Central Government's New Order

New Delhi, June 29.

A sugar control order issued to-day lays down that no producer shall, after such date as the Controller may notify in this behalf, dispose of, or agree to dispose of or in pursuance of any agreement entered into on or before such date make delivery of, any sugar except to or through a recognised dealer or to a person specially authorised by the Controller to acquire sugar on behalf of the Central Government or of a Provincial Government.

The Controller may prohibit or limit the manufacture by any producer or by producers generally of such types or grades of sugar or sugar products as may be specified and no producer to whom the Controller's order applies shall manufacture any sugar or sugar products in contravention thereof.

The Controller may from time to time fix the prices at which any sugar made in India may be sold and no person shall sell or purchase any sugar at a price different from that fixed.



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No sugar in consignments of more than one bag shall, after such date as the Controller may notify be offered for transport by rail by a consignor or accepted by a Railway for transport except under a permit issued by the Controller, provided that this clause shall not apply to transport by rail of sugar

(*a*) By a *bona fide* traveller as part of his personal luggage or

(*b*) Under or in accordance with military credit notes or

(*c*) Under and in accordance with a permit issued by a provincial authority before the date of the notification of the sugar control order.—*A. P.*

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All About Air Raid Precautions

CALCUTTA CORPORATION

A. R. P. Measures Taken

The Corporation of Calcutta, it is roughly calculated, has spent about seven lakhs of rupees so far for making A. R. P. arrangements in the city. Out of this about two lakhs of rupees have been sanctioned by the Government of Bengal and the rest has been spent by the Corporation from its own funds the account of which is to be settled between the Corporation and the Government after the termination of the war.

The works which had been done by the Corporation at the instance of the Government of Bengal are in regard to protecting machineries and shelters for staff in Water Supply and Drainage Pumping Stations costing a sum of about Rs. 1,28,000. to protecting about 186 Corporation Free Primary Schools costing about Rs. 85,000 and to protecting carters and animals in Corporation Gowkhanas costing about Rs. 47,000.

The Corporation itself has so far put into operation 20 separate A. R. P. schemes *viz.*, the protection of Central Record Rooms at a cost of about Rs. 5,000. supply of brassards at Rs. 11,000 establishing First-aid station in Central Municipal Office; opening food supply depots for labour staff and stocking a fortnight's provisions at a sum of Rs. 40,000. stocking coal at a sum of Rs. 70,000, taking out glass panes and providing wire netting in Municipal Offices at a sum of Rs. 19,000. constructing baffle walls in offices and all institutions at a sum of Rs. 2,28,839; providing galvanised tanks in Maternity homes and dispensaries at Rs. 5,000. purchasing four Ambulance buses at Rs. 26,000. removing Vaccine Laboratory and lymphs at a sum of Rs. 6,000. supplying sand bags with sand for all Corporation institutions at an estimated cost of Rs. 67,000. constructing four new staircases and propping up existing staircases in offices at a sum of Rs. 84,000. stocking emergency lighting stores and materials at a sum of Rs. 25,000. purchasing 10,000 tons of rubble coal at a cost of Rs. 55,000. purchasing first-aid equipments for 200 units at a sum of Rs. 7,500. purchasing medicine and medical stores for Corporation dispensaries at a sum of Rs. 15,000. sinking tube wells at different markets and garages at a sum of Rs. 13,200 and sinking four trial tube wells at a sum of Rs. 2,000.

Several schemes are yet pending including a scheme for purchasing fire fighting equipments for about 148 units. etc.—*U. P.*

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN CALCUTTA

A Press Conference presided over by the Premier of Bengal was held at the Bengal Secretariat at which the question of the reopening of certain categories of educational institutions in Calcutta and other specified areas was discussed in all its aspects.

It was generally agreed, says a Bengal Government Press Note, that Government's proposal about the removal of these institutions to safer areas was sound, and that non-Government institutions might reopen to ascertain the views of guardians as to how far they would like to fit into the Government scheme of removal from the danger zones.

MADRAS SITUATION IMPROVES

Steady Inflow Of People

Madras, July 3.

There has been a steady inflow of people into the city of Madras from mofussil places during the past two months.

It will be recalled that the city's population fell by about 60 per cent. following the exodus during April last. With the improvement of the situation, more than a moiety of those who left have already returned. The total population in the city, which stood at about two and a half lakhs towards the end of April, is now in the neighbourhood of five lakhs.—*A.P.*

CIVIL DEFENCE

Area Advisers To Be Appointed

With a view to establishing a close touch with the provincial Governments and for giving them on the spot any advice that they may require in respect of civil defence matters and also to reducing correspondence that is inevitable in such cases, to the minimum, the Government of India, it is understood, have decided to appoint qualified officers to be designated as Area Advisers (Civil Defence).

The duties of these Advisers will be to tour the areas allotted to them, visit towns whenever possible along with the A. R. P. Officers of the provincial Governments for the preparation and execution of civil defence schemes and exercises.

FOR WOMEN EVACUEES

Madras Proposal To Start Home

Madras, July 1.

A proposal for starting a home for destitute evacuee women and children, especially women with no relations to support them or those whose husbands or guardians have been stranded in territories occupied by the enemy, it is understood, is now under consideration of the Government.

It is stated there are more than fifty women and about one hundred dependents on them in the Madras City alone and they are in a miserable plight.—*U.P.*

BRITISH FIREMEN FOR INDIA

London, June 30.

The Indian fire-fighting organization will be strengthened by volunteers from the British Fire Service. Announcing this, the Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, said that the response to the call for volunteers for India had been large and that a number of British firemen had gone on that vital mission.—*Reuter.*

MADRAS CORPORATION SCHOOLS

To Be Closed Or Amalgamated

Madras, July 1.

It is learnt Government think it desirable that where attendance in Corporation schools is small, the schools concerned should be closed or amalgamated with the neighbouring schools. It was also considered desirable that the retrenched teachers should be given vacation pay.—*U.P.*

CASE UNDER THE NATIONAL SERVICE ORDINANCE

On the complaint of the Chairman, National Service Labour Tribunal, Murari Mohan Samanta has been fined Rs. 25 or, in default, six weeks' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. R. Gupta, Second Police Magistrate, Sealdah. The accused who was in the employment of a pharmaceutical works in Manicktolla Main Road, absented himself from work and thereby contravened the provisions of Section 13 (2) of the National Service Ordinance, 1940.

CONGRESS MEDICAL MISSION

Unit Opened In Calcutta

A medical unit of the Congress Medical Mission has been opened in Calcutta to attend the refugees admitted as indoor patients, amongst whom there are many women.

Dr. B. C. Roy, Organiser of the Congress Medical Mission announces that the work at Silchar having lessened substantially, the medical unit of the place was sent to Dimapur on the 23rd June to render additional help. The Mission consists of 65 persons—6 doctors, 2 sanitary inspectors, 4 compounders, 6 medical students, 4 male nurses and 43 volunteers. Malaria, dysentery, sores and extreme exhaustion are the main diseases the evacuees suffer from. A few expectant women have been confined successfully at Dimapur. A large consignment of medicines and other requisites has been sent recently through special messengers.

The Silchar Camp has closed and the Unit at Goalundo will, therefore, automatically close down. The staff of this Unit have been attending to 150 to 250 persons a day.

The fifth medical unit of the Mission has been opened in Calcutta to attend the refugees admitted as indoor patients, amongst whom there are many women. Three young children have become orphans and they have been sent to South Indian Evacuation Committee.

The Congress Medical Mission has been able to secure some quinine for the use of the refugees. Besides providing quinine to its own patients in the Unit in Calcutta, the Mission, on an application from the Campbell Hospital and Carmichael Medical College Hospital, has been able to provide quinine for refugees admitted to these institutions.

ORISSA GOVERNMENT TO OPEN SHOPS

In Case Of Air Raids

Cuttack, July 3

The Government of Orissa have for sometime been considering how best to ensure an uninterrupted supply of essential commodities to the public should the shops, godowns and stores which usually sell these commodities remain closed for an unduly long period on an emergency such as an air raid, says a Press Note.

Government have now issued an order which enables the District Magistrates or officers authorised by them to open such shops, godowns or stores at their discretion should they remain closed for a period exceeding 12 hours after an air raid. The District Magistrates or other officers are further empowered to take possession of goods in such stores and godowns and dispose them in such manner as seems best to them.

Another connected point which has been engaging the attention of Government is how best to ensure that sufficient stock of essential commodities shall at all times remain in the wholesale and retail shops in the areas to which the order described above is applied. It is not considered necessary to ensure this by a system of permits for the movement of essential commodities as in the case of Calcutta or by laying down minimum stocks to be kept in all such shops. Government consider the question of maintaining sufficient stock of essential commodities can be best dealt with by the Chambers of Commerce and the bodies of merchants in the various towns of the province co-operating with the local authorities and the provincial price controlling officer to see that approximately 15 days' stock of essential commodities is at all times in the hands of the merchants.—*U. P.*

ESSENTIAL SERVICES ORDER

Sweepers In Shillong Arrested

Two of the sweeper employees of the Shillong Municipal Board, who absconded from Shillong on different dates have been brought back under arrest under the Essential Services (Maintenance) Order. This being the first instance of such a nature they were let off with severe warning against repetition of such disobedience.

Special Article

Pre-Mutiny Political Institutions of Calcutta

Early History Of The British Indian Association

[By JOGESH C. BAGAL, *Assistant Editor, "The Modern Review", Calcutta*]

JOB Charnock founded the City of Calcutta in 1690, and it steadily grew into a big centre of trade and commerce. It was from this place that the Britisher spread his power and influence not only in India but also throughout the whole East. With the establishment of cultural institutions such as the Asiatic Society of Bengal, The Calcutta Madrasa, the Fort William College, etc., it became a seat of learning as well, and many learned men from far and near were attracted towards it. It was but natural for the leading men of Bengal to come in close contact with these learned men. Of all the provinces of India, Bengal suffered most the travail of a new impact. She, however, reaped the fruitful harvest that accrued from contact with what was best in the West.

It was only in the early nineteenth century that systematic English education began to be imparted to the Bengali boys through the Hindu College of Calcutta. Before the alumni of the Hindu College reached maturity, Raja Rammohun Roy, of all Indians, dived deep into European lore and started movements for the amelioration of his countrymen in more respects than one. He adopted the Western method of peaceful political agitation for the redress of the country's grievances. He, along with others, submitted an appeal to the Supreme Court of Calcutta so far back as in 1823, in defence of the freedom of the Press Act. He non-co-operated with the Powers that be, by stopping the publication of his paper *Mirat-ul Akbar* as a protest against the humiliating Press rules issued by them. His address to the King in Council has been a classic in our political literature.

The form of political agitation initiated by the Raja culminated in the foundation, in 1836, of *Banga Bhasa Prakasika Sabha*,* the first of its kind in India, by the followers of Raja Rammohan Roy, Prasanna Coomer Tagore, Kali Nath Roy Chowdhury of Taki, Ramlochun Ghose, Gaurisankar Tarkavagis, to name only a few. Munshi Amir, a prominent Mussalman of the day, as well as Iswar Chandra Gupta, the famous editor of *Sambad Prabhakar*, too, were its members and took part in its deliberations. The Sabha was purely a political institution formed with the purpose of improving the country politically. But unfortunately this institution did not last long and prosper owing to the animosity between the adherents of the Brahma Sabha of Rammohun Roy and the Dharma Sabha of the orthodox section of the Hindus.†

Next came in the *Landholders' Society* founded only one year later, in 1837. Dwarkanath Tagore was the moving spirit of this Society, and though, as the name indicates, the Society was pre-eminently the association of the landholders, both European and Indian, yet its rules were so framed that persons having the least stake in land could become its members. The Landholders' Society did not confine its activities to land interests only. It wanted improvement and reform of the civil administration of the country. Hence among the earlier political institutions of Calcutta, it had earned a distinct place.

We have it on the authority of *Sambad Prabhakar* (March 2, 1852) that there was another political association in Calcutta by name *Deshahitaishini Sabha*,‡ formed at this time, in which all the editors of the Bengali newspapers joined. Rules were framed, and meetings held. The elite of the city attended these meetings. But this Sabha, too, shared no better fate than the previous ones.

Prince Dwarkanath Tagore was the most prominent figure at this time in Calcutta. He wanted sincerely that his younger countrymen should be trained in political affairs, and take up the burden of political agitation on their shoulders. With this object in view he brought with him, while returning from England at the end of 1842, Mr. George Thompson, a member of the House of Commons. Mr. Thompson had already earned fame as an orator and a sincere worker in the cause of the liberation of slaves. The "Young Bengal" of Calcutta, led by Tarachand Chakravarty, Dakshina Ranjan Mukerjee, Ramgopal Ghose, Peary Chand Mitra, K. M. Banerjee and others, extended a cordial welcome to him, and utilised his presence to the full. They founded in April, 1843, the *Bengal British India Society* with his assistance. *The Bengal Spectator*, already issued by them first as a monthly and then as a fortnightly, was converted into a weekly Forum of the Society. The elderly leaders of the city from Prince Dwarkanath Tagore downwards blessed the organisation, though they had left it with the younger generation to shape its own policy. The object of the Society was purely political. It was declared to be "the collection and dissemination of information, relating to the actual condition of the people of British India, and the laws and institutions, and resources of the country, and employ such other means of peaceable and lawful character, as may appear calculated to secure the welfare, extend the just rights, and advance the interests of all classes of our fellow-subjects". It should be noted here that just like the Landholders' Society this society also had among its members Englishmen, who took part in the affairs of the society. But as the society received attention and co-operation only of a particular class, not enjoying the full confidence of the people at large, it could not remain active for long.

Since then much water had flowed in the Ganges. The Christian Missionaries began to carry on proselytising activities with renewed vigour at this time, which alienated the educated sections of Indians, both of the liberal and of the orthodox school, from the European community.

**Sambadpatre Sekaler Katha*, Vol. II, pp. 398—405, 761.

†Ibid, p. 761.

‡Ibid, p. 762.

Another very important factor made this estrangement of feeling complete. The non-official Europeans waged a tearing agitation on the four Bills sponsored by Mr. J. E. Drinkwater Bethune, Law Member to the Government, and designated by them as the "Black Acts". These Bills purported to withdraw the special privilege, hitherto enjoyed by the Europeans, of being tried by the Supreme Court of Calcutta alone, and give the muffassil courts powers to try them. The opposition of the Europeans to these Bills was so intense that the Government were forced to drop them ultimately. This opened the eyes of the Indians, at least the educated section of them, to the force of concerted action,* and they were set to think furiously over the matter.

Again by the year 1853, the Charter of the East India Company had got to be renewed. Twenty years back, in 1833, when this Charter was enacted afresh, it was due to the exertions and advocacy of Raja Rammohun Roy, then in England, that some favourable provisions for Indians had been included in it. The thoughtful section of the community were now struggling hard to together so that the forthcoming Charter might be shaped to the benefit of their Motherland. The leading Bengali citizens of Calcutta formed themselves into an association, which they named the British Indian Association, with the above purpose. It goes without saying that this was the first political association, ever ins d in India, with an all-India outlook, and in is respect, it was a great improvement upon the previous ones. The British Indian Association was formed in October, 1851, with Raja Radhakanta Deb as President and Devendra Nath Tagore as Honorary Secretary. The Committee included such leading personalities as Raja Kalikrishna Bahadur, Prasanna Coomer Tagore, Satya Charan Ghosal, Ramanath Tagore, Ramgopal Ghose, Pearychand Mitra, Joy Kissen Mukherjee and others. Both the orthodox as well as the liberal section of the people joined wholeheartedly to make the Association a success. It should be noted here that for the first time the Indians united together in an association with a distinct political object without seeking the help or co-operation of the Whites. As for its all-India outlook this Association stands as the forerunner of the Indian National Congress, started thirty-four years later. Stress should be laid on this aspect, more than any other, as it redounds solely to the credit of Calcutta and its Indian citizens. Devendra Na Tagore as Honorary Secretary, issued a circular letter to the leading citizens of Madras, Bombay, Poona and Agra, emphasising the utility of joint action on the eve of the renewal of the Charter. The letter partly runs as follows:—

> "It must be obvious to you that the representations which are to be made to the British Parliament, with reference to the approaching termination of the East India Company's Charter, would have great weight if they were made simultaneously by the Natives of every part of British India or by a society having just pretensions to represent them. They would, the Committee believe, possess the same influence, whether they came separately from Calcutta, and Agra, and Bombay, and Madras, from so many distinct bodies associated together for the same ends, but acting independently of each other, or from one central body representing the wishes and interests of the several Presidencies. *There are, however, advantages likely to flow from the union of the Native gentlemen of the other three Presidencies with the British Indian Association, which should not be overlooked.* One evident advantage would be, that the expenses attendant upon the prosecution of those ends, would be greatly lessened; for instance, in the one case, it would be necessary to provide for the cost of single agent, to represent the Association in England and submit their representation to Parliament: whereas, in the other case, each presidency would have to bear the expense of a separate agent. Moreover, there would not be the same diversity of opinions as to the reforms and measures to be sought for as must be expected when several bodies devise separate plans for the improvement of the administration. (*Italics mine.*)
>
> "As a proof of earnestness of the native gentlemen of this part of the country to carry out the objects of the Association, the Committee desires me to state, that though the Society has but just been formed, and as yet numbers but few gentlemen in its ranks, the sum of Co.'s Rs. 16,000 has already been subscribed for providing the requisite resources and that the Committee have prepared and submitted to Legislative Council a petition regarding a proposed law, the subject of which is not altogether of a local nature, inasmuch as it embraces questions regarding the efficiency of the Police and resources of the Government expressly for its maintenance but in great part applied to general purposes of the State."*

The all India character of the Association as well as the objects for which it was instituted and the nature of its business have been clearly indicated in the letters which Raja Radhakanta Deb wrote to Devendra Nath Tagore at this time. I have found these very important letters in manuscript in the family library of the Raja, which read as follows:

[1]

Babu Devendra Nath Thakura,
Honorary Secretary to the British Indian Association

Sir

I to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 31st ultimo and 6th instant and to state in reply that although my age will not permit me to take an active part in the proceedings of the Society yet as I cannot forego the pleasure of participating in an undertaking so laudable and conducive to the future interests of our country, I request you to inform the Society that I would feel myself honored by their proposing me as Honorary Member and President of the Institution.

The necessity of the formation of a well-organised society to represent the wants and grievances of our country before the British Parliament has too long been felt but it grows imperative on so momentous an

*Quoted for the first time in *The Rise and Growth of the Congress*, by C. F. Andrews and Girija Mukerjee, pp 105—7.

occasion as the termination of the East India Company's Charter. The noble objects therefore contemplated by the Society cannot but receive my hearty concurrence.

As the attempts which have hitherto been made by our countrymen in furtherance of the above views have proved abortive I trust the Society will be guided by such sound principles as to secure the permanent existence and give efficiency to all its proceedings.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
RADHAKANTA DEB

7th November, 1851

[II]

To

BABOO DEVENDRA NATHA THAKURA,
Honorary Secretary to the British Indian Association

SIR,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 2nd instant annexing a copy of the Resolutions passed at the general meeting of the British Indian Association held on the 1st and to offer them my most sincere thanks for the honour they were pleased to confer on me by electing me President of the Association.

Although I had told you personally and mentioned in my last letter to you that my age will scarcely permit me to attend the meetings and to take an active part in the proceedings of the Society yet I shall not fail to be present at your Friday meetings whenever I can do so without any great inconvenience.

After an attentive perusal of the Rules of the Association and the petition against the draft of an Act regarding village watchmen you have been pleased to send me I find the former judiciously framed and the latter though ably drawn up to be rather strongly worded.

As the main object of the Association is to remove the existing defects in the Laws and civil administration of the country by representing them to Parliament on the occasion of the ensuing discussion on the East India Company's Charter I beg to suggest that it would be advisable to procure a copy of the present Charter with the view of examining how far the local Government have acted up to those of its articles which have any relation with the welfare of this country and which of them have proved beneficial and which injurious.

I beg further to suggest that a person thoroughly acquainted with the manners and customs of our country, well versed in Jurisprudence and the Enactments of our Legislative Council, possessing powers of eloquence and mastery in the English language and bearing a respectable and an unimpeachable character should be qualified for the post of an agent who may be appointed for the object stated in Rule 44th. He should be furnished with full informations of the existing grievances of our country which it ought to be the duty of the Managing Committee first of all to collect.

In conclusion I beg to propose that the Lex Loci Committee should be incorporated with the Association to secure the co-operation of the two bodies for the future prosperity of the country.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
RADHAKANTA DEB

13th December, 1851.

P. S.:—The above draft petition is herewith returned with some pencil remarks.

[III]

BABOO DEVENDRA NATHA THAKURA,
Honorary Secretary to the British Indian Association

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant with its accompaniments and after an attentive perusal of the draft of the *Lakheraj* petition take the liberty to remark that it has met with my unqualified approval. The arguments it contains are all to the point and judiciously marshalled and the style in which it is written is at once dignified and respectful.

If our *Lakheraj* petition fails to gain its end here we should appeal to the proper authorities in England whence we cannot but expect the most complete success on the strength of the precedent in the case of the Raja of Burdwan.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

HAKANTA DEB

25th December, 1851.

The circular letter referred to above, had its desired effect. A branch association was formed by the leading citizens of Madras. Branches were opened in Oudh and other places some years later. Bombay and Poona, however, started by this time independent associati for the same purposes.

The Association at once set to work. It sent in memorials and petitions to the local Government sometimes in protest of the measures adopted by them, and sometimes with suggestions for their improvement. But the main business of the Association was with regard to the forthcoming Charter. It, therefore, lost no time in preparing a memorandum for presentation to Parliament. This memorandum was a document of great political significance, not only because of its contents, but also because it was for the first time that a well-constituted body in India sent it to the British Parliament on behalf of the entire British Indian subjects. The memorandum included discussions and suggestions on such important items as the future form of Government, separation of the legislature from the executive, civil administration and India's share in it, economy in the public services, monopolies of salt and opium, ecclesiastical establishment and education.

It is gratifying to note that Parliament accepted some of the suggestions contained in the Association's memorandum. The legislature was separated from the executive, and more money was allotted for the education of the Indians. But the important point, that is, the introduction of a form of legislature in India on the lines of the Crown colonies, in which majority of the members would be Indians, was not conceded. Not even a single Indian was allowed a seat in it. The ... honestly believed that in this way a start could

(Continued on page 239)

ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL

The Future Of The Street—I

[By G. Quine Lay, B.A., A.R.I.B.A.(A.M.)]

MOST of the streets in our towns, whether they be thoroughfares or access streets, whether they have been created by island or linear development, are lined with more or less unbroken collections of facades, and form the continuous troughs condemned by some writers. For centuries the street has been the unit with which towns have been made and extended, and it will persist for many generations yet. Much of the rebuilding after the war will consist in filling in isolated gaps, so further perpetuating it. If the street is to disappear, that which supersedes it, besides mitigating its faults, must retain its advantages. It is the purpose of this article to consider the street as a town planning element, the possibilities of its survival, and the modifications which may reasonably be expected in its form.

It is essential at the outset to distinguish between the thoroughfare and the access street. In the former the traffic and the road are of major importance, and buildings are moulded by the needs of the traffic and are subsidiary to it. In the latter the buildings are of major importance: the road exists for them, is laid out according to their needs and is subsidiary to them. It will be seen that the street as at present conceived meets the requirements of each type in different degrees.

As far as the thoroughfare is concerned, the street as at present conceived has certain advantages. Such buildings as have a right beside the thoroughfare have direct access to it. The course of the thoroughfare is well marked. As a planning unit it is a ready and pliable instrument. In access planning, however, its only advantage is a shortening of service mains. Its disadvantages as a thoroughfare are that it cannot, except at great expense and very slowly, be adapted to increased traffic needs, and that road accidents are inherent in its shape. The corridor street is in the majority of cases entirely unsuitable as an access street. It prevents the best disposition of buildings for skylight and sunshine, it does not permit the free circulation of air and the juxtaposition of buildings produces acoustical reverberation.

It is theoretically possible to improve the efficiency of the thoroughfare street by planning. The purpose of a thoroughfare is to provide an efficient and unhampered course for the passage of through traffic. In order that it may do so, the through traffic which uses it should not be impeded by local stopping and parking traffic. Attempts have hitherto been made to deal with local traffic by the provision of service roads, and, much later, by the provisions of the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act. The latter measure, far from decreasing the volume of stopping traffic using the thoroughfare, tends to add to it. The Act applies to buildings "of a character which is likely to cause increased vehicular traffic," in other words traffic-generating buildings. Were such buildings excluded from thoroughfares much would be done to increase efficiency. Attention, by being concentrated upon traffic flow and ignoring traffic generation has hitherto tended to overestimate symptom as opposed to the cause of traffic congestion. Buildings, according to their size, nature, and location, generate traffic in varying degrees. The time factor also plays a part. A theatre or football stadium, discharging its total volume at one time, will produce a peak load of traffic far in excess of that of a department store, although the same number of people daily may use both buildings. Similarly, although for most part of the day a large office block may contribute only a small amount of traffic to a thoroughfare, about 9-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. it is a traffic-generating building in a high degree.

Such buildings should be planned off the thoroughfare. They should have access to two or three major routes so that their increment to each



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would be substantially less. As, according to Henry Watson (Street Traffic Flow) the end conditions of a street determine its capacity much more than does its width, the access streets leading to the building should be kept well clear of the thoroughfare junctions. This is one way in which by planning the conditions in a thoroughfare could be improved to meet increased traffic demands. Extending the principle, a system of control should be instituted to allow only buildings which do not generate traffic to be placed upon a major thoroughfare.

Here a paradox arises. Buildings may expand and so generate a large amount of traffic solely due to the fact that they are upon a crowded highway. Large buildings are attracted to large thoroughfares. Publicity value is high, and the added dignity of a wide street enhances their appearance. The site chosen for the recent re-building of the Town Hall of one of the Metropolitan Boroughs of London lies along a major artery. But the visitor will find that the doors which open on to the artery have been closed since the opening ceremony, and a door on the side street is the main entrance. From this point of view the building would appear to have no right upon the artery, which deals with inter-urban, not intra-urban traffic. The same paradox is even more apparent with shops. In a most significant passage, the Highway Development Survey, 1937 (the "Bressy Report") asserts that "in certain high streets trade has improved after the opening of a by-pass which enables shopping to be conducted more comfortably in the old street" and "the presence of busy shopping centres along arterial roads should be rigorously discountenanced." Shops by their nature have a right upon an intra-urban thoroughfare. On an inter-urban thoroughfare, however, they are quite out of place. Where they occur in such a position service roads should be provided behind them, joined to the artery at long intervals. Through traffic would thus suffer a minimum of impediment. Few would deny the advantages of such an arrangement; unfortunately there exists in the public and official mind alike the most radical prejudice against the stopping up of highways, and it is likely that only in newly built or completely reformed areas would such an adaptation be possible.

Although the course outlined above would mitigate congestion, the fact remains that the steadily expanding volume of traffic necessitates periodical widening of streets. It is pointed out in the Bressy Report, that a fourfold increase in traffic may reasonably be expected, and that comparatively insignificant widenings in the City of London sometimes work out at a rate exceeding £2,000,000 per mile. With this in mind, and the ever-increasing chaos in view, I feel that even the most drastic proposals need no apology. Roads may be scheduled to act as "Relief Roads," but to fulfil their purpose, their routes must connect the same points, and owing to the fact that traffic always takes the line of least resistance and consequently will use the relief road to a great extent, the scheduled roads will have to be widened. The results will be a dual or triple thoroughfare, and the creation of at least two major circulation points—a questionable improvement.

The proposal has been made of increasing the widths of roads by widening at ground floor level only—as it were eroding the buildings. This is tantamount to normal widening, for the process has a limit, and the difference in compensation would be negligible; it is, however, an entirely rational idea, and could well be applied where the road were wide enough to give good natural illumination to the covered pavements. The suggestion that all buildings on thoroughfares should be built to last only twenty years is excellent as a point of policy; it takes no account of the fact that a large percentage of them will last thirty at least, and is thus of little immediate value. The only remedy which is not a palliative is the rigid control of traffic generation and flow: planning by an authority with absolute power. By this is meant the investment in the authority of rights by the exercise of which it could encompass the persistent zoning of building use, the compulsory pooling of land ownership where necessary and the prohibition of wheeled traffic where advisable. All this is politically distasteful; rationally it is inevitable.

(To be continued.)

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Pre-Mutiny Political Institutions Of Calcutta

(*Continued from page* 236)

have been given in responsible government, and carried on agitation in this behalf for many years later.

The Association acted vigorously in its early days. It expounded the cause of the people in some way or other even after the Mutiny. But since then it became primarily the mouthpiece of a particular section, that is, the Zemindars, who constituted the majority in the Association. The Association is still alive as such. Whatever may be its activities now, it had its day of glory. And it should be said to its credit that this Association of Calcutta was instrumental in rousing the Indians for the first time to strive for a common political goal—the establishment of a colonial form of government in India.

GOVERNMENT TEST HOUSE ALIPORE, CALCUTTA

NOTIFICATION

Concession Fees For Tests

A wide variety of materials, including textile goods, electrical equipment and stores, building fittings, metals and alloys, minerals and ores and miscellaneous stores, such as oils, lubricants, paints, varnishes, chemicals, fuels etc., are tested in the Government Test House, Alipore, Calcutta, to determine their qualities.

The facilities for testing provided in that office are available to the general public no less than to Government Departments. Fees are charged for all tests carried out and test certificates bearing the Government seal are issued for all samples tested. Such test certificates can be used by firms and individuals for commercial purposes. For affording some measure of relief in the matter of fees in cases which stand in need of such concession, it has been decided, as an experimental measure for a further period of one year, to reduce the testing fees to a certain definite extent in cases where Government are satisfied as to the need for concession.

Firms and individuals intending to take advantage of this concession are requested to apply to the Director, Government Test House, Alipore, Calcutta substantiating their claim to such concession.

The Government of India have also made provision for the total exemption from payment of fees in specially deserving cases, and firms and individuals, who consider themselves to be in that category, should apply to the Director, Scientific and Industrial Research, University of Delhi, Delhi. On receipt of such applications, the Director, Scientific and Industrial Research will arrange matters with the Government Test House if he considers that tests free of cost are justified.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS : A DIGEST

CONTROL OF LIQUOR CONSUMPTION

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta has issued the following notice :—

Owing to war conditions it is considered necessary by both civil and military authorities to control the consumption of liquor in the city and suburbs of Calcutta

The following revised regulations will be observed with effect from the 10th July, 1942, in connection with the consumption of liquor in these places :—

"No excisable liquor shall be served in any club, bar, restaurant or other place of public resort, after the hour of 11-30 p.m. on week days. A period of half an hour up to midnight will be allowed to consume any liquor which had been served before 11-30 p.m.

On Saturday night and Sunday morning the serving of liquor will be allowed up to midnight and half an hour will be allowed for consumption up to 00-30 a.m.

Evasion of these orders by serving several drinks for one person at a time just before a bar closes will be considered an offence.

These regulations shall not affect other places of public resort for which earlier closing hours have been prescribed under existing legislation."

CONTROL OF PRICES OF RICE IN CALCUTTA

The postponement of the order for control of prices of rice in Calcutta until arrangements are made for the supply of wholesale rice at controlled prices and the framing of a comprehensive scheme providing for the maintenance of an equitable distribution of rice for the benefit of the people in the province were suggested in a resolution adopted at a meeting of representatives of rice dealers in the city held on the 2nd July in the premises of the Hooghly Bank, Calcutta. Mr. Dhirendra Nath Ghosh, Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation, presided.

The meeting requested the Government to release immediately their stocks of rice and paddy to relieve the pressure of the market with regard to these commodities. It urged the Government to make immediate arrangements for boats for transport of rice and paddy from coastal districts, specially from Midnapore, 24-Parganas, Howrah, Khulna and Barisal.

Resolutions asking the Government to stop the export of rice from Bengal by land route and water transport as also requesting them to consult representative Rice Dealers' Associations and various Chambers of Commerce before issuing any order for the control of prices of this commodity were adopted at the meeting.

NAWAB SIRAJUDDOWLA'S MEMORY HONOURED

A crowded public meeting was held at the University Institute Hall, Calcutta, on the 3rd July in observance of the anniversary of the death 185 years ago of Nawab Sirajuddowla, the last independent ruler of Bengal. Hon'ble Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu presided.

In paying his homage, Mr. Basu said that foreign historians had painted the Nawab black but recent researches by Indian historians proved that he was a man of a different character. Siraj had striven for Hindu-Moslem unity and had stood for the preservation of independence of Bengal and following his example, they should also stand as one man against any aggression threatened from outside.

In moving a resolution, suggesting the formation of a Memorial Committee, Mr. A. K. M. Zakariah said that there was no communalism in Siraj. This would be evident from the fact that during his reign Hindus held exalted and responsible offices in the Government and in the Army.

Kazi Golam Kader said that Hindus and Moslems of Bengal should consider themselves as Bengalees first, and alive to the honour of Bengal. The division sought to be created between the two communities was suicidal.

In sponsoring a resolution requesting the Corporation of Calcutta to make adequate arrangements for perpetuating the memory of the Nawab, Prof. Atul Sen, M.L.A., said that through their efforts the Holwell Monument had been removed. But that was not enough. They should do something else, something constructive. The Corporation could very well name one of its parks or streets after Siraj.

Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Hashem Ali Khan said that it would be paying proper homage to Siraj if Bengal resolved this day to rise above petty communal selfishness and political or party differences and strove for a better and happier Bengal.

Sjta. Hem Prova Majumdar, M.L.A., said that the Nawab was a man who loved his country passionately and was above communalism. Young men should take a lesson from his life and work for the salvation of their country.

Hon'ble Mr. Upendra Nath Burman said that by honouring Siraj they would be only honouring themselves.

Mr. Syed Badrudduza, M.L.A., said that great men of the world left behind them examples for the guidance and inspiration of posterity. Siraj had fought and died for the preservation of the independence of Bengal and emulating his example they should keep burning within them the fire of patriotism which would consume everything mean, petty and selfish in them.

Other speakers included Mr. J. C. Gupta, M.L.A., Mr. Surendra Nath Chakravarty, Mr. Sanker Roy Chaudhury, Mr. A. M. A. Zaman, M.L.A., Mr. Bhutnath Mukherjee and Prof. Rooney. The resolutions moved at the meeting were carried.

SHYAMADAS VACHASPATI DEATH ANNIVERSARY

A public meeting was held on the 5th July at the Vaidyasastrapeeth at Upper Circular Road to commemorate the eighth anniversary of the death of Kavirajsiromani Shyamadas Vachaspati.

On the proposal of Mr. Ganapati Sarker Mr. Profulla Kumar Sarker took the chair. The great mission of the life of Kavirajsiromani Shyamadas, Mr. Jnananjan Niyogi observed, was to restore Ayurveda to the position of glory she enjoyed in ancient days. The desire to see his countrymen free from disease and to check the infiltration of foreign drugs prompted him to that task.

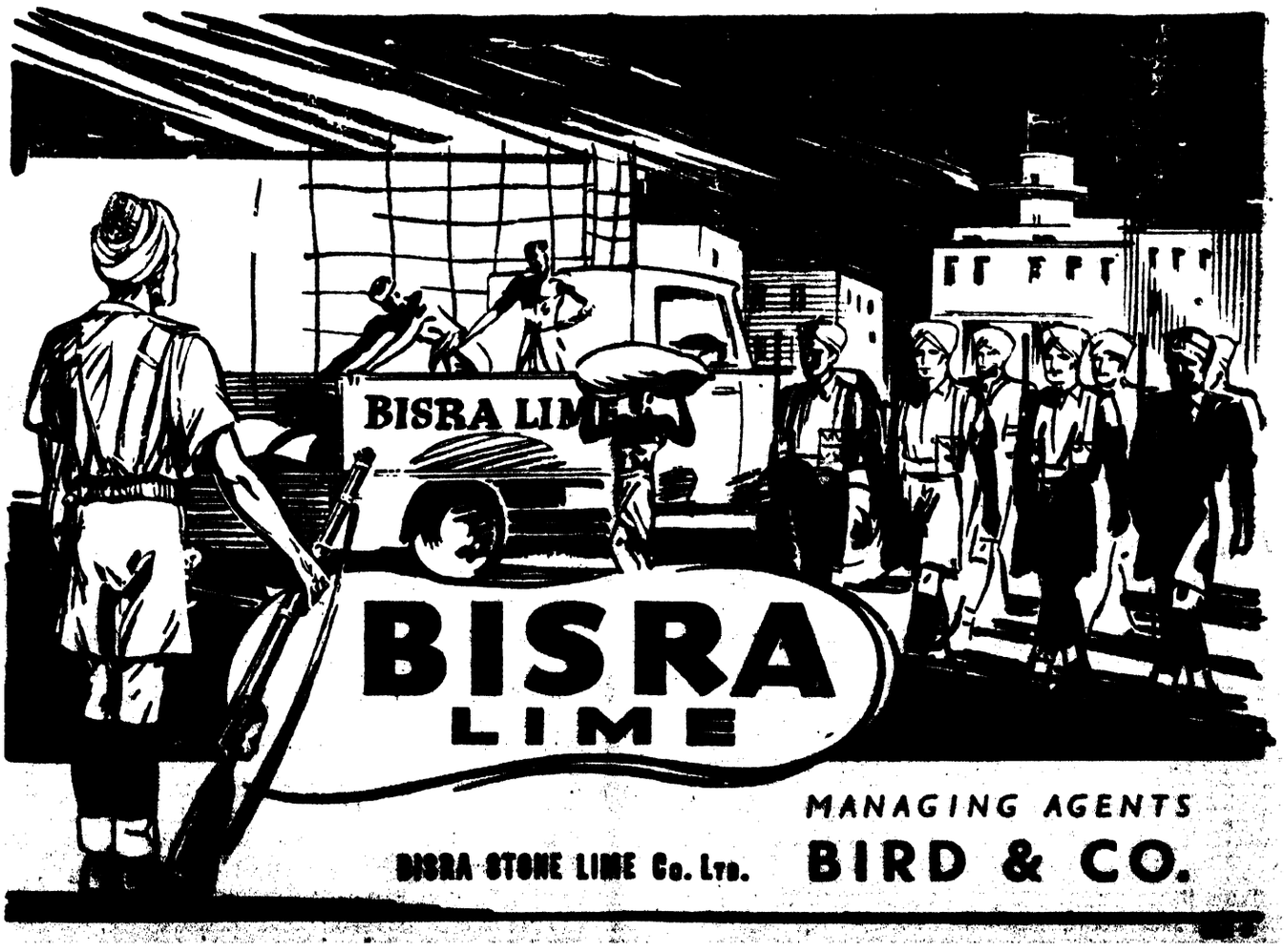
Prof. Manmatha Mohan Bose felt that a true devotee of Ayurveda, Kavirajsiromani Shyamadas Vachaspati exceeded in the knowledge of the science. The importance of this system of healing art was keenly felt to-day when import of foreign medicine had all but ceased.

Mr. Bankim Sen held that Shyamadas was inspired by an ideal of service which manifested itself in diverse spheres.

Dr. Charu Chandra Chatterjee had no doubt that it was due to his unsparing efforts that a movement for the resurrection of Ayurveda had been initiated and had attained such outstanding success. It was for his countrymen to complete the work he had to leave incomplete.

Mr. Hemendranath Das Gupta recalled how Shyamadas was inspired by Deshabandhu to transform his *Tol* to Vaidyasastrapeeth which they saw to-day. It was the dream of Deshabandhu that Vaidyasastrapeeth should one day develop into a great institution.

Mr. Profulla Kumar Sarker said that he could not despair about the future of a country that had given birth to men like Shyamadas Vachaspati. He was one of those prominent Indians who had brought about the revival of Ayurveda after ages had passed. Throughout his memorable career Shyamadas had spared neither money or personal exertion for wide propagation of Ayurveda. Mr. Sarker suggested that a street in the city should be named after him. Kaviraj Indu-Bhusan Sen offered a vote of thanks to the Chair.



THE WORLD OF BOOKS

THE LIBRARY BULLETIN (*Quarterly*)—*Vol. I, No. 1, for April*, 1942.

The Indian Library Association, started in 1933, had from its inception the idea of having a mouthpiece of its own. At first it had been contemplated to join issue with the Punjab Library Association's organ "The Modern Librarian" but the proposal did not materialize and fell through mainly on the question of finances. It was not until November, 1941, that it was finally decided to start this Journal. This in short is the history of the genesis of this Journal, as given in its first issue.

We shall not repeat the *cliche* that it "supplies a long-felt want" but will say that judged from the first number, it will prove useful as well as interesting to those connected with the Library Movement. It gives the proceedings of the 4th Statutory General Meeting of the Association, including the names of the elected members and office-bearers, and an account of the Fifth All-India Library Conference which contains much that is useful, specially the account of the attached Book Exhibition in which an attempt was made to show the development of the art and craft of Book-production in this country, from palm-leaf and paper manuscript stage to this day. The address given by Mr. K. M. Munshi in opening the Exhibition is given *in extenso* and repays perusal even by laymen who may possess no interest in the Library Movement. Other addresses delivered by Dewan Bahadur K. L. Jhaveri and Mr. R. P. Masani are also reproduced in full. The speech of the Dewan Bahadur contains some pertinent observations which may be taken to heart by the educated community of our country. Talking of the reading habit, he says, it seems that our people think that it begins and ends with the college stage of an educated man, which is a regrettably true statement. On the functions of a Librarian he remarks "The function of the Librarian learned in Library Craft may begin with the choice of books for his library, but it does not end with it, as he is not merely a keeper of his libraries' books but he has to strive to see that the books in the library are well and truly read, and further that he should play an important part in directing reading." The concluding portion of the Journal is devoted to "a revised schedule of the decimal classification of insects" which is too technical for the layman but useful to those for whom it is meant. We wish the new Journal every success.

CALCUTTA POLICE BULLETIN

4th July, 1942.

During June, 1942, 27 pick pocket cases were reported against 19 of the previous month. 21 of these were detected.

59 cases of house breaking by day and 79 by night were reported against 47 and 98 respectively of the previous month. 37 cases were detected.

The number of cycle thefts fell from 44 to 37.

The number of thefts by servants was 91 against 96 of May. This form of crime cannot be prevented by the Police unless house-holders elect to engage servants after due verification of antecedents. Dishonest servants are not only a source of menace to their masters but to the neighbours and friends also. They often act as informers to criminals.

The number of criminals and *goondas* in jail or otherwise dealt with now totals 2,713.

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RESULT OF FIRST AID EXAMINATION, MAY, 1942.

Calcutta Corporation Centre

The following teachers of the Corporation Schools have duly qualified themselves as First Aiders :—

(1) Chandi Charan Ganguly, (2) Akshoy Kumar Pathak, (3) Shasi Sunder Ghosh, (4) Syed Md. Zohurul Haque, (5) Sreenarayan Singh, (6) Ramdhari Rai, (7) Ramban Singh, (8) Manindra Mohon Chowdhury, (9) Narendra Mohon Sinha, (10) Harinarayan Mullick, (11) Saroj Ranjan Acharya, (12) Rash Ballav Mukherjee, (13) Mojiruddin Khan, (14) Jagannath Seal, (15) Mahammad Tazarat Ali, (16) Sudhangshu Kumar Mittra, (17) Mahadeb Mistry, (18) Aben Chandra Chakrabarty Thakur, (19) Jogendra Kumar [illegible], (20) Baldeo Narayan Tewary, (21) Mahammad K[illegible], (22) Ramlakshman Singh, (23) Krishna Chandra Das, (24) [illegible]ndra Lal Roy, (25) Chandi Charan Chatterjee, (26) Jogesh Chandra Das, (27) Abdul Ghani, (28) Narendra Nath Bose, (29) Sarat Chandra Pal and (30) Mrityunjay Sarkar.

Town Hall,
The [illegible] June, 1942.

K. L. CHOWDHURY,
Organising Secretary.



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CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1. Supply of Hardware and Engineering Stores during 1942-43.
2. Supply of Planks, spokes, felloes, etc., during 1942-43.
3. Supply of bearing springs, drawbar hooks, etc., during 1942-43.
4. Supply of sleepers during 1942-43.
5. Supply of steel rails, fish plates, etc., during 1942-43.
6. Supply of mild steel, chequered plates, etc., during 1942-43.
7. Supply of pony and cattle food during the period ending 31st, May, 1943.
8. Installation of 11 high power electric lamps in Dum Dum Road.

Tenders for 1 to 3 will be opened on 17th July, for 4 to 6 on 21st July and for 7 and 8 on 24th July, 1942. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 9th July, 1942.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. II, Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed, "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 14th July, 1942, upto 2 p.m. :—

The Petty Improvement Contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in this District Engineer's room for inspection.

11. Repairs to squares on Kapalitola Lane and Abhoy Haldar Lane, Ward 10—Rs. 260, dated 11th November, 1941, (1½ months).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice in Clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice."

District II Engineer's Department.
(Manicktala)

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 14th July, 1942, up to 2 p.m. :—

10. Repairs to surface drain in Telenga Bagan Lane, Ward 29—Rs. 485, dated 23rd June, 1942, (1 month).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the tender and agreement form for piece work should be read as "3 days' notice".

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 7th July, 1942.

District No. III Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Thursday, the 16th July, 1942, up to 2 p.m.

46. Repairs to passage of Entally Market—Rs. 437, dated 3rd December, 1941 (3 weeks).

47. Relaying kerb and channel stones in Phulbagan Road (portion)—Rs. 372, dated 7th July, 1942. (3 weeks)

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the tender and agreement form for piece work should be read as "3 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSE
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 7th July, 1942.

District No. IV, Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Thursday, the 16th July, 1942, up to 2 p.m. :—

11. Repairs to single channel drain at Paddapukur East Lane, Ward 26—Rs. 120 dated 30th June, 1942, (15 days).

12. Earth work in flanks at Circular Garden Reach Road, Ward 26—Rs. 323, dated 29th June, 1942, (1 month).

13. Repairs to channel stones of Circular Garden Reach Road and Garden Reach Road, Ward 26—Rs. 514, dated 29th June, 1942, (1½ months).

14. Repairs to portion of footpath of Rashbehari Avenue, Ward 27—Rs. 779, dated 20th June, 1942, (1 month).

15. Repairs to footpath of Kalighat Road (portion), Ward 23—Rs. 304, dated 20th June, 1942, (3 weeks).

B. K. ROY CHOWDHURY,
For District Engineer, IV.

District IV Eng'g Office
The 6th July, 1942.

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT

To All P. I. Contractors District III and Dhappa

Re : Plastering and Painting of heavy materials stores at Palmer's Bridge Pumping Station.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above will be received by me on the 15th July, 1942, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 7 days from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,
P. C. BOSE.
Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,
The 7th July, 1942.

Road Land Closed.

Notice is hereby given for the information of the public that in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Corporation at their meeting held on the 23rd March, 1938 in exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 30b of the Calcutta Municipal Act (B. C. III of 1923) a portion of the Corporation roadland measuring about 564 s.ft., in front of premises No. 36, Jiban Krishna Mitter Road in Ward 31 delineated in the map or plan prepared in this behalf has been permanently closed with effect from the date of the Corporation resolution noted above.

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 7th July, 1942.

Revision Of Assessment In Ward 11.

The rate-payers are hereby informed that the assessments of holdings in Ward No. 11 are being revised during the current quarter. Any person dissatisfied with the revised valuation may prefer an objection in writing within 15 days from the date of receipt of notice under Section 138 or from the date of general publication under Section 137, whichever is later. Objection filed before the receipt of notice and before the date of publication cannot be entertained.

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 7th July, 1942.

S. S. Hogg Market.

Notice

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from S. M. Wali Mahmed, recorded occupier of Stalls Nos. 26—27 in Block "R" in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for permission to transfer his rights and interests in the above stalls to Mr. Mahmed Sayad Nasker.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date it first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

A. QASIM,
Offg. Superintendent.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 26th June, 1942.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Subal Chandra Das for the registration of his name in place of the recorded occupier, Mr. Chandra Mohon Bera (deceased) in respect of Stall No. 40 in Block "K" (new), S. S. Hogg Market.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date it first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

A. QASIM,
Offg. Superintendent.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 29th June, 1942.

DECLARATION OF ROADS

Notice under Section 65 of the Calcutta Improvement Act.

To all whom it may concern, the Corporation of Calcutta, in exercise of the powers conferred on it by Section 65 of the Calcutta Improvement Act (Bengal Act V of 1911) and having been satisfied that the conditions laid down therein have been fulfilled, hereby notifies and declares that the roads specified hereunder, which have been laid out by the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta and comprised in its Scheme No. XXXVII (from Central Avenue to Shyambazar) and as shown in Drawings Nos. $\frac{\text{XXXVII-81}}{34}$ in Ward No. 1 are public streets within the meaning of Sections 3 (57 and 295 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (Bengal Act III of 1923) :—

1. New 100 ft. wide main road (Central Avenue), which is an extension of Chittaranjan Avenue northwards from Shyambazar Street to Raj Ballav Street.
2. New 84 ft. wide main road (Shyambazar Diagonal) from Central Avenue to Cornwallis Street including widening of Shyambazar Street from Chowdhury Lane to Cornwallis Street.
3. New 60 ft. wide road on the south of the new Park from Central Avenue Westwards.
4. Widened portion of Shyambazar Street to the west of Central Avenue.
5. New 16 ft. wide roads to the west and the north of the new Park including a small portion (cul-de-sac) at the north western corner.
6. Raj Ballav Street on the north and south of the Shyambazar Diagonal up to the Scheme boundary.
7. New 40 ft. wide road from the Shyambazar Diagonal to Shyambazar Street with a small trip of widened Shyambazar Street on its east.
8. New 16 ft. wide road (diversion of Russick Mitra Lane) on the north of the Shyambazar Diagonal.
9. New 16 ft. wide road (diversion of Shyam Square Lane) on the north of the Shyambazar Diagonal.
10. New 30 ft. wide road from the Shyambazar Diagonal to Shyambazar Street with a small strip of widened Shyambazar Street on its east.
11. To New 16 ft. wide roads (diversions of Shyam Square South Lane)—one on the north and the other on the south of the Shyambazar Diagonal.
12. Shyam Square East Lane widened to 20 ft. from the Shyambazar Diagonal to the Scheme boundary.
13. Two open spaces added to the Shyam Square Park on the north of Shyambazar Diagonal—one on the east of the new diversion of Shyam Square South Lane and the other on the west of Shyam Square East Lane.
14. Shyambazar Street (widened to Corporation Alignment) from the Shyambazar Diagonal to No. 54, Shyambazar Street and a widened portion of Shyambazar Street in continuation thereof up to No. 107/4, Shyambazar Street.
15. Ram Kanto Bose Street from the Shyambazar Diagonal to the Scheme boundary.
16. New 30 ft. wide road from the Shyambazar Diagonal to widened Chowdhury Lane.
17. Chowdhury Lane widened to 25 ft. from the above new 30 ft. wide road southwards to the Scheme boundary and widened to 20 ft. eastwards to No. 4/2, Kristo Ram Bose Street and continued as a new 20 ft. wide road to Kristo Ram Bose Street.

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer.

CENTRAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE:
The 9th July, 1942.

PHENEOL — A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.
CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with **Yellow** numbers on a **Black** badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have **Rectangular** brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Offg. Supdt., S. S.-Hogg Market

Health should not be made to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers

Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing means health and longevity

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Curry Beef ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Sirloin „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Suet (Kidney) —	1 4 0			
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Molted „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...				
Heart each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Oxtails each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0		
Skrits each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Kindney per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	0 10 0	0 12 0		

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Lion „ —	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder „ ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter „ ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb. ...	0 8 0			
Other portion per lb. —	0 12 0			

MUTTON.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Chops per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Breast „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Leg „ ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb. ...		0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Kidneys each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart „ ...	0 2 0	0 4 0		
Liver „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Brain „ ...		0 2 0		
Tongue „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 6		
Trotters „ ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each —	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each —	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer ...	1 0 0	1 2 0		
Goat and Kid meat ...		0 10 0		

USE— "Amrutanjan—Rising Sun"

RINGWORM OINTMENT

FOR ALL SORTS OF SKIN DISEASES

Made By:—AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz. —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb. ..	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb. —	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb. —	1 8 0	3 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen —	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer —	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Luncheon „ „ ...	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork „ ...	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen ...	1 2 0	

DRY FISH	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer —	1 4 0	1 8 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer —	1 0 0	2 4 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Bhetkee „ —	0 12 0	1 8 0
Maldine „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. large per „ ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Bali chau per seer —	3 0 0	3 8 0
Papadams per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 8 0	1 8 0
Dry Prawns per seer — —	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices very according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital	**£ 4,000,000**
Paid-up Capital	**£ 2,000,000**
Reserve Fund	**£ 2,200,000**

Head Office **:—26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.**

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tango, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

THE CHARTERED BANK

OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.)

(Liability of shareholders limited.)

with which is affiliated the Allahabad Bank Limited.

Capital ...	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund ...	£3,000,000

Head Office: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

London Branches { 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3. 28, Charles II Street, Haymarket, London, S. W. 1

Branches throughout the East, and at Manchester & New York.

All forms of Banking business transacted

RECOVERY OF INCOME-TAX

The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as **Executor** and/or Trustee of Wills and/or Settlements for its constituents and as Agent for the recovery of Income-Tax and the preparation of Income-Tax and Super-Tax returns.

Calcutta Offices:— 11, Clive Street—R. MACFARLANE, Agent. 1, Fairlie Place.—A. C. WATKINS, Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Incorporated in England

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS, TRANSACTED

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders limited.)

Head Office:—**2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopgate London, E. C. 3.**

Subscribed Capital —	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ...	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund —	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders —	£ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,

9, Clive Street, Calcutta. Manager,

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution, having BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES in all important places in India.

For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAFES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Clive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Cross St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A, Russa Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office **:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.**

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 201, Harrison Road, (Barabazar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Khadra Main Office), Ahmedabad Ellis Bridge Branch, Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra (Near Bombay) Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot and Surat

Capital Subscribed ...	**Rs. 2,00,00,000**
Capital Paid-up ...	**Rs. 1,00,00,000**
Reserve Fund ...	**Rs. 1,18,00,000**

Rates of interest on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gagan Vihari L. Mehta, Mr. Lakshmi Niwas Birla.

General Banking Business Transacted.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office **:—7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.**

Branches:—**Burrabazar & Shambazar (Calcutta) & Narainganj**

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at ½% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or less.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe Custody.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted: Rates, rules, etc., on application.

D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

SPACE

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Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the Municipalities in this country—read "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette" because they relise that it is the only way to keep in touch with civic progress in India.

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Advertise and invite opportunities to knock at your door

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each	0 5 0	0 6 0
Chicken (Broth)	0 7 0	0 8 0
Capon "	2 0 0	2 8 0
Duck (curry) "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do (roasting) "	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) "	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) "	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (cutlet) "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese "	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons "	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turkey Cock "	10 0 0	14 0 0
Do. Hen "	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score	0 12 0	0 13 0
Fowls, fresh, per score	0 14 0	0 15 0
Do. Special		
GAME.		
Dove each	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Portridge "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock "	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen "	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit "	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snipes "	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) "	4 8 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton)	3 0 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each		
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) "	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy)	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer		
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle	0 8 0	0 4 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Butter per score		
Brinjal " seer	0 2 0	0 8 0
Cabbage each		
Do. Murshidabad		
Do. Country		
Do. Darjeeling	0 6 0	0 8 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle		0 2 0
Do. per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower, Beneres each		
Do. Monghyr "		
Do. Lahore "		
Do. Darjeeling "		
Do. Ranchi "		
Vasses Spout per doz.		
Celery each Darjeeling	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cucumber per score	0 10 0	0 15 0
Garlic per seer		0 8 0
Ginger "	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer	0 5 0	0 4 0
Turmaric		0 6 0
Indian Corn each		
Knol khol Country each	0 1 0	0 1 6
Ladies finger per score	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
Lettuce per score	0 5 0	0 10 0
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer	0 2 0	
Do. Patna red "		
Do. " white "	0 3 0	
Do. Country red "		
Parsnip each		
Peas Modhupur per seer		
Do. Darjeeling	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Hazaribagh		
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Kagbangla "		
Do. Country "		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. Country do.		
Do. Kidney hill per seer		
Do. New per seer		0 3 6
Do. (Old) Nainital		
Do. (Hill) (Old)		
Do. Madras "	0 4 0	
Do. Rangoon "		
Do. Shillong		
Robob each	0 2 6	
Pulbul per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 2 6	0 5 0
Do. Country per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Spinach per lot of 20	0 5 0	
Squash per seer	0 4 0	
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Pumpkins, each	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country "		
Do. Chukerdhurpur "		
Do. Sikkim "		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer		
Vegetable marrow Country each	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each	0 4 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) per doz.	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. S. Africa 3—5		
Do. Kulu per doz.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Nanital		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 4 to 5	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 2—4	1 0 0	
Do. King David		
Do. Jonathan		
Do. Japan		
Do. Australia 3—4	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious 3—4		
Amra per score		
Bael Fruit each	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	12 0 0	
Black Berry per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Coconut each	0 1 6	0 2 0
Country Apples 4 to 6	1 0 0	
Goosebery per seer		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
Do. Nasik 1 lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Kabul per box (large)		
Do. California per lb.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Spain per lb.		
Do. S. African per lb.		
Grape Fruit each		
Java		
Guava (Allahabad) per score	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. (Country) per doz	0 12 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each		
Kajoo nuts per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Khubanee "		
Do. (large) per lb.	1 0 0	
Kesur China per seer		
Lime patty per score	0 4 0	0 6 0
Lemon (English) per doz.		
Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-pur)		
Do. (Country)		
Locket per score		
Monkey Lichees per 100	0 6 0	0 12 0
M. Melon Jaunpur		
Mask Melon per seer	0 3 6	0 5 0
Mask Melon " (Lucknow)		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz.	3 0 0	5 0 0
Do. Langra 4	1 0 0	
Do. Sukul		
Do. Fazlie 5	1 0 0	
Do. Kissen Bhog		
Do. Kanchan		
Do. Golapkhash		
Do. Himsagore		
Do. Green per score	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Country per 100		
Do. Bombay 10 to 16	1 0 0	
Do. Madras per doz.	2 0 0	
Do. Lilam 8	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz.		
Mulberry per score		
Nagpur Mossomi 10	1 0 0	
Poona " 6—8	1 0 0	
Bombay per doz		
Oranges Nagpur "		2 0 0
Do. Bombay "	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Darjeeling		
Do. Madras per doz.		1 0 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.
84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT :—Interest at ½ per cent. p. a. on Rs. 200.
SAVINGS BANK :—Interest at 2½ per cent. p. a.
FIXED DEPOSITS :—Interest at 3½ per cent. p. a.
LOANS :—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

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TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS.

BANK OF COMMERCE LD.
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AND BRANCHES

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CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.
Head Office :—*8, Canning Street, Calcutta*
Branches at Important Trade Centres in Bengal and Bihar
Our Specialties—We have arranged Safe-Custody in Branches far off from Danger-Zone. We undertake charge of collection of House-Rent, interest on loans, mortgages, bills, drafts, cheques and hundies Etc. We help in Paying Insurance premiums, Municipal Taxes, Electric and Telephone Bills.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peanut per seer ...		
Pineapple Country each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Singapore ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Ceylon ,, ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. Tijpur ,, ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Kalimpong ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Plantain Champa Buneh ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Martaban ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul ,, ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. Country ,, ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Country per score ...		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
,, Kandahar ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prunes Fresh per doz. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)		
Do. Liby do. ...		
Do. Delmonta do. ...		
Calasia do. ...		
Pears Cashmere 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Do. (Cooking) ...		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Cashmere ...		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peaches Peshwar 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisins Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	
Do. Muscatal loose per lb. ...		
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Apple per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Sofata 12—20 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	3 0 0	3 8 0
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz (Orange)	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 4 to 6 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Country per score ...		
Surdah Quetta per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Tamarind per score ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Water melon Country each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Goalund each ...	0 6 0	
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur		
Water fruit per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
DRY-FRUITS		
Apples Ring per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. ,, 1 lb. packet ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Almond salted (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Almond English (large) per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0
Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Apricots dry with seed per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Apricots dry without seed per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Alobokhara per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Brazilnuts per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Chilgooja per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cocoanut dry per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Currants Australian per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Chestnut per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 6 0	0 8 0
Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Figs 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Khurma per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Pears dry per lb. ...	1 14 0	2 0 0
Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0

When you stop advertising, this is what you say in effect :

"We hereby notify everybody that we do not expect to do business any more."

Municipal orders do not wait. All the 12 months, the municipalities are buying equipment and supplies and the "Gazette" advertisement will bring you results just as well as it will in March.

Keep up your advertising every month in the year if you expect to do business all the year around.

VALUE FOR MONEY **KEVENTER'S BUTTER** AT STALL Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)		
Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Salted shelled per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Prunes dry per lb. ...		
Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Sultana per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Do. 1 lb. pecket ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Table 1 lb. packet...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. American 1 packet...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Wainut shelled per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay	1 0 0	1 2 0
Dinapur	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter per cake ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per seer	0 4 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	1 10 0	2 0 0
Do. (salt-water) ,, ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, -	2 0 0	3 0 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Rohi per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut Pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Hilsa each (Padma) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe 6—12 ...	1 0 0	
Mullet per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (cut pieces) ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pomfret per seer ...		2 0 0
Prawns per seer (small)	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Lobster ...		
Sea fish	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Brand (White or Brown) 2 lb. each ...	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. do. ½ lb. ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz. ...	0 1 0	0 1 8
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)		
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ...		1 0 0
Do. Edam ,, ...	1 8 0	
Do. Overland ,, ...		
Do. Cheddarn ,, ...	1 12 0	
Preserved, mixed, per lb. ...	0 5 0	
Do. unmixed, ,, ...		0 5 0
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 5 0	
Kraft cheese per lb. ...		3 8 0
FLOUR.		
Californian flour No. 1 per seer	0 4 0	
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.		
Californian flour No. 2 per seer		0 5 0
Country flour per seer ...	0 6 0	
Atta D.		
Sujee		0 6 0
RICE		
Deshi coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md. ...	8 0 0	8 0 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Kabul rice per seer ...	0 7 0	0 9 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...		
Golab Soru rice ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
SUGAR		
Cawnpore Sugar per seer		
Crystal	0 5 6	0 5 9
DAL Etc.		
Arahar per seer ...		0 3 3
Channa ,, ...		0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...		0 3 0
Mung (haree) ,, ...		0 3 0
Mung (sona) ,, ...	0 5 9	
Salt ,, ...		0 1 10½
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. ,, ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. ,, ...	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 7 0	0 7 6
Castor Oil ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Mustard Oil (Mill) ...	0 7 6	0 8 0
,, ,, (Ghani) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
*KEROSENE OIL		
Kerosene Oil (*Superior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 3 1½	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Kerosene Oil (*Inferior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk...	3 14 6	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 2 10½	
COAL AND COKE		
Domestic Coal (retail) per md.	1 4 0	
Domestic Coke (whole sale) at the Depot ...	1 2 0	
Soft Coke per md. ...	1 3 0	1 4 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cake ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb.	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet ...	0 1 6	1 0 0
Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb.	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweet, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins	1 6 0	1 12 0
,, 2 ,,	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo	1 13 0	
Assorted Creams ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb.	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0	15% price up.
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6	
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 0	
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 0	
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 9	
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 9	
Milk	1 1 0	1 8 0	
Mixed (House-hold)	1 1 0	1 12 0	
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

B N D S
BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 13 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb tin		1 12 0
		per tin
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...		2 12 0
Cow & Gate Rusks ...		1 8 0
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin	0 4 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin ...	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk Powder No. 1 per bot. ..	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Pepperments per lb.	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Dereszke per tin of 50 ...	1 8 0	
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin 50 of	1 2 0	
" " (magnum)	1 2 0	
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 8 0
Cavender per tin of 50 ..	1 2 0	
Glassgow Mixture per lb	10 8 0	
Spencer's "Doretto" ...		
Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...		1 12 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 12 0	0 13 0
Black & White tin of 50		1 12 0
Craven A tin of 50 —	1 10 0	

15 % price up.

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do.	1 8 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 2 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 13 0	
Pyramid do. do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 9 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0	
Do. 2nd quality	1 0 0	
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 3 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 1	
"ISPAHANI'S TEA"—		
Special Darjeeling 1 lb. tin	1 12 0	
Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 4 0	
Cafe Brand packets "	1 0 0	
Afternoon 1 lb. 2 oz.	1 2 0	
LOOSE TEA		
F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	1 10 0	2 0 0
O. P. Darjeeling and Assam per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
DUST TEA		
Darjeeling and Assam Dust per lb. ...	0 14 0	1 2 0
Red Ensign Coffee " ...	1 6 0	
Cocoa ½ lbs ...	1 2 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz. ...	1 1 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 lbs.	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 " ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 "	1 2 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 "	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 " ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin Do. ½ lb.		
Mustard ¼ " ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott. ...	1 15 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	1 4 0	1 10 0
Sausages English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 14 0	
Soups, Assorted "	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott. ...	1 12 0	
Isinglass per pkt. ..	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag ...	1 15 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 6 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin ...	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	2 4 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb, per pkt. ...	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb per tin —	3 12 0	
C. & V. Vinepar per bottle	1 12 0	
Radgate or Nickson Ham per lb. ...	3 8 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb. ...	3 8 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin ..	1 12 0	
Morton's Eagle Brand Scotch Roller Oats 2 lb. tin	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 9 0	
Chamois Leather large ...	2 8 0	
Hare Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 6 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	
Bisurated Magnesia, medium	0 7 0	2 2 0
Ellerman's Embrocation	1 12 0	
Zam-Buk	2 4 0	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	1 12 0	0 14 0
Oriental Balm ...	0 8 0	
Sloan's Liniment —	0 4 0	1 0 0
Kruschen Salt —	0 15 6	
	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) "	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

Tea Merchants
Head Office:
11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
(Phone: B. B. 2991)
Rangoon Branch:
283, Fraser Street, Rangoon.

BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF
TOSH'S TEA
A. TOSH & SONS
Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24
(Phone: Cal. 4122)

Tea Merchants
Local Branches:
2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Cal.
(Phone: Cal. 1381)
153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal.
(*Opp. Sealdah Stn.*)

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
RICE.		
Balam (Coarse) ...		
Do. (Medium) ...		
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Kora) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Atap) ...	0 3 0	
Kamini (Do.) ...	0 3 6	
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Golap Khas (Do.) ...		0 4 0
Dadkhani ...	0 4 0	
Deshi Boiled ...		
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra (Medium) ...	—	0 2 6
Patnai (Coarse) ...		
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal ...		0 2 9
Katari Bhog ...	0 3 3	0 3 6
DAL.		
Gram (Patnai whole) ...		0 2 6
Gram (Dal) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Sona) ...	0 4 0	
Do. (Krishna) ...		
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	
Do. Khari ...	0 3 0	
Mattor Dal ...		0 3 0
Salt ...		0 2 0

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BUTTER & GHEE		
Bombay Butter per seer		
Aligarh ,, ...	1 2 0	
Pabna ,, ...	1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa) ...	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo) ...	1 6 0	1 8 0
Jessore ...	1 6 0	
OIL.		
Ghani Oil ...		0 8 0
Mustard Oil ...	0 9 0	
Ccoanut Oil ...		0 14 0
Kerosene Oil ...	0 3 0	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White Java) ...	0 5 9	0 6 0
Do. (Brown Java) ...		
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flower (Country) ...		0 4 0
Atta ...	0 3 3	0 3 3
Suji ...	0 4 0	
Gur (Sugar Cane) ...		0 5 0
,, Khajure ...		
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes (Nainital) —	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. New (Country) —		
Do. (Gauhati) —	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. (Rangoon) —		

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Patal ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Brinjal ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas —		
Cauliflower each ...		
Cabbage each ...		
Ginger —	0 7 0	0 8 6
Onion —	0 1 3	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Mutton —	0 12 0	0 14 0
Goat & Khashi —		0 12 0
FISH.		
Rohi (Cut-pieces) —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda —	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki —	0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair —	0 1 0	0 1 6
Koi —	0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
RICE.		
Balam per md. ...	8 0 0	9 0 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. (Kora) ...	7 2 0	7 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Kamini (Do.) ...	8 4 0	8 8 0
Khinisankkar (Do.) ...	10 0 0	11 0 0
Dadkhani ...	10 0 0	11 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Dudkalma ...		
Nagra ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Patnai (Kora) ...	8 0 0	8 4 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	6 0 0	6 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Rupsal ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...	0 5 0	0 5 6
Do. (Krishna) ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Kalai Dal ...		0 3 0
Knasari Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mosoor Dal (Sprit) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mattor Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...	2 4 0	
Ranchi ... —		
Darbhanga —		1 12 0
Sree (Mark) ..	1 13 0	
Khurja ...		1 8 0
Bhaduwa ...	1 15 0	
Lakhi —	1 8 0	
"Debla Debee" per seer		1 12 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 5 6	0 5 9
Do. (Brown) —		0 4 6
Do. (Bata) ...	0 5 0	0 5 6
Flour per seer ..	0 3 9	
Atta — ...		0 3 6
Do. B ... —	0 3 9	
Gur ... —	0 5 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...		0 4 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 9	0 1 6
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		1 8 0
Bombay per lb. Salted	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pabna per seer —	1 8 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin ...		1 6 0
Milk ...		0 4 0
Cows' Head ...		
Condensed Milk ...		0 4 0
Milk Maid ...		
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 25 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 8—16 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 6 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pesta ,, ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab ... —	0 3 0	0 6 0
Grapes per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
VEGETABLES		
New Patal ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
New Potatoes ...	0 2 0	0 3 6
Potatoes (New) ...		
Brinjal ... —	0 2 6	0 4 0
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Ginger ... —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion — ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Cauliflower ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
FISH		
Parsey per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Pona ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bagda ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Hilsa ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
MEAT		
Mutton ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 9 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	—	1 7 0
Cocoa Hornby ...		
Coffee Polson's lb. ...	1 2 0	
Condensed Milk ...		
BISCUITS		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 9 6
H. & P. Do. ...	—	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 7 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 555 ...	1 10 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes —		0 11 6
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.		
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sago (Pearl) ...		
Quaker's Oats ...	1 0 0	
Pascal's Logenges (glass) each —	0 10 0	0 10 6
Jam ...		
Jelly —	0 6 0	0 7 0
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 2 6	0 7 0
Quickwhite (White) ...		
KEROSENE OIL		
Elephant Brand tin ...	—	0 3 6
Do. per bottle ...	—	
Do. ,, bottle ...	—	
Rising Sun ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...		

N. B.—Prices very according to supply.

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 14 0	
Do. 2nd " " ...		0 12 0
Goat per seer ...		
Kid " ...	0 14 0	
Poultry Chicken each		
Fowl (country) ...		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting)		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS		
Ducks per score ...		0 10 0
Fowls " ...	0 11 0	
VEGETABLES		
Brinjals per seer ...	0 3 0	
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 3 0	
Ginger " ...		
Pati Lemon per score ...		
Ladies finger per seer ..	0 7 0	0 8 0
Kagji Lemon per score ..		0 2 0
Onions Patna red per seer		0 1 6
Do. Bombay " ...		
Do. Country "		0 1 6
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Deshi (New) ...		
Do. Madrasi " ...		
Do. Rangoon " ...		
Do. Gauhati " ...		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)	0 1 6	0 2 0
Patal Murshidabad per seer ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. Desi per seer ...		0 1 6
Do. Hilly " ...		
Cabbage each ...		0 1 6
Cauliflower each ..	0 3 0	0 6 0
Peas Ranchi per seer ..		
Do. Darjeeling " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Deshi " .		
Beans " .	0 4 0	0 5 0
Squash " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tomato "		
Green Mangoes per score		0 8 0
FRUITS		
Apple Australia ...		
Do. Cashmere ...		
Do. American ...		
Do. Kulu ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Alubokhara per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Apricot " ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Batavia per pair ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Beal fruit each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Bedana (Green) ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. dry per seer ...		0 10 0
Chilghoza " ...		
Dates Arab " ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. Bagdad " ...	0 4 0	
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		
Do. Nasik " ...	2 0 0	
Do. Quotta " ...		
Do. Chaman " ...	3 0 0	
Do. Australia " ...		
Khorma " ...	0 6 0	
Kesur Deshi " ...		
Do. Singapore " ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Khobani " ...		
Kajoo Nuts " ...		
Lichis Country per 100 ...		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer ...		
Prune per lb. ...		
Papaya Country ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Dates fruit per seer ...		
Water Basra per lb. ...		
Green Cocoanut ...	0 0 6	0 1 6

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs.A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safata per score ...		
Mango (Local) 100 .	3 0 0	4 0 0
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Madras 14—35 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Langra 10—15 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay (Local) 12—25 ...	1 0 0	
Do Fazli ...		
Do. Golapkhas 16—20	1 0 0	
Do. Himsagar 10—15 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Kizsen Bhogh ...		
Do. Nilambarj ...		
Mask melon per seer ...		
Kharbuza per seer ...		
Orange Ichanagore ...		
Do. Sylhet ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Nagpur 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ...		
Pesta Bagdad per seer ...		
Do. Multan ...	6 0 0	
Do. Kabul ...		
Para 8—25	1 0 0	
Pineapple Singapuri each	0 4 0	0 7 0
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Country each	0 1 6	0 4 0
Peaches ... "		
Plantain Champa per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Martaban per score	0 8 0	0 12 0
Musket per seer ...		
Pomegranate per seer	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Dholka ...		
Raisin (Rad) per seer		
Do. Sultana " ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Almond shelled " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. without shell ...	2 0 0	
Do. do. large		
Surdah Quaman per seer		
Water melon Goalundo	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Deshi ...		
Do. Farukabad ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Quetta		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Sarbati Lemon ...		
Walnut per seer ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Shelled " ...		
Nut Ground " ...		
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	0 12 0	
Darjeeling do. "	0 14 0	
Bombay " " ...	1 2 0	
Aligarh " " ...		
Jessore " per seer ...	1 4 0	
Dinapur " " ...	1 4 0	
Pabna " " ...	1 4 0	
Darbhanga " "	1 2 0	
Mazafferpur " "	1 0 0	
Ghee " ...	1 8 0	
Cow's Ghee " ...	2 0 0	
Do. Milk "	0 4 0	0 5 0
FISH		
Bagda per seer ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md. ...	40 0 0	
Do. (cut pieces) p. s. ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Bhetkee " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Prawns " ...		0 10 0
Hilsa " ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rohi " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Rohi (cut pieces) " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Small fish " ...		
Chetal " ...		
Crab per pair ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Koi per seer ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Singhee per seer ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Magoor per seer (small) ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. (large) ...		1 8 0

ARTICLES	From	To
RICE	Rs.A. P.	Rs. A.P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog ...		
Deshi (Nagra) per md. ..		
Do. (Medium) " ...		
Patnai (Atap) " md. ...		
Hilly (old) per md. ...	6 4 0	
Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.	6 8 0	
Jhingasal per md. ...	6 8 0	
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	7 4 0	
Do. No. 2 per md.		
Chamormoni ...	7 8 0	7 12 0
Balam (old) per md. ...		
Chini Shakkar No. 1 per maund (old) ...		
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund ...	6 8 0	6 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...		8 8 0
Kamini per maund ...		
Peshwar Rice per md. ...		
Dhaki Chata ...	8 8 0	
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer ...	0 5 6	
Java " " ...	0 6 0	
Cocoanut Oil " ...		
Mustard Oil " ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Salt per seer ...	0 2 0	
Flour " ...	0 3 9	
Atta B per md. (Tota) ...		9 8 0
Sujee " ...		10 0 0
Atta fresh per seer ...	0 3 6	
Chandausi Atta per md. ...	9 0 0	
Til Oil " ...		23 0 0
Til Oil per seer .	0 10 0	
DAL		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mug Dal " ...	0 4 0	
Arhar " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Kalai "	0 2 9	
Khesari " ...	0 2 6	
Mosoor (spilt) " ...		
Do. (khari) " ...		
Mator " ...	0 3 0	0 3 0
Chana Dal " ...		
Do. " ...	0 3 0	0 3 0
Bindi " ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
TEA.		
Family Mixture ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...		2 4 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 8 0
Quality per lb. ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Orange Pekoe ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Pekoe per lb. ...		
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Pekoe Dust ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
KEROSENE OIL.		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
" " Bulk "		
Owl & Swan per tin ...		
" " Bulk ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Elephant Brand per bot. (White)	0 3 0	
Elephant Brand per bot. (Red)	0 2 9	
Snowflake per tin ...		
Soft Coke per md. ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
Engineers, Builders and Contractors,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Telephone :—Calcutta 5632. Telegram :—" REWARD " Cal.

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 5 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsay ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Crab each —	0 0 9	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 9 0	
Fowl's eggs ,, ...	0 10 0	
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...		0 5 0
Brinjal ,, ...		0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato per seer ...		0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 4 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 3 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...		0 4 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potato (Rangoon) —		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		0 2 0
Pulbul per seer ...		0 2 0
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		0 3 0
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...		
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 20 ...		
Grapes	1 4 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	1 4 0	
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...		
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 8 0
Almond ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 10 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 3 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apples 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Pears 20—30 ...	1 0 0	
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Madras ,, ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 8 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	2 0 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 14 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	2 4 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer —	0 4 0	
Atta White No. 1 —		0 3 9
Sujee ,, —		0 5 0
Atta Brown —		0 3 9
'B' Atta —	0 4 0	
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 3 0	
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	7 12 0	8 0 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 3 3	
Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		12 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,	6 0 0	7 12 0
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...	10 0 0	12 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 3 0	
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 6	0 5 9
Tea per lb. ...	0 3 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Chana ,, ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...		0 3 0
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		0 2 6
Khasaree ,, —	0 2 6	
Kalai ,, —	0 3 0	
Biuli ,, —	0 3 0	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 4 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 7½	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...		
Coal	1 4 0	
Fuel — —		0 18 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab ...	—	—
Beef per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat & Kid —	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY & EGGS.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,, ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,, ...	—	0 3 0
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Brinjal ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflour ,, ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 4 0	—
Cucumber per score ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Garlic per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly ,, —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion ,, —	0 1 6	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ,, —	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Modhupur) ,, —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potatoes (Nainital) ,, —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. (Deshi) ,, —		
Pulbul ,, —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,, —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Raddish per score ,, —	—	—
Squash ,, —	—	—
Sweet Potatoes ,, —	0 1 6	—
Sweet Pumpkin each —	0 1 0	0 4 0
White ,, ,, —	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato Darjeeling ,, —	0 8 0	0 10 0
FRUITS.		
Almond per seer —	0 14 0	2 0 0
Alubokra ,, —	—	—
Amra (Belati) per score —	0 1 0	0 1 3
Bedana per seer —	1 0 0	—
Bael each —	0 0 3	0 0 9
Dates per seer —	0 4 6	0 5 0
Grapes ,, —	0 12 0	—
Lime per score —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Plantain (Champa) per doz. —	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. (Martaban) ,, —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Papaya each —	0 1 0	0 4 0
Pomegranates per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100 —	0 4 0	0 8 0
Sugarcane each —	0 0 2	0 1 0
Oranges per score —	0 10 0	0 14 0
BUTTER		
Butter per seer —	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ghee Lakhee ,, —	1 4 0	—
Do. Bhadwa ,, —	1 12 0	—
Do. Sree ,, —	1 12 0	—
Pure Cow Ghee per seer —	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk —	—	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From.	To.
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer —	0 5 0	
Atta white No. 1 —	0 4 6	0 5 0
Sujee —	—	0 5 0
Atta Brown —	—	0 4 3
"B" Atta —	0 4 6	0 4 9
RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Patnai per seer —	0 2 9	0 3 0
Banktulsi (Manja) per md.	7 0 0	8 8 0
Do. (Kora) per seer	0 2 9	0 3 0
Deshi (Boiled) per md. —	5 0 0	6 8 0
Rangoon per seer —	0 2 0	—
Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. —	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. (Atap) ,, —	8 0 0	9 0 0
Golap Soru ...	10 0 0	11 0 0
Mustard oil per seer —	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar ,, —	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb. —	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Cocoanut oil ,, —	0 6 0	0 7 0
Arahar per seer —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Chana ,, —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, —	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasaree ,, —	0 2 0	—
Kalai ,, —	0 2 3	0 2 6
Biuli ,, —	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mug (Hari) Katcha ,, —	0 3 0	—
Do. (Sona) ,, —	0 4 0	0 5 6
Mattor ,, —	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,, —	0 1 6	0 1 9
Barley Powder —	0 4 6	0 7 6
Do. Pearl —	0 6 6	0 13 0
Robinson's Barley —	0 4 3	0 14 0
Jelly —	0 5 0	0 13 0
Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle. —	0 2 6	—

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Beef per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Mutton „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat and Kid „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pork —	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl „ —	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken „ ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon „ —		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl's „ „ ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 14 0
Silong —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfret per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mango fish per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Do. (Desi) —		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) „ ...	0 1 8	0 1 6
Brinjal „ ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Cabbage (Country) each ...		
Do. (Darjeeling) „	0 2 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower —		
Carrots (Country) per doz.		
Do. (Darjeeling) „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz. ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Ginger per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Garlic —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger „ —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Onion „ ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Patna) „ —		
Do. (Desi „ ...		
Do. (Ranchi) „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 1 9	
Do. (Desi „ ...		0 1 6
Pulbul ...		
Raddish (English) per bundle ...		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes „ ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 0 9	0 1 0
Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	
White Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Apricot ...	2 0 0	
Apples ...		
Figs per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score ...		
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Beal each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate „ —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100 —	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Almond „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape „	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. per box ...		
Goosbarry per seer ...		
Jack fruit each —		
Khubani per see —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kharbuza „ ...	0 2 0	
Lichis per 100 —		
Lime per score ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Lokote „ ...	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz. —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Papaya each —	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple „ ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Plums per score —	0 4 0	0 6 0
Raisins ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score ...		
Star apple ...		
Tamarind per seer —	0 1 0	
Walnut „ ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100		
Do, (Madras) 12—16 —		
Golap Khas —		
Langra 16—20		
Bombay 25 to 30 ...		
Totapari per score		
Sipia —		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Keshin Bhog 12 to 16 —		
Fazli 8 to 10 —		
Prnes S. W. per seer —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer —		
Sugarcane —		
Water Melon each ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb. —	1 0 0	
Dinapur „ ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk —	0 4 0	
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. —	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb. —	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 6
Atta „ ...	0 3 6	0 4 6
Sujee „ —	0 5 0	0 5 0
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Kora) „	0 3 0	
Chinisakkhar per seer —	0 3 6	0 4 0
Deshi „ —	0 2 6	0 2 9
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar —	0 5 6	0 6 0
Tea per lb. —	0 14 0	1 8 0
Cocoanut Oil —	0 14 0	1 0 0
DAL.		
Aranar per seer —	0 3 6	0 3 6
Chana „ —		0 2 6
Khari Masoor „ —	0 2 3	
Bhanga ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree „ ...		
Kalai „ —		0 2 0
Mung (Hari) „ ...	0 3 6	
Do. (Sona) „ ...	0 4 0	
Mattor „ ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Salt „ —	0 1 6	0 1 9
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...		0 2 6
Do. (Elephant) Brand per tin Refined —	3 10 3	p. bot.
Ordinary ...	2 10 3	
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	0 15 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

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Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

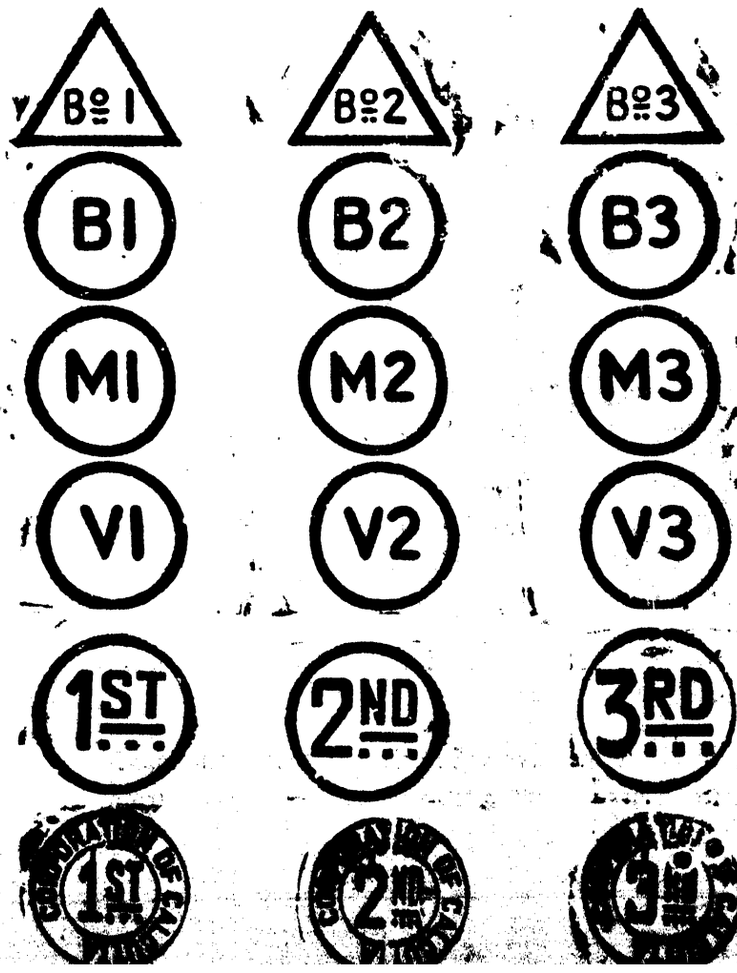
ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Labster ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Baghda ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Bhanguar ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Bhetki ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Other Fish ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Parsey ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ...		
Comato per seer ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Gucumber per score ...	0 8 0	0 4 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Garlic ,, ...	0 2 6	
Green Chilly ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Onion ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
,, (New) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mangoes (Langra) ...		
Pulbul ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes ...		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Almond ,, ...	0 14 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Madras ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 13 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 11 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Sujee ,, ...	0 5 6	0 6 0
Atta Brown ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
"B" Atta ...	0 4 0	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Patna per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 8
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	8 0 0	8 8 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar ,, md.	9 0 0	9 8 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,		6 4 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...	9 0 0	9 4 0
SUNDRIES		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Sugar ,, ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb. ...	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New) ...	0 2 0	0 2 3
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Chana ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 6	
Bhanga ,, ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Kalai ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Biuli ,, ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 3 3	0 3 6
,, (Sona) ,, ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mattar ,, ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Salt ...	0 1 6	0 1 9
COKE & COAL		
Soft Coke per md. ...		
Coal ,, ...		
Keresene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	1 4 0	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb tin.	0 3 6	
Do. ...	0 4 6	
Barley Pearl 1 ,,	0 7 6	
Do. 2 ,,	0 6 6	
Corn Flower 1 ,,	0 12 0	
Robinson's Barley ...	0 7 0	
Cobra Boot Polish ...	0 6 6	0 11 6
Jelly ...	0 1 0	0 5 0
	0 5 0	0 13 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT

BEEF

MUTTON

VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEATS

Marks for SHEEP & GOAT MEATS

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage.

Chronicle & Comment

Unemployment And Military Service

It is evident to all that under the present War conditions, a certain section of people are enjoying a large measure of prosperity in various spheres and activities connected directly or indirectly with the War. For the vast majority of people, however, diminished incomes and increased prices have worked havoc with their precariously balanced budgets, and the War has imposed upon them burdens in many ways almost too heavy to bear. What measures can these people adopt to make both ends meet, is a serious problem arising out of War conditions. Acceptance of military service has offered one way out for many of the unemployed. Not taking into account the recruitment for "Sepoys" for the ordinary fighting services, which we are told had reached the peak figure of 70,000 during the month of May last, it is also found that a very large number of Indians of the educated "Bhadralog" classes have taken up Military service in various capacities, from clerks, store-keepers, technicians to the Viceroy's or King's Commissioned Officers in the Army, Navy and Air Force. But the Military services cannot absorb the entire number of the unemployed, nor are they all fit physically or otherwise for such services. In this connection, an interesting account has recently been published, on the views of Mahatma Gandhi on the question of acceptance of military service as a means of making both ends meet. A Bengali lady wrote to Mahatmaji on the question of acceptance of military service by her husband who was unemployed and therefore in financial difficulties. It was further stated by the lady that her husband was endowed with the "Congress mentality" by which we suppose she meant that ordinarily he was averse to military service as opposed to the creed of "Ahimsa." In reply to the lady the Mahatmaji advises the middle classes to revise their ways of life and come down to the level of the peasantry *i.e.*, to eschew superfluous luxuries and maintain a plain standard of living. In any event, says the Mahatmaji, they will have to do it, willy-nilly, and the hardship will be great. It will break many, he says, but the experiment has got to be tried, and it is for the comparatively well-off to show the way and set the example by giving up unnecessary luxuries such as, say, tea-drinking and smoking.

In this connection a suggestion has been made by Mr J. N. Sen in a letter addressed by him to the Commerce Member, Government of India, *viz.*, that in view of the present high price of cloth,

people should economise in the use of unnecessarily wide and unusually long *dhotis*. The earth-kissing "Koncha" of the Bengalis, *i.e.*, the pleated portion hanging in front, must go, and if people still want to keep to the long and wide *dhotis* should pay to the State a luxury tax. He also suggests the imposition of a luxury tax on all mills manufacturing *dhotis* longer than 8 cubits and wider than 40 inches. As regards *saris*, he says they should not exceed 10 cubits in length or 42 inches in width, and longer and wider varieties should be similarly taxed

The situation, therefore, resolves itself into this, that those who are crushed between the upper and nether millstones of diminished incomes and increasing prices, must make up their minds to reduce their standards of living and give up luxuries and superfluities. The trend of the suggestions whether coming from Mahatma Gandhi or Mr. Sen all point to this as the only possible solution.

Chief Executive Officer's Bereavement

We regret to announce the death, in Calcutta, on Sunday, the 5th July last, of Rai Bahadur Gouripati Chatterji, a brother of our Chief Executive Officer Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, and Superintending Meteorologist to the Government of India at New Delhi. It appears that the Rai Bahadur was taken ill at New Delhi, and was operated upon in the foot. On sepsis developing, he was removed to the Irwin Hospital and was later brought down to Calcutta to his brother's place where he expired. The Rai Bahadur was 50 years of age at the time of his death, and was a bachelor.

Obtaining a first-class first in the M.A. examination, the Rai Bahadur was appointed Meteorologist at Agra under Dr. Field, who became Director-General of Observatories shortly after, leaving the Rai Bahadur in charge at Agra. In the course of 20 years he built up the Agra Observatory into an organisation with wide-spread activities, carrying out upper air work not only in India but also from the Persian Gulf to Malaya and Penang. When it was decided three years ago to remove the Upper Air Observatory from Agra to New Delhi, the entire work was carried out by the Rai Bahadur, from the selection of the site to the lay-out of the laboratory, the workshop and the observatory at New Delhi.

We offer our heartfelt condolences to the Chief Executive Officer and other members of the family in their bereavement.

The Servants Of India Society

The Annual Report of the Servants of India Society for 1941 has recently been issued. During the year under review, the Society has done good work in the various spheres of its activity, *viz.*, in labour organisation, study of economic problems, Co-operative work, education, rural welfare and reconstruction and journalism. The Society has been in existence for 37 years now, and its contribution to national life during the period entitles it to a greater measure of liberal and generous public support than it seems to have received. It has been handicapped in many ways from expanding its activities, and its weekly organ "The Servant of India" had to be closed down owing to financial stringency brought about by the War. The [illegible] cannot be deemed as made up by the other journalistic and literary activities of the Society. The Society has a membership of 27 and the Report contains a detailed account of the work carried out by each of these members during the year, which gives the impression that more stress is laid on the personalities than on the work itself. It appears that even the scanty remuneration of the members has had to be reduced by 20 per cent. Considering the good record of the Society's work in the field of Indian Labour, this reduction is to be deprecated at a time when on every side the agitation is for higher rates of wages. However, the finances of the Society are stated to be a matter of grave concern, and an appeal is made to those who value the work of the Society to help it with funds, which are urgently needed not only for the maintenance of the work at its previous level, but also to help in its expansion. The memory of Gopal Krishna Gokhale abides in the Society, and it must receive generous public support.

The Premananda Leper Dispensaries

With the main Dispensary at Maniktala (No. 259, Upper Circular Road) and a branch at Kalighat (No. 3, Nibaran Banerjee Road), the Premananda Leper Dispensaries have been carrying on their humanitarian activities quietly and efficiently, although lack of a suitable building in the Kalighat area has hampered the work there to some extent. The Annual Report for 1941 recently issued shows that the number of new cases attending the clinic at Maniktala during the year under review was 884 and at Kalighat was 260, while old patients numbered 821 at the former and 348 at the latter. Patients are not only given suitable medical treatment as well as surgical aid where necessary, but old patients are re-examined at the end of the year and a member of the staff also regularly visits the houses of the patients who have discontinued treatment voluntarily. This shows the thorough nature of the work done, and in addition to the regular medical work, a full investigation of some hundreds of cases is being carried out in co-operation with the School of Tropical Medicine, with a view to the establishment of a Lepers' Home or Colony to serve the needs of Calcutta. The intention is to bring into existence an Institution comparable to the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement at Chingleput, Madras. To bring this about, the full co-operation of the generous public as well as of the Government and the Corporation of Calcutta is expected.

HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY

Mr. B. P. Pain Elected Chairman

At a meeting of the newly-elected Commissioners of the Howrah Municipality, Mr. Baroda Prasanna Pain, M.L.A., was re-elected Chairman of the Municipality for the fourth time, Maulvi Mohammed Shariff Khan was elected Vice-Chairman.

Mr. Baroda Prasanna Pain and Mr. Sailokumar Mukherji were the two candidates for the office of Chairman. Mr. Pain secured 18 votes against 10 secured by Mr. Mukherji. Maulvi Mohammed Shariff Khan and Dr. Benicharan Dutt contested for the office of Vice-Chairman. [illegible]

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 17, 1942

Grievances Of Employees And Workers

After a short discussion, the Corporation at its meeting held on the 15th July turned down a suggestion of the Bengal Government that the Labour Commissioner of the Government should be associated with the enquiry now being made by a Special Committee of the Corporation into the alleged grievances of municipal employees and workers.

On June 24 last, the Corporation appointed a Special Committee to consider the representation submitted by the employees and workers of the Corporation through Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Councillor, and to make recommendations.

On the next day, a Conference was held at the Writers' Buildings to consider the question of the apprehended strike of the employees and workers of the Corporation. The Mayor, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Engineer attended the Conference by invitation. It was decided at the Conference that the Corporation should expedite their enquiry and decision on the question and that, in order to avoid a duplicate enquiry by the Labour Commissioner, the Corporation Special Committee "will be well advised to associate the Labour Commissioner with the inquiry that they were making."

After considering the matter the Corporation resolved "that the proposal of the Government to associate the Labour Commissioner with the inquiry which the Special Committee is conducting regarding the alleged grievances of the employees of the Corporation, be not entertained. But the Special Committee may have the right to ask the Labour Commissioner to discuss the matter with them as and when they think fit."

Bust Of Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta

The Corporation permitted the J. M. Sen-Gupta Memorial Committee to erect a *samadhi stambha* (monument) in memory of Mr. Sen-Gupta with a bust on the plot at the Shahanagar Burning Ghat where his body was cremated. The cost for the same is to be met out of public subscriptions.

Deaths Condoled

The meeting was adjourned for ten minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Maharani Hemantakumari Debi of Puthia. A reference was also made by the Mayor to the death of Rai Bahadur Ganapati Chatterjee, Superintending Meteorologist, Government of India, Delhi, and brother of Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation.

Remission Of Taxes

In reply to a query by Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose as to whether any reply had been received from Government regarding the proposal of remission of municipal rates and taxes in the present emergency the Mayor said, "No, not yet."

In reply to another query as to whether the attention of the Government had been drawn afresh to the letter of the Corporation seeking such permission, the Mayor said, "Yes."

Conservancy Work Criticised

Major P. Bardhan and Mr. B. S. Nahar brought to the notice of the Mayor the unsatisfactory nature of the work of the Conservancy Department. Dirt was allowed to accumulate in streets and dustbins, they alleged, were not being cleared.

The Mayor assured the House that he would draw the attention of the Chief Executive Officer to the matter.

The meeting was adjourned till Monday next.

TAGORE DEATH ANNIVERSARY

Memorial Committee's Decision

Local members of the All-India Tagore Memorial Committee at a meeting held last week-end decided to suitably celebrate the first death anniversary of Poet Rabindranath Tagore on August 7. The programme as also the venue of the meeting which will be held in this connection will be announced later.

The local committee decided to request the Government of Bengal, the University authorities and the Calcutta Cor-

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BOMBAY MAYOR HONOURED

Faith In Socialism

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Mayor of Bombay, was presented with a civic address by the Corporation of Madras at the Ripon Buildings on July 6. He was received by the Mayor of Madras, Mr. V. Chakkarai Chetty and leaders of various parties.

Replying to the address Mr. Meherally congratulated the Madras Corporation on the efficient manner in which they carried on the civic affairs of the city.

Mr. Meherally paid a tribute to Mr. Chakkarai Chetty, Mayor of Madras for sparing no pains to find relief for the unfortunate evacuees who were pouring into the city day after day and said that he found in that a happy sign of the future of the world where, he affirmed, democracy would be the order of the day.

Mr. Meherally affirmed his faith in socialism and said

The War At Our Doors

A. R. P. OPERATION IN BURMA

Railway Stations Bombed

New Delhi, July 8

Further details of the operations carried out by Royal Air Force bombers over enemy-occupied territory in Burma on Monday are contained in an Air Headquarters *communique*.

While Blenheim aircraft were attacking the enemy-occupied town of Kalemyo near the Chindwin river over bombers concentrated on the northern section of the Mandalay-Myitkyina railway. The railway stations of Hupin, Pinbaw Taungni and Naba were bombed and machine-gunned from a low-level. Trucks were seen to be hit. The aerodrome at Myitkyina was also attacked with bombs and machine-gun fire.

None of our aircraft is missing from these operations.—*Associated Press.*

KALEMYO ATTACKED

New Delhi, July 9

Royal Air Force bombers, increasing their scale of operations over enemy occupied territory in Burma, carried out further intensive attacks on July 7 and 8, states an Air Headquarters *communique.*

Two attacks were made on the town of Kalemyo, west of the Chindwin river, on July 7. In the first attack Blenheim aircraft, after scoring several direct hits on their objectives, came down to machine-gun the target area.

In the second raid on the same day hits were registered on buildings and another successful machine-gun attack took place.

During the morning of July 8 our aircraft paid a third visit to Kalemyo. Barrack Buildings accommodating enemy forces were bombed and machine-gunned.

While this raid was in progress, another formation of our bombers successfully attacked Paletwa on the Kaladan river, north of Akyab.

All our planes came back from these operations.—*A. P.*

RAIDS ALONG CHINDWIN

New Delhi July 10

Additional details of the extensive bombing of enemy-occupied territory in Burma by Royal Air Force bombers on July 7 and 8 are contained in an Air Headquarters *communique* issued to-day.

The river area at Gangaw, in the Upper Myittha Valley, was bombed, buildings damaged and the town itself machine-gunned.

While rivercraft on the Lower Chindwin, between Mingen and Kani, were being attacked with machinegun fire, barges at Masein and Mawlik on the Upper Chindwin river were being strafed.

Another target was the Mandalay-Myitkyina Railway. Locomotives received direct hits and huge pieces of debris were observed flying high into the air. The permanent-way also received heavy damage.

A fourth formation attacked from low level the Japanese barracks at Myitkyina and many casualties are reported among the enemy's forces. All the above operations took place on July 8.

On July 7, the *communique* adds, an effective bombing and machine-gun attack was made on military barracks and other buildings in the town of Kalemyo, west of the Chindwin river and 15 miles from Kalewa.—*Associated Press.*

INDIA'S ARMY

Premier Churchill's Statement

In the course of his recent statement in the House of Commons, Premier Churchill said:—

"India has now been strongly re-inforced."

"A far larger army of British and Indians stands under General Wavell than ever before in the history of the British connection with India. Ceylon, which at one time seemed in great jeopardy, is now strongly defended by naval, air and military forces. We have secured a protective naval base in Madagascar. The balance of naval power in the Pacific has been definitely altered in our favour."

"This relief, at any rate for some months to come, in the Australian and Indian theatres, has enabled important forces to be directed on Egypt".

EVACUATION AND DISPOSAL OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

Instructions Issued by Congess Working Committee

Wardha, July 10 (delayed)

The following instructions have been issued by the Congress Working Committee in the form of a resolution:—

"Whereas complaints have been received from various places regarding Government orders for the evacuation of villages, lands and buildings without due notice and proper compensation, the seizure and destruction of country boats even where life is impossible without them, the requisitioning of cycles, motor vehicles and carts without proper compensation and without regard for the needs of the civil population, the Working Committee deem it necessary to issue the following instructions for the guidance of the people concerned, and hope that the Government will take immediate and necessary steps to remove grievances and that the people will carry out their instructions as circumstances demand provided that in all cases before the final decision to disobey an order or resist any measure is taken, all possible avenues of negotiation and relief through negotiation shall be thoroughly explored.

"With regard to evacuation and other orders involving the loss, either temporary or permanent, of landed property of any kind full compensation should be demanded. In fixing compensation the factors to be taken into consideration are the value of land and crops, inconvenience and expense likely to be caused to the holder of the land by having to move to another place and difficulty and delay likely to be involved in obtaining other land where a dispossessed land-holder could settle.

"In case no agreement is reached between the authorities and the evacuees regarding the amount of compensation and the matter has to be referred to a tribunal for decision, the amount of compensation proposed by the authorities should be paid forthwith and should not be withheld pending adjudication of the claim.

"There should be no interference with the use or disposal of private property except with the consent of the owner or on payment of adequate compensation. In the case of requisitioning of boats full compensation should be demanded and no boats should be surrendered till the question of compensation is settled. In areas surrounded by water where boats are indispensable for normal everyday life they should not be surrendered at all. Fishermen who depend upon their boats for earning their livelihood should be compensated for loss of their employment in addition to the price of their boats.

"In the case of requisitioning of cycles, motor vehicles, carts, etc., full compensation should be demanded, and until the question of compensation is settled they should not be parted with."

RISE IN PRICES OF RICE

Government Position Explained

A *communique* issued by the Director of Public Information, Bengal, states the following :—

As the recent activities of Government in purchasing rice and paddy from certain surplus districts of this Province have been alleged by certain sections of the people to be the main reason for the recent steep rise in the prices of these cereals, Government consider it necessary to explain the position for the information of the public.

The direction issued to the agents of Government was to the effect that they should purchase paddy and rice at the prices prevailing at the local markets subject to an upper limit of Rs. 6 per maund of rice. The price fixed by Government was thus the ceiling price for all varieties of rice and not the price at which their agents were to make their purchases. This ceiling price was adhered to throughout the period of the purchases of rice, except in the case of fine *balam* rice for which an increase of annas -/4/- per maund over the ceiling price was allowed temporarily. No ceiling price for paddy was laid down but the agents were instructed to buy paddy at prices which were to be in parity with the prevailing prices of rice in the surplus districts. It will be interesting to state here that although the ceiling price of rice was fixed at Rs. 6-0-0 per maund, the average price at which the purchases were made was Rs. 5-12-0 only.

Except in one district the purchase of rice by Government agents has already ceased. In the particular district where purchase is still continuing, it has been reported by the District Officer that there is still a considerable surplus. The Government agent in this district has, however, been permitted to continue his purchases in this district only on condition that the prices at which these purchases are made together with the cost of transport and other incidental charges do not exceed the controlled price in Calcutta and that transport of paddy and rice thus purchased is possible within ten days of their purchase.

In the circumstances explained above, it is to be hoped that the public will appreciate that the recent purchases of paddy and rice by Government have not materially influenced the course of prices in recent weeks. There have been other factors at work, but it is unnecessary to discuss them in this context.

PAYMENT FOR EVACUEES

Government To Bear Cost Of Removal

Arrangements for prompt payment of cost of removal to people seem to have been made by the authorities. It is understood people of certain villages, who have been asked to evacuate, have been notified that removal cost will be paid promptly. Other compensations will be paid in due course.

"GROW MORE FISH"

Campaign By Bengal Government

In the wake of "Grow More Food" campaign which was inaugurated in the province by the Hon. Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, Commerce Member, Government of India, there comes the "Grow More Fish" movement to be launched shortly by the Government of Bengal.

Government are now engaged in gleaning facts and data regarding the fish industry in the province in order to prepare schemes for the exploration of possibilities of the industry. The range of the work Government propose to undertake in this connection will not only cover numerous streams and rivers, but also hundreds of tanks and ponds in various parts of the province. The local boards will soon be addressed on the matter.

Government also contemplate to take measures for improving other allied industries."

NAZI MAYOR STABBED TO DEATH

Sequel To Chasing Russian Prisoners Of War

Stockholm, July 13.

The German Mayor of Mechinthin in the Battle Coast region, midway between Dansig and Rostock, was stabbed to death with a knife while chasing nine Russian prisoners of war who had escaped from a labour camp. Four of the fugitives were captured, two were killed in the chase, while the other three are still at large.—*Reuter.*

POSITION OF CEYLON

Admiral Layton's Warning

Colombo, July 2

Though Ceylon had been immune for three months from air-raids owing to the Coral Sea and Midway battles, that did not mean the enemy would

not come again, declared Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, Commander-in-Chief, Ceylon, on Wednesday.

Inaugurating a series of broadcasts "Ceylon at War" Vice-Admiral Layton said that the Axis doubtless had a strategic plan covering the world. One could never be sure when or where the next move would come, but it was certain the enemy would not hesitate to seize a propitious moment to strike at trade communications of the Indian Ocean and at Ceylon, which was a tempting prize. The more prepared we were the less risk there was of an enemy attack.

NEWS RE: TROOPS' CONDUCT

Publication In The Press

The Government's decision on the resolution regarding the conduct of troops, adopted by the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, at its last meeting at Delhi, has been conveyed to the President of the Conference by Sir Frederick Puckle, Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir Frederick in the course of his letter to the President says :—

"I am directed to communicate the following comments of the Government of India on Resolution No. 6 passed at the recent Delhi meeting of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference.

Government have now before them the proceedings of enquiries instituted in the majority of cases in which the Press have made allegations regarding the behaviour of troops towards the civil population. There is no evidence in these proceedings of any action on the part of officials to suppress accurate reports of such incidents, while, in certain cases, examination has proved that allegations to which the Press had given wide publicity were false. Government have noticed a tendency in some sections of the Press to magnify, and to give publicity throughout India to even the pettiest cases in which soldiers, both Indian and British, have come into conflict with the civilian population.

Government appreciate the concern expressed by the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference and their call to Editors for moderation in the views they express regarding such incidents. They must, however, stress their own plain duty, which is not merely to investigate complaints and punish offenders, but equally to protect their servants against undeserved and mischievous attack.

Two Specific Actions

They have, therefore, decided to take two specific actions :—

(i) *In regard to the Press* :—To discourage the publication of irresponsible stories and allegations by the issue of an amendment to the Defence of India Rules making it an offence to bring into hatred or contempt, or excite disaffection towards His Majesty's Forces or any section thereof.

(ii) *In regard to the investigation of incidents* :—To ensure that a detailed account and immediate evidence are made available by the issue of orders which will expedite the investigation of incidents in which the behaviour of soldiers towards the civil population is involved.

Procedure To Be Adopted

Broadly the procedure following on reports of such incidents will be as follows :—

(*a*) Allegations against members of the armed forces will be investigated wherever there are grounds for an inquiry and prompt public contradiction is not possible.

(*b*) Wherever an inquiry is ordered that fact will be immediately published and Government hope that the public and the Press will refrain from further comment until inquiries are completed.

(*c*) Such inquiries will be expedited as much as possible, and, in suitable cases, a civil official will assist the military authorities in holding inquiries.

(*d*) The results of such inquiries will be published as soon as possible after their completion.

(*e*) Whenever an allegation is found to be unsubstantiated, false or grossly exaggerated, the prosecution of its originator and those who have given publicity to it will be considered.

These points have been explained to Editors' Provincial Press Advisors.

I am to reiterate that there is no desire or intention to conceal the facts of such incidents once they are established, but Government rely on the good sense and responsibility of Editors to ensure that unfounded and exaggerated reports are not publishzed in their papers.

ORDER ON WHOLESALE DEALERS

Not To Withhold Sale

An order under the Defence of India Rules has been issued by the Government of Bengal directing wholesale dealers in the city dealing in commodities, namely rice, wheat, *atta*, salt and sugar, not to withhold from sale any of these commodities to any retail dealer or other customer in quantities normally supplied by him and also not to refuse to furnish cash memos or receipts for the commodities sold.

Contravention of the provisions of the order will be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

ORDERS ON RETAILERS

Price List To Be Displayed

Mr. M. K. Kripalani, Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal has issued the following :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-rule (2) of Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Governor is pleased to direct that every retail or wholesale dealer in Calcutta and the neighbouring industrial area dealing in any of the commodities specified in the Schedule below shall display and keep displayed in a prominent position in his shop or place of business to the satisfaction of the Chief Controller of Prices, Bengal, a copy in the language or languages most likely to be understood by the persons generally using such shops (being one or more of the following languages, namely, English, Bengali, Hindi, Urdu) of the list

of the maximum prices fixed by the Chief Controller of Prices, Bengal of the commodities referred to above in which such retail or wholesale dealer deals.

Explanation—In this order—

(1) Calcutta means the town of Calcutta as defined in Section 3 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, together with the suburbs of Calcutta as defined by notification under Section 1 of the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866; and

(2) "neighbouring industrial area" means the Sadar and Barrackpore Sub-divisions of the District of 24-Parganas, the Sadar Sub-division of the district of Howrah and the Serampore and Sadar Sub-divisions of the district of Hooghly.

The Schedule referred to above—

Rice, *atta*, flour, salt, sugar, pulses, mustard oil, cocoanut oil, coal, kerosene and matches.

HOARDED SUGAR

Seized by Police

Mr. N. Burdhan, Officer-in-charge of the Bhowanipore Police Station, Calcutta, recently raided a godown at No. 8, Kalighat Road and seized 100 maunds of sugar which was alleged to have been hoarded there by a sweetmeat vendor. This raid, it is understood, is the first of its kind in Calcutta under the Defence of India Rules.

The vendor and one of his employees were arrested.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

Increase In Receipts by 16 Crores

New Delhi, July 11

The total approximate gross receipts of State Railways for 1941-42, are Rs. 128·74 crores against the revised budget estimates of Rs. 127·00 crores, says a *communique*. The receipts this year are Rs. 16¾ crores more than those in 1940-41.

Coaching earnings show an increase of about Rs. 8 crores, goods earnings of about Rs. 7½ crores while miscellaneous earnings and suspense accounts make up the balance. The increase in coaching earnings is chiefly due to diversion of traffic from road to rail due to petrol rationing, withdrawal of cheap and concession tickets, movement of large numbers of people to places of greater safety and movement of military personnel.

Earnings from goods show a general increase specially from coal, food grains, sugar, oilseeds and military traffic shows big increases.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Calcutta Corporation Centre

The following candidates have duly passed the First-Aid certificate examination held on 3rd July, 1942 :—

(1) Mahammad Ismail, (2) Md. Rafiuddin Hussain, (3) P. A. Subramanian, (4) Anil Kanti Chowdhury, (5) Bimala Kanto Chakrabarti, (6) Sailendranath Banerjee, (7) Bratindra Nath Mittra, (8) Kanai Lal Basu, (9) Miss D. E. A. Ravenscroft, (10) Miss Biva Mitter, (11) Mrs. Ramah Ezekiel, (12) Muhammad Amin and (13) Mahammad Ghani.

Town Hall,
The 14th July, 1942.

K. L. CHOWDHURY,
Honorary Secretary.

GROWING NEEDS OF WAR

Communication Department To Be Split Up

New Delhi, July 11

A resolution published in the *Gazette of India*, Extraordinary states :—

"In view of the growing needs of the war in their relation to problems of transport, His Excellency the Governor-General has decided to divide the Communications Department into two departments *viz.*, the Department of Posts and Air and the Department of War Transport, each in charge of a member.

The subjects assigned to the Department of Posts and Air will be Posts and Telegraphs, Civil Aviation, Meteorology, Railway Inspection, and the Central Road Fund and Motor Vehicles Legislation.

The Department of War Transport will include major ports, railway priorities, utilization of road and water transport, petrol rationing and producer gas. The portfolio of the Member for War Transport will also include the Railway Department for which the Chief Commissioner will continue to function as *ex-officio* Secretary. In respect of subjects not included in the Railway Department, there will be a separate Secretary, who will be designated Secretary in the Department of War Transport."—*A. P.*

USE OF ELECTRICITY

Economy Urged

The attention of the public is drawn to the necessity for exercising rigid economy not only in the use of electricity but in those materials used for making service connexions. In many towns in Bengal it will not be possible to give the public new service connexions or to strengthen existing lines, unless special necessity can be shown, says a Press Note.

In their own interests prospective consumers should, before incurring expense in wiring their buildings, ascertain from the electric supply companies in their town whether a service connexion can be obtained.

In view of the prevailing shortage of materials, applications for new connexions are reviewed by the Government, and it is only in really essential cases that approval is accorded. Prospective consumers are urged to ascertain beforehand whether they will be able to obtain a connexion from the mains of electric supply companies.

BOMBAY CORPORATION MOVE

Supplying Commodities At Cost Price

Bombay, July 11

The *United Press* understands that a requisition is being sent for calling a Special Meeting of the Bombay Corporation to consider the proposal to raise a loan of one crore of rupees to enable the Corporation to purchase commodities in bulk and sell them at cost price.—*U. P.*

RE-OPENING OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Minister Explains Government Policy

Some misconceptions about the Government's policy in regard to the re-opening of educational institutions in Calcutta were cleared by Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee presiding at a meeting of students held recently at the Calcutta University Institute under the auspices of the Bengal Provincial Students' Federation.

Voicing the opinion of the student community, Mr. Sadhan Gupta said that the students desired that their studies should not be interrupted and for that purpose urged that schools and colleges should be kept open. He deprecated excessive emphasis being laid on the danger of air raids, especially in view of the fact that most schools and colleges had adopted A. R. P. measures.

Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee said that far from stifling education, the Government were initiating measures to maintain educational progress even during an emergency period. Referring to the recent Government circular on the subject, he pointed out that it did not in any way affect men's colleges. Most of these had reopened after the summer vacation and whether they would function properly depended on the young men themselves. If they attended in large numbers the colleges would carry on normally.

The problem of boys' schools must be considered differently. A large number of boys of tender age attended these institutions and it would not be proper to expose them to risks. But even with respect to boys, Government were preparing a scheme so that their education might not suffer. They intended to open hostels attached to mofussil schools where parents who did not want their boys to run the risks attendant on the prosecution of their studies in Calcutta, might send them.

Dr. Mookerjee said that a constructive suggestion which he could make was that every college in Calcutta should have a defence corps. Students joining these corps would be given lessons in A.R.P., first-aid, physical and other defensive training so that in time of any real emergency they might be of service to the people. They might thus have several thousand well-trained young men ready at hand to be utilized in case any real danger arose either in Calcutta or elsewhere. The scheme might be extended also to colleges in the mofussil.

Dr. Mookerjee added that he was in consultation with the Vice-Chancellor for the formulation of such a scheme.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

Fresh Scheme For Larger Recruitment

A fresh scheme for recruitment of Emergency Indian Commissioned Officers to the military cadre of the Indian Medical Service has been framed by the Government of India with a view, it is understood, to facilitating larger recruitment to the services than has hitherto been possible.

These Emergency Officers are required for service within the territorial limits of India and will not be asked to go out of the country. They will receive a lesser basic pay than what is allowed to the members of the general cadre but the difference between the two seats of pay progressively diminishes with the rise of rank or status.

As regards admission to permanent commission the Emergency Commissioned Officers will not be given any special preference unless they have transferred to the general service cadre.

Provision has been made for gratuity, pensionary concessions on account of disabilities attributable to military service and pensions and compassionate allowances to widows, children and dependants of officers whose deaths are due to wounds, injuries or disease directly caused by conditions of military service.

The additional temporary medical officers required by the military authorities for service within Indian limits will be appointed by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Indian Medical Service Selection Board. These officers will be granted Emergency Commissions in His Majesty's Indian Land Forces for the duration of the war and for so long thereafter as their services might be required. They will be on probation for a period of six months in the first instance and those found unsuitable will be gazetted out of the

In order to be eligible for consideration an applicant must be a male British subject of Indian domicile or a British protected person or tribal areas or a subject of a state in India. He must possess a medical qualification registered in Great Britain and Northern Ireland or a recognised Indian medical qualification or any other medical qualification considered adequate by the Selection Board. A candidate should normally not have attained his fortieth birthday at the date of appointment. The Selection Board may, however, waive the age-limit in individual cases at its discretion.

An officer will be appointed to the rank of Lieutenant and if in all respects qualified and recommended he will be promoted to the rank of Captain on completing one year's full pay service. The basic pay per mensem for a Lieutenant in the Emergency Commission is Rs. 300 as against Rs. 450 for the general cadre; for a Captain during first year Rs. 350 as against Rs. 500 for the general cadre; for a Captain during second and third years Rs. 400 as against 550 for the general cadre; for a Captain during fourth and fifth years Rs. 450 as against Rs. 550 for the general cadre and for a Captain during the sixth and subsequent years 550 as against Rs. 600 for the general cadre.

In addition to pay, officers who are appointed to hold certain posts will be granted additional pay, such as Specialists' pay at Rs. 100 per mensem for those who are appointed as Specialists in subjects like Advanced Operative Surgery, Medicine, Ophthalmology, Gynaechology, Dermato-

Command pay will be admissible to an officer appointed as Officer Commanding or as Second in command of an Indian Military Hospital. As for instance, an officer commanding a first class hospital will get command pay of Rs. 240 and for the second in command Rs. 120. On his appointment an officer will get an Outfit allowance of Rs. 533.

An officer on release from army service will receive a gratuity computed as follows: For the first completed year of army service, if he obtained the basic registrable qualification before the 1st January, 1940—Rs. 2,000. If he obtained the basic registrable qualification on or after the date—Rs. 1,000. For each subsequent completed year of army service he will receive one month's pay.

An officer who has been pronounced permanently unfit for service within Indian limits owing to a hundred per cent. disability, attributable to military service, may, on relinquishment of his commission on account of such disability, be granted a pension at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per annum. Proportionate rate may be granted for less disability down to 20 per cent. No addition for service will be made. The amount and continuance of the award will depend on the degree and duration of the disability.

Pensions and compassionate allowances to widows, children and dependants of officers whose deaths are due to wounds, injuries or diseases, directly attributable to conditions of military service, will be admissible under the same conditions and to the same extent as authorised for permanent Indian officers of the service. Widows of Lieutenants and Captains will get pension of Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 1,340 respectively per annum. Each child irrespective of the rank of the officer will get Rs. 320, and if motherless, Rs. 535 per annum. Educational allowance, not exceeding Rs. 310 per annum may be granted in special cases in addition for each child in case of pecuniary needs, etc. The amount of gratuity admissible to the widow of an officer will be Rs. 2,000 in the case of a Lieutenant and Rs. 2,670 in the case of a Captain.

The services of an officer will be terminated normally at any time after the war is over but his services will at any time be liable to be dispensed with in the event of any misconduct on his part of which the Government of India will be the sole judge, and if his services are so dispensed with he will automatically forfeit the gratuity.

Officers recruited under these terms and conditions will not be given any special preference for permanent commissions in the Indian Medical Service unless they have transferred to the general service cadre.

REQUISITIONING OF PROPERTY

Board Set Up

A Requisitioning Board, states a Press Note, has been formed consisting of the following:—

(1) The Commander, Calcutta Area,

(2) The Air Officer in charge of Administration,

(3) The Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bengal to co-ordinate the needs of the different authorities requiring accommodation in the Calcutta area for purposes falling within the scope of section 2 of the Defence of India Act, viz., for securing the defence of British India, the public safety, the maintenance of public order or the efficient prosecution of war, or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community.

In disposing of an application for requisition from any authority, the Requisitioning Board would satisfy itself that the application was actually necessary and suitable for the purpose for which it was stated to be required and also that the requisition did not involve any occupant in an unreasonable degree of hardship, inconvenience or pecuniary loss which could be avoided consistent with the requirements of the requisitioning authority.

All complaints regarding requisition of houses or lands in the Calcutta Area should be addressed to Mr. B. R. Sen, I.C.S. Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

33,000 MAUNDS OF RICE SEIZED

Government Measure To Stop Transport From Howrah

Over 33,000 maunds of rice, stocked by certain wholesale dealers in Howrah, were seized, during the past two days, by the District authorities. About 2,000 maunds of rice, booked for upper India, from the Ramkrishnapur railway station were also seized.

Following an acute shortage of rice an inquiry into the matter revealed, according to authoritative information, that large quantities of medium and coarse varieties of rice of which prices had been controlled by Government were being sent outside the province and larger quantities were being held up in stock by certain wholesale dealers. Other commodities, like salt, cocoanut oil, sago, etc., were also being held up in stock by some wholesale dealers.

The District Magistrate, Mr. A. C. Hartley, had issued orders under the Defence of India Rules prohibiting the disposal of stocks of rice without a permit from him or the S. D. O., Mr. P. K. Bhattacharjee. The East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways had also been asked not to transport rice from Howrah without permission.

DRAIN SWEEPER'S SUCCESS IN EXAMINATION

Dacca, July 2.

Batto Lal Domar, Secretary, Scavengers' Union and a prominent member of the Dacca District Labour Party has passed the Matriculation Examination from the East Bengal Institution and been placed in the Second Division.

Batto Lal who hails from Methor community began his life as a drain sweeper under the Dacca Municipality when he was aged ten only. His thirst for education grew more and more with his increasing years and he got himself admitted into the East Bengal Institution.

It is worthy of notice that Batto Lal stuck to his services as drain sweeper while continuing his studies. He is now aged 20 and still a Municipal employee as a drain sweeper.—*U. P.*

All About Air Raid Precautions

CONDUCT FOR PUBLIC GATHERING

What To Do In Case Of Air Raids

The Government of Bengal have had under consideration the question of action to be taken by the public during air raids when attending cinemas, public meetings or services in churches, etc., says a Press Note.

As soon as an air raid warning is sounded, proprietors of cinema houses will notify the fact on the screen. The audience will either be informed that the show will continue or will be advised to proceed to some other part of the building. The audience, unless they have any A. R. P. or civil defence duty to perform or are within five minutes of their homes should carry out the advice given to them.

With respect to meetings in public halls, the audience should, when the siren is sounded, retire into the refuge rooms provided by the owners or lessees of the buildings in which such meetings are being held. If there are no such refuge rooms, they should take shelter in slit trenches or in some other shelters close to the buildings under the control of such owners or lessees.

So far as persons attending services in churches or other places of congregational worship are concerned, they should retire into that portion of the buildings, which has been set apart as refuge rooms or to the nearest public shelters or slit trenches as may be notified to them from time to time and at frequent intervals by the persons responsible for the conduct of worship in such buildings.

IDENTITY DISC

Scheme For Distribution

The *United Press* understands that the Government of Bengal have completed the scheme for the stamping and distributing identity discs for civil population for both Calcutta and the province of Bengal. A central depot in the Writers' Buildings will be opened for this purpose which will be under the supervision of the Special Officer in charge of War Injuries Schemes.

These discs will be issued to selected Post Offices and such other places as the Government may choose from time to time for the city of Calcutta, to large commercial establishments and factories situated within industrial areas through the Chief Inspector of Factories. For the rest of the province, the District Magistrates will be made responsible for their issue.

So far as factories in Calcutta Industrial Area are concerned, they will communicate their requirements to the Chief Inspector of Factories, the number of discs for each religious denomination being mentioned separately. The central depot will deal directly with commercial establishments in Calcutta and other factories whose requirements are more than 25. Industrial concerns (factories and commercial establishments) outside the Calcutta Industrial Area will communicate their requirements to the District Magistrate concerned.

Industrial concerns and other bodies and individuals requiring less than 25 discs should obtain discs through the ordinary source, *viz.*, Post Offices, Police Stations or Sub-Registry Offices or such other places in the district as the Magistrate may prescribe. For the general public in Calcutta City Post Offices will be supplied with discs for sale.—*U. P.*

EDUCATION IN "SAFER AREAS"

Bengal Government Scheme

It is estimated that the post of the scheme which the Government of Bengal have evolved for alternative arrangements for the education of boys and girls living in "danger zones" in the province will be Rs. 5,00,000.

Sites in comparatively "safer areas", where the educational institutions will be shifted, have already been selected, and arrangements are now being made to provide extra accommodation in hostels and boarding houses attached to such institutions by the extension of their present buildings, and the erection of new buildings.

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS

The Government of Bengal have been considering the question of reducing work in order, among other objects, to release officers either for wholetime or part time A. R. P. and civil defence work.

With this end in view, they have invited the views of the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate of Calcutta University on the suggestion that the University should continue "all provisional recognition" of schools without further formal inspection until normal times. The Government Inspectors will, however, continue to inspect schools for new recognition.

TO POPULARISE CIVIL DEFENCE MEASURES

A. R. P. Propaganda By Films

A new drive to popularize civil defence measures through films is to be organized. Achievements of the British Ministry of Information in the sphere of propaganda by films are being studied.

The Civil Defence Department of the Government of India, it is understood, circularized recently all Provincial Governments asking them to send up for scrutiny A. R. P. films produced in the various Provinces. The object of the scrutiny is to see whether the films depict correct A. R. P. methods. The replies received show that not all Provincial Governments are making films, that Bombay being the home of the film industry is

ahead of the other Provinces in making A. R P. films, that Bengal and Madras have also made substantial progress in the same direction, and that the Punjab and U. P. Governments too have done their part.

Four A. R. P. films have been received from Australia, and some films have been received from the United Kingdom. These films are being examined to see if they can help the production of films on similar subjects with Indian backgrounds.

A number of films are already being exhibited in various parts of the country, including those showing how Japanese incendiary bombs are disposed of. The flow will be maintained after measures now under contemplation are put into effect.

REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENTS

To Be Started In Municipal Markets

The Corporation of Calcutta contemplate starting in the Municipal Markets of the city refreshment establishments for the citizens. For the present these establishments will be catering tea, breads, eggs, etc., and during and after an Air Raid will cater cooked food to the needy.

The idea of starting these establishments originated with the Government, who learning from actual experiences elsewhere enquired of the Corporation authorities if they could organise such establishments for citizens, who in spite of the fact that they could afford to pay could not secure cooked food because of panic that might seize the menials following a raid.

The subject was recently discussed at a Conference of the Market Superintendents held under the chairmanship of the Deputy Executive Officer I when it was provisionally agreed that in order that the establishments might be going on during and after an air-raid they should be set up at once and for the time being may be catering tea, breads, eggs to the people.

AIR RAIDS SCARE UNJUSTIFIED

Shillong Public Reassured

Shillong, June 30

An Assam Government Press Note says:—"It has been suggested, in the Provincial Press and elsewhere, that Government should notice the tendency of the public to take flight from the towns and undertake measures to correct it. The suggestion is that besides fear of possible air-raids many people are anxious lest law and order should not be maintained and there should be looting. Further, anxiety about the maintenance of supplies is alleged to be due to the conduct of some merchants, who are believed to have wound up their business for fear that their stocks might not be safe.

"The recent movement of population from some towns is certainly greater than the dangers of air-raids could possibly justify. Those, who migrate when they have a useful function to perform on behalf of the community in general, are guilty of creating the very atmosphere of uncertainty which causes such aimless movement from place to place. The tendency is sometimes fomented by mischievous persons, such for instance as those who issued certain puerile leaflets at Shillong and Dibrugarh, suggesting that particular communities were preparing to use any occasion of local disturbance to attack their neighbours. All such suggestions have promptly been shown to be false.

The public should have no doubt that the authorities are determined to maintain law and order and everything else that supports the life of the people. Practical demonstration of this has been given by the despatch of large supplies of foodstuffs to six centres in Assam. Government are constantly planning to deal with various possible contingencies, but this does not mean that they regard these contingencies as probable or that there is any deterioration in conditions of the province. Nor, if Government do not publish their plans does it mean that the plans will not be effective."

"Apprehensions expressed in some quarters about the danger of looting should be considered in the light of the fact that there are provisions for enhanced punishment and summary trial for such offences in a time of emergency, and merchants who have fear for their stocks may be assured that the authorities will not hesitate to use their powers. A crowd engaged in looting would be an unlawful assembly and fire would be opened upon it if a lesser measure of force did not suffice to check such activity.

Government have also considerably strengthened the police force and are expanding the Civic Guards and village defence forces, in which good citizens can take part for their own security."—*Associated Press.*

"A. R. P."

THE BIBLE HAD IT!

"And they shall go into the holes of the rocks and into the caves of the earth, for fear of the Lord, and for the glory of His Majesty, when he arises to shake terribly the earth."—Isaiah (2).

"Through the wrath of the Lord of Hosts is the land darkened, and the people shall be as the fuel of the fire"—Isaiah (9).

"Behold, the Lord maketh the earth empty and maketh it waste, and turneth it upside down, and scattereth abroad the inhabitants thereof . . . . . and it shall come to pass that he who fleeth from the noise of the fear shall fall into the pit"—Isaiah (24)

MUSLIMS AND A. R. P. APPOINTMENTS

Cause For Complaints

The Committee, appointed by the Progressive Muslim League to investigate the complaints regarding A. R. P. appointments, is understood to have completed its report, which is unanimous. The report has been forwarded to the Chief Minister, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq and to the Minister for Civil Defence Co-ordination, Mr. S. K. Basu.

It is learnt that the Committee is of opinion that there is "justified cause" for grave complaints in the matter of appointments made in the A. R. P.; it is further learnt that the full report will not be released until the Committee gets a reply about the proposed course of action which Government intend to take to remedy the alleged injustices.

The Committee consists of Mr. Humayun Kabir, M.L.C., Chairman, Mr. Niharendu Dutt-Mazumdar, M.L.A., Mr. Mozammal Huq, M.L.A., Mr. Birat Chandra Mandal, M.L.A., and others.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

"A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools."—*Cicero*

War Work And Fatigue

By

DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

EDITOR

Journal Of The American Medical Association

AND OF

"Hygeia": The Health Magazine

IN a speeded-up industry the problem of fatigue becomes increasingly important. Already incidents are described in which workers have been putting in from six to seven days a week, working from eight in the morning until nine o'clock at night, and even working on Sundays from eight in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon. In Great Britain instances have been found in which workers have had only two days off in a year. On the docks in Great Britain many a labourer is working twelve-hour shifts, seven days a week.

Studies of fatigue in industry indicate that reduction of hours does not produce an immediate rise in output. It takes a long time to recover from fatigue or exhausion. Standards do not begin to improve until recovery has taken place.

An increase in hours of work usually will produce an increased output up to a certain point. When, however, fatigue begins, the output falls steadily. As is stated by the London *Lancet*, the human body cannot be switched straight into a different gear like a machine.

Personnel directors in many a large industry are beginning to complain of increased absenteeism, simply because the workers themselves are recognizing that a tired man or woman cannot keep up.

There is always more absenteeism among women than among men. In times of speeded-up industry the absenteeism among women increases more than among men. The chief increase in absenteeism comes among married women who normally would not be working in factories. They still have their housework to do, and they try to combine the two jobs.

One might assume that under such circumstances the husbands would not help with the housework, but experience shows that husbands simply do not do so. Occasionally a man will help his wife by taking care of the fire, but he seldom lends a hand cleaning the house or washing. Indeed it was found that even when the man was out of work and the woman supporting the family, the husband believed it beneath his dignity to help with scrubbing. Many a husband would not even do the household shopping.

When investigations were made of women in industry, it was found that as much time was lost by coming late leaving early as by complete absenteeism. However, many women apparently prefer to stay away entirely rather than to punch the clock late. This seems to be a prejudice rather than a reason based on any definite cause.

In Great Britain it has been felt that the workers have not yet recognized how closely their activities are related to the work of the forces in the field. It is believed that complete information given to the workers as to just how their work relates to the winning of the war would do much to control absenteeism and loss of time. The situation is illustrated by a report concerning three men who were asked to do an uncongenial job without being told why. In a very short time they began losing time and finally became absent because of sickness. As soon as they received full information as to the close relationship of what they were trying to do with the winning of the war, they undertook the uncongenial work without further difficulty.

The London *Lancet* says: "We are trying to get the best work out of a race of people, who resent dictation: and we set about it by tiring them out and telling them nothing".

CALCUTTA CORPORATION EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION

EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

An extra-ordinary general meeting of the Calcutta Corporation Employees' Association will be held on Wednesday, the 22nd July, 1942, at 10 a.m. at the Shahanagore Park.

All members are requested to be present on the occasion.

Business to be brought forward:

1. To pay respect to the memory of late Deshapriya J. M. Sen-Gupta.
2. To take steps for the removal of the grievances of the employees and workers of the Corporation.
3. Miscellaneous.

R. R. ROY CHOWDHURY,
General Secretary.

CALCUTTA POLICE BULLETIN

11th July, 1942.

The following cycles and frames suspected to be stolen property were recovered. Owners who may have lost cycles are requested to come to the Detective Department, Lall Bazar to inspect and identify the properties recovered:—

(1) 3 complete cycles—(*i*) A93377, (*ii*) 293244, (*iii*) No number.

(2) 16 frames of which 6 have got numbers—(*i*) [illegible], (*ii*) 10—93, (number altered—there is a gap between 0 and 9), (*iii*) 3413N (N superimposed over a numerical digit), (*iv*) [illegible], (v) 10012 and (*vi*) 206152.

ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL

The Future Of The Street—II

[By G. Quine Lay, B.A., A.R.I.B.A.(A.M.)]

(Concluded from the issue of 11th July, 1942)

JUDGED by results, the institution of pedestrian traffic crossings has been disappointing. It is only the first stage towards separation of pedestrian from vehicular traffic, and the sooner the process is completed the better. It is surely a short step from the present arrangement to compulsory use of crossings, and then to barrier rails at the kerb and control of crossings by lights. Gated gaps in the barrier would have to be arranged opposite each doorway or group; bus stops would, if course, be influenced. Anyone who visited Rome in the years preceding the war, and experienced the pedestrian one-way control, will realize how little restriction this really entails for the individual. Until it is tried experimentally there is no excuse for despair at the number of street accidents. The various forms of raised pavement schemes put forward as panaceas a number of years ago have been condemned on the score that the terminal stairs or ramps would make them unpopular. The cost of building and the assessment would make them difficult to initiate: more so than has been the case in tunnel crossings. The idea of a raised pedestrian scheme is thrilling, but in practice the difficulties of compensation, tenancy of ground, first, and second floors, lighting, differing floor levels and general readjustment might well prove insuperable in a scheme for an existing street.

In general it would appear that the survival of the thoroughfare street depends upon the success which meets the measures that lie to hand still untried. Greater control in the generation and flow of traffic, differentiation between through and access traffic, and more complete separation of pedestrian traffic may give the thoroughfare street as we know it a new lease of life. The only alternatives—raised or tunnelled roads through cities—could only follow parallel changes in the structure of the city away from the highways.

Here, where buildings are of primary importance, and roads should serve only the requirements of the buildings they pass—the flesh of the city as opposed to its blood—there exists a gross misconception. In its highest development, the corridor access street, as exemplified by Great Pulteney Street, Bath, is a civic form of the highest aesthetic order. In its lowest it has possessed and enshrined every evil of overcrowding, filth and artistic meanness. The by-law street represents in its uncivilised orderliness a diabolical negation of social values. In extravagant reaction to it planners and public alike have adopted the meandering garden-city street, whose aimless turnings and slovenly nonchalance are aesthetically no less culpable. The average estate road of the present day shows a misunderstanding of the relationship between road and building. In an access street the road exists for the purpose of serving the buildings which are arranged about it. Now it is possible that the best disposition of a number of buildings in order that they may secure the best access to light, air, and traffic may be in lines along the two sides of a road. But it is not necessarily so. For traffic is not the first requirement of a building. It is more essential that light and air should be readily available to a habitation than that traffic facilities should be at its very door. To plan primarily for traffic, ignoring the remaining requirements is entirely illogical in a housing estate, but that is in fact what is done. The roads are decided and often made before the buildings are disposed, and yet the road is intended to serve the buildings! Houses follow the road in utter servility, clinging to its wayward course regardless of aspect. There is not the slightest doubt that for the best disposition of houses this tyranny of the road must be overthrown. The dwellings on a housing estate are infinitely more important than the roads, and their best arrangement one to another should be the first consideration—the very inverse of thoroughfare planning. Once this bondage to the road is shaken off, freedom

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to plan for light, air, sunshine, quietness and safety is secured.

Radburn, New Jersey, where this has in part been accomplished, is in this respect the most important contribution made recently in estate lay-out. The main units of the plan are *culs-de-sac*; these give on to a collecting road, which only a small number of houses actually face. In this way an enormous increase in quietness, amenity and safety for children has been gained. Although much research has yet to be done before the principles of planning for illumination and sunshine may be laid down, examples showing patent improvements upon present practice already exist. For some years the architectural schools have designed layouts in which all the blocks have identical orientation—presumably the best for the subject. These blocks, situated in staggered rows, form a pattern of building no more formal than corridor streets, but much more satisfactory. The access roads may take any form consistent with economy; in practice it might be possible to allow the traffic caused by the buildings to form its own line, and to make the roads follow these natural courses. "*Via trita, via tuta*"† is advice of particular aptness to the planner. The form which such autochthonous access might take can be seen in the plan of Heighington. Other variations in the format of the street are still possible, preserving densities, if the subservience to the road is overcome. In a recent exhibition at the Royal Institute of British Architects illustrations of the development at Neubuhl, Switzerland, in which each block is placed at right angles to the road, are particularly interesting: the virtues of this upon a sloping site are obvious. Eugene Henard's proposals for the *Avenue a Redans* are to my knowledge still untried: for lighting and amenity alone they deserve practical investigation. Many new types of pattern will doubtless emerge as knowledge of illumination and insolation increases.

Covered pavements and arcaded streets have in the past been adopted in England to only a small extent. Bath, Chester, Regent Street and the piazza at Covent Garden are the only major examples of arcading that come to the mind. The disinclination to construct them may have been chiefly due to the contrasting requirements for protection from rain and access to sun. To walk on a pavement under glass in August would be intolerable; to the same degree it would be exasperating to miss sunshine in April by having to walk under a continuous solid canopy. With the development of glass as a structural component of building, we are nearer to a solution. The decision of the London County Council to permit the erection of permanent awnings over pavements should be followed and exploited.

†"The worn road is the safe road".

*The Culture of Cities.

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In the construction of new city streets provision will, it is hoped, be made for the regulation of all service mains. Lewis Mumford draws attention to the terrible inefficiency of burying mains in the earth under roadways.* Subways insulated against frost and situated on one or both sides of the street could take all services except drainage; this would obviate a great deal of interruption to traffic, besides easing the repair work of the supply companies.

A change is taking place which will profoundly affect the aesthetic of the street, access and thoroughfare alike. It is the enlargement of the building unit, owing almost entirely to economic causes. It has resulted in the street building of as little as 20-ft. in width expanding until it often embraces a whole block. At first sight it might appear that two benefits could arise from the change—firstly the advantage of having greater lengths of facade under the hand of one designer, and, secondly, the economy of planning larger areas of building. As yet there is little sign that either benefit is being grasped. Instead of a series of small disparate units, we now see streets, in which the disparity remains but lies between blocks of gigantic proportions. And the economy of planning in large areas has been carried to extremes. Each block built is treated as a fortress, the open space about it as ill-considered in relation to its surroundings as the architecture itself. Where a rectangular block forms part of four access streets, it can hardly hope to conform with more than one if it is treated as sculptural solid, *i.e.*, if its form is emphasised from every aspect. If the promoters of large buildings were prepared to countenance the four facades being distinctively treated much good would result. The larger the building unit apparently, the larger must be the area to be considered at once. Large buildings should be arranged entirely in regard to one another, but due to the economic system they are built upon plots as they fall vacant, and are palimpsest as it were upon the street pattern. It is not too much to hope that in the future the road system of such areas will be planned for the island blocks they will take. Such development does not need a reticulated road pattern, since in few cases does each building require access on all four sides. The roads could be raised or tunnelled. A new city form would emerge emphasising the sculptural, three-dimensional quality of architecture, each building being appreciated as a concept. The perceptual approach would remain in the thoroughfare. Continuity is the keynote of a thoroughfare street, and the larger the building, the more difficult it is to inflect it towards its neighbours, and the more important this inflection becomes. In other words, large blocks, if they are suitably laid out, may be treated as entities; where they form part of a continuous view, they should be treated as such. Let us hope that in any large rebuilding scheme the neglected powers granted under section 12 of the Town and Country Planning Act will be used to the full.

As the tendency to build higher increases, so does it become more necessary to design street architecture in such a way that it may be appreciated to the full from a viewpoint within the

street. If we are to build in streets, let us recognise the fact and not erect architecture to be seen at its best a hundred yards away.

Co-operation between architects is notable by its absence. Much could be done to foster it in architectural schools by getting students to collaborate in the design of separate buildings in a street: to demonstrate its difficulties and instil its necessity. Only by co-operation can street building turn apathy into sympathy, and flower into civic art. It is a sardonic criticism of our age that the accepted design in a competition for the Coronation decorations for Bond Street was such that, seen in perspective, the buildings were completely masked.

There are endless possibilities for improvement in the smaller accessories of the street—lamp standards, traffic signals, hanging signs, fender posts, conveniences, signposts, service boxes. Standardisation in these matters can be carried too far. To produce fine streets, the part must be subordinated to the whole. That subtle quality known as character—it may perhaps be defined as persistence of mood—cannot find a place where auxiliaries of streets are of a universal pattern. In the removal of railings from parks a new hope has dawned: private gardens may be tempted to follow suit, and thus residential streets will be given a chance of receiving true expression of their nature—a collection of homes inhabited by men of peace.

The future of the street as a planning unit lies with authority, but the future of the street as a work of art lies with the owner and designer of each part of it. Closer co-operation in civic as in national and international matters must lead to greater sympathy. Street building is a communal act: civic art is a communal art: individualism has no part in it.

—*Journal of the Town Planning Institute.*

GOVERNMENT TEST HOUSE ALIPORE, CALCUTTA

NOTIFICATION

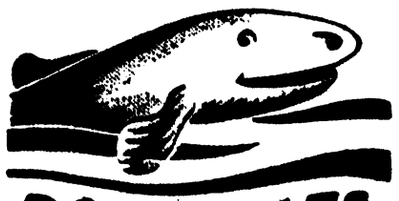
Concession Fees For Tests

A wide variety of materials, including textile goods, electrical equipment and stores, building fittings, metals and alloys, minerals and ores and miscellaneous stores, such as oils, lubricants, paints, varnishes, chemicals, fuels etc., are tested in the Government Test House, Alipore, Calcutta, to determine their qualities.

The facilities for testing provided in that office are available to the general public no less than to Government Departments. Fees are charged for all tests carried out and test certificates bearing the Government seal are issued for all samples tested. Such test certificates can be used by firms and individuals for commercial purposes. For affording some measure of relief in the matter of fees in cases which stand in need of such concession, it has been decided, as an experimental measure for a further period of one year, to reduce the testing fees to a certain definite extent in cases where Government are satisfied as to the need for concession.

Firms and individuals intending to take advantage of this concession are requested to apply to the Director, Government Test House, Alipore, Calcutta substantiating their claim to such concession.

The Government of India have also made provision for the total exemption from payment of fees in specially deserving cases, and firms and individuals, who consider themselves to be in that category, should apply to the Director, Scientific and Industrial Research, University of Delhi, Delhi. On receipt of such applications, the Director, Scientific and Industrial Research will arrange matters with the Government Test House if he considers that tests free of cost are justified.



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Mayoral "Banquet" At Town Hall

Mr. Suresh Majumdar Honoured

A PLEASANT function was held at the Town Hall on the evening of Sunday, the 12th July, when the Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker gave a dinner party to meet Mr. Suresh Chandra Majumdar, Acting President of the Congress Municipal Association. Mr. Majumdar is well-known as the Managing Director of the two popular newspapers the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* and the *Hindusthan Standard*

Although the outside of the Town Hall was wrapped in a stygian darkness due to the prevailing "black-out" conditions, it was brilliantly lighted up and tastefully decorated inside, where a distinguished company had gathered on the occasion, including prominent Congressmen, members of both Houses of the Bengal Legislature, Councillors of the Corporation belonging to groups other than the Congress and many leading citizens of Calcutta. The dinner was served in Indian style. Among those, who attended the function were :-

The Hon'ble Mr. P. N. Banerjee, Haji Adam Oosman (Deputy Mayor), Mr. N. C. Sen, Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, Mr. T. C. Goswami, Syed Nausher Ali, Syed Jalaluddin Hashemy, Sjta. Hemaprova Majumdar, Miss Mira Dutta Gupta, Mr. J. W. Chippendale, Mr. J. C. Gupta, Mr. Satya Priya Banerji, Mr. Narendra Narayan Chakravarty, Mr. Atul Ch. Kumar, Mr. Atul Ch. Sen, Dr. Sanaullah, Rai Saheb Annkul Ch. Das, Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee, Khan Saheb Hedayetullah, Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee, Mr. Indra Bhusan Beed, Mr. Devendra Nath Mukherjee, Mr. Mrigendra Kumar Mazumder, Mr. Hemendra Prosad Ghosh, Major P. Bardhan, Mr. Bipin Behari Ganguli, Mr. M. V. Gough-Govia, Mr. Netai Ch. Paul, Mr. Jogesh Ch. Ghosh, Mr. Pravansu K. Sett, Mr. Fakir Ch. Ghosh, Mr. B. M. Mandal, Mr. Bhabesh Ch. Das, Khan Saheb Wahiduzzaman, Mr. Sudhir K. Chatterjee, Mr. Jagannath Kolay, Mr. Prafulla K. Dutt, Mr. A. S. Nasker, Mr. Annulya Ch. Mitra, Dr. Subodh K. Sircar, Dr. B. N. Dey, Mr. S. M. Yaqub, Dr. M. U. Ahmad, Mr. M. Ray, Mr. S. M. Das, Mr. Amal Home, Mr. B. V. Roy, Mr. Upendra Nath Bose, Mr. Hemanta K. Basu, Mr. Haridas Ghosh, Mr. Paritosh Banerjee, Mr. Sukumar Roy, Mr. Naresh Banerjee, Mr. Probhat Kusum Roy Chowdhury, and Mr. Promode K. Sen.



Left to Right :—(1) The Mayor, (2) The Deputy Mayor, (3) *Standing behind the Deputy Mayor* : Councillor Jagannath Kolay, (4) Mr. Suresh C. Majumdar, (5) *Standing behind Mr. Majumdar* : Councillor I. B. Beed, (6) Mr. J C. Gupta, (7) Councillor M. A H Ispahani and (8) Dr. B. N. Dey.



[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed by the correspondents]

Corporation "Collection Manual"

To The Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette"

Sir,—The collection of rate-bills is not always done properly and in time and hence some law-abiding rate-payers have to go to the Corporation Office to deposit their dues at the sacrifice of their time and energy. The Collection Manual is out of print for a very long time. Mr. B. V. Roy was appointed as a Special Officer on a lump sum remuneration of Rs. 1,800 for six months from 1st June, 1939, for the revision of the same and he completed the work within the specified period and drew the remuneration long ago. The Corporation also decided to appropriate Rs. 3,400 from the closing balance to meet the cost of revision of the Manual, *vide Calcutta Municipal Gazette*, dated 7th October 1939, page 714(b).

We wrote several letters to the Corporation on the subject but to no effect.

Will the representatives of the rate-payers (*i.e.*, Councillors) and the Trustees of the rate-payers fund, kindly enlighten the public what further sum for the same Manual has been spent by the Corporation during the last several years and when the said Manual will be published and available to the rate-payers to co-operate with the Corporation for reducing the huge amount on account of outstanding rate-bills?—Yours, etc.,

NATABAR DATTA,
Puratattwanidhi.

7, Durga Pituri Lane.
Calcutta.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS : A DIGEST

MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Seth Sunder Lall Daga, J. P. M.L.A., (Central), has been elected President of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce in place of Seth Mangturam Jaipuria resigned.

RATHAJATRA CELEBRATED

Rathajatra or the car festival, one of the most important of Hindu festivals, was celebrated in Calcutta on Wednesday last, in the customary fashion, though on a much reduced scale on account of the prevailing emergency.

Many cars with images of Jagannath (Lord of the Universe), the presiding deity of the ceremony, were dragged along the streets amid enthusiastic scenes. A feature of the celebrations was a Fair held on Circular Road near Sealdah which drew large crowds.

Puri, in Orissa where the famous Jagannath temple is situated, is the chief centre of attraction on the occasion of Rathjatra and every year thousands of pilgrims from Bengal visit the place on this day. But not many people travelled to Puri from Calcutta this year owing to restricted train services due to war conditions.

CALCUTTA BOY SCOUTS' ASSOCIATION

Presiding over the 24th Annual Meeting of the Second Calcutta Boy Scouts' Association held at the residence of Justice R. C. Mitter on Sunday, the 12th July, Mr. A. D. Gordon, Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, dealt with Japan's treacherous attack in the Pacific last year and her immediate successes gained as a result of the suddeness of the onslaught on vital places, and said :—

"When the Association's 25th year is completed at the end of September next we shall be in a position to take the offensive and drive the Japanese out of Burma and relieve the pressure on China and enable that gallant country to obtain its full freedom once again."

Mr. Gordon also examined the contribution which this Scout organization could make to the war efforts.

In the year under report, he said, most groups had given A. R. P. training of some kind or other to their members, while individual members were serving as Medical Officers, Wardens, Staff Officers, Messengers, Fire-Fighters, A. R. P. Instructors and in other capacities in the A. R. P. organization.

Rai U. N. Ghosh Bahadur, Assistant Provincial Commissioner, complimented the Association for its war activity.

Mr. Justice B. K. Mukherjea, District Commissioner, presented war service badges to Scouters Gouri Mitra, Gour Sarkar and Bimal Sur.

Mr. Justice Mitter was "At Home" to the Scouters and others present.

DEATH OF MAHARANI HEMANTA KUMARI

The death occurred on Sunday, the 12th July at her Benares residence, of Maharani Hemanta Kumari Debi of Puthia at the age of 78.

The Maharani was well-known for her charities, having donated many lakhs of rupees to various charitable institutions in Bengal and outside during her life time. She leaves behind three grandsons, namely, Mr. A. N. Sanyal, Mr. S. N. Sanyal, M.L.C., and Mr. N. Sanyal.

She became a widow at a very early age in the eighties of the last century. She established Rajshahi Sanskrit College, constructed a magnificent boarding house for residence of the Hindu students of Rajshahi College, donated one lakh of rupees for Rajshahi Water-Works and reconstructed Prayag Ghat at Benares at a cost of about 40 thousand rupees. She maintained many High English Schools and Sanskrit *Tols*, and many charitable dispensaries throughout her extensive Zemindary in Rajshahi, Mymensingh, etc. She was very kind and generous to all her tenants advancing them substantial money in years of dearth and drought, or destruction of houses by fire or tempest. The Calcutta Corporation has already honoured the Maharani by naming a road in Ward I after her.

THE MAYOR OPENS A NEW FILM SHOW

The Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker, visited the Prabhat Cinema to perform the opening ceremony of the film, "Rai Saheb" on Friday, the 10th July. Several Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation and many journalists graced the occasion by their presence and the invited were treated to light refreshments during the interval.

The Mayor, in his speech (in Bengali) dealing with the Cinema industry said :—

"It is well-known that to keep the life-current intact, to live the life of a man in the true sense of the term, food for the mind is as much necessary as for the body. When the mind gets sufficient food for itself, it feels what is called (*Anandam*) in Sanskrit. It is very difficult to find a proper English equivalent for this word. Ecstasy may make a near approach to it. Truth, beauty and ecstasy come under the same category. How-

ever, the Cinema has occupied a particular place amongst the different vehicles of (*Anandam*).

It is neither the time, nor the place to discuss here the life-history of the cinema. Yet it would not be out of place to mention here that the dramatic art of which the Cinema is the direct offshoot, had its first origin in India. Except, perhaps, the case of Greece in Europe, there was no other country in the world which could rival India in the field of the histrionic art. We do not feel less proud on that account.

Be that as it may, we would disparage the usefulness of the cinema if we take it only as an instrument of entertainment. It has its educative side as well. In fact, what the (*Yatra*), (*Kathakata*) and (*Panchali*) had done to our country up to the 19th century, what the mystery and the miracle plays did to Europe in the middle ages, are being done to us moderns by the Cinema. It is for this reason that the proprietors of the Cinema Houses should be particularly careful about the selection of their pictures.

We come to the Cinema Houses with two objects in view, *viz.*, entertainment and enlightenment. These objects are sometimes fulfilled, sometimes not, and where our objects are attained, we consider our time and money well-spent. In this connection I feel constrained to mention that, in selecting pictures for showing, the proprietors of our Cinema houses do not always keep these objects in view, and sometimes pander to the low and vulgar tastes of a certain section of people, which works havoc in the pliant minds of our youths. It is necessary to utter a warning to such proprietors whose sole object is money-making without any consideration for the moral health of the people, as future historians of this industry will never forgive them, and they should take the warning to heart in time.

The proprietors of the Probhat Cinema have already earned the good opinions of the cinema-going public by their taste and discrimination in the selection of pictures. To-day they are putting on "Rai Saheb"—which is new to Calcutta but has already enjoyed several weeks' run in Bombay where it was shown to appreciative audiences and I hope that the present audience will also enjoy it and tender their best wishes to the proprietors."

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Work Of Reformatory Schools In Bengal

The valuable work done by the Government Reformatory and Industrial Schools at Alipore is described in a report on the administration of the Bengal Children Act and analogous Acts for 1940, issued in a Press Note.

During the year, 4,064 children were dealt with by the Central Children Court, Calcutta. Eighty-five of these children were sent to schools, or other places of custody; some others were fined or made over to their guardians, while most of those sent up under the Police Act, were warned and discharged.

The Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Alipore, have accommodation for 194 boys. On December 31, 1940, there were 183 boys in the Reformatory School and 67 boys in the Industrial School. The number of fresh admissions was 80 in all. Forty-eight boys were released from the Reformatory School and 11 from the Industrial School on the expiry of their terms.

Primary education is imparted and the boys also receive vocational training. The education of the boys is conducted through the medium of Bengali, Hindi and Urdu according to approved syllabus. Arrangements for physical education and games were made. The general condition of the institution was excellent. The total expenditure on the schools in 1940, was Rs. 58,567.

There were 246 inmates in the Borstal Schools at Bankura at the beginning of the year. A careful study of the boys was made. The boys were divided into four houses according to their age and were accommodated in separate wards. Arrangements were made to promote and foster *esprit de corps* among them and to stimulate healthy rivalry among the houses so that each might vie with the rest to achieve the honour of the best house in the school.

All possible facilities were given to the boys to improve their physique. Besides, all reasonable facilities were allowed to the boys to observe ceremonies enjoined upon them by their religion.

The present capacity of the Salvation Army women's Industrial Home at Behala is 120 girls. Educational progress in the Home was fair in most cases. The health of the girls was good and girls were taught sewing and household work in addition to general education.

The Calcutta Protestant Home (the Fendall Home) is a rescue home for European and Anglo-Indian women and girls. A fair number of girls needing a home while looking for work were sent there. The health of the girls was good on the whole. The Home received the usual maintenance grant from the Government.

The Bengal After-care Association for Juvenile and Adolescents had under its care 172 new inmates of whom 100 came from the Borstal. Their health was good on the whole and discipline showed distinct sings of improvement.

During the year 369 children dealt with under the Bengal Children Act and Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act were on probation under the charge of four probation officers—two women and two men. Most of the probationers gave good account of themselves under the sympathetic guidance of the officers and their conduct was full of promise. This system helps the court to view juvenile offences more psychologically and enables it to strike at the genesis of such offences and adopt measures accordingly.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 11*th July*, 1942

City Of Calcutta (Town & Suburbs)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 517 against 465 and 527 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 71. The general death-rate of the week was 23·6 per mille against 25·9 the mean of the last five years.

Town (*Wards* 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 11th July, 1942, was 441 against 391 and 459 in the two preceding weeks. There were 26 deaths from cholera, against 21 and 27 in the two preceding weeks. There were 2 deaths from small-pox during the week against 6 in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from influenza against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 64 and 70 respectively against 40 and 59 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 23·0 per mille per annum.

There were 99 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 17·7.

There were 70 deaths from respiratory diseases against 75 in the previous week.

There were 29 deaths from tuberculosis against 42 in the previous week.

There were 61 deaths of infants under one year.

(*Continued on page* 276).

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1. Supply of sleepers during 1942-43.
2. Supply of steel-rails, fish plates, etc., during 1942-43.
3. Supply of mild steel, chequered plates, etc., during 1942-43.
4. Supply of pony and cattle food during the period ending 31st, May, 1943.
5. Installation of 11 high power electric lamps in Dum Dum Road.
6. Supply and delivery of dietary articles during 1942-43.
7. Reconstruction of collapsed sewers during 1942-43.

Tenders for 1 to 3 will be opened on 21st July, and for 4 to 6 on 24th July, and for 7 on 30th July, 1942. The rates quoted in the tenders for the above will hold good for three months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 13th July, 1942.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. I Engineer's Department
(Cossipore.)

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Friday, the 24th July, 1942, up to 2 p.m.

The petty improvement contractors are required to call at the Central Municipal Office to receive the tender form from the Central Record Keeper and to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer, District No. I (Cossipore Office) for inspection.

1. Repairs to the Cossipore Burning Ghat—Rs. 945, dated 15th October, 1941, (1½ months).
2. Repairs to the Chitpore Municipal Dispensary—Rs. 951, dated 11th November, 1941, (2 months).
3. General repairs to the Cossipore Office Building—Rs. 938, dated 15th October, 1941, (2½ months).
4. Repairs to the bath, privies and urinals of the Superintendent's Quarter at Tallah Pumping Station—Rs. 883, dated 26th November, 1941, (1 month).
5. Repairs to the Office Building in Cossipore Gowkhana—Rs. 944, dated 26th November, 1941, (2 months).
6. Repairs to the Methars' Barrack in the Nuwapara Trenching Ground—Rs. 908, dated 20th June, 1941, (1½ months).

K. L. DEY,
District Engineer I.

District I Eng's Office,
The 14th July, 1942.

District No. II, Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed, "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 21st July, 1942, up to 2 p.m. :—

The Petty Improvement Contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in this District Engineer's room for inspection.

12. Repairs to footpath at Strand Road, Ward 12—Rs. 916, dated 14th July, 1942, (1 month).
13. Laying kerb and channel stones opposite to 8, 9, and 10, Sasibhusan Dey Street—Rs. 825, dated 13th July, 1942, (2 months).
14. Laying kerb and channel stones at Golap Sastri Lane—Rs. 754, date 14th July, 1942, (1½ months).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice in Clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice."

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 14th July, 1942.

District No. III Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Thursday, the 23rd July, 1942, up to 2 p.m. :—

48. Repairs to the new fish *aradani* shed in S. S. Hogg Market—Rs. 425, dated 14th July, 1942, (21 days).
49. Repairs to doors for stalls Nos. 10, 11, 13 and 15 at Park Circus Market—Rs. 867, dated 14th July, 1942, (3 weeks).
50. Repairs to bathing platform in Chattoo Babu Lane.—Rs. 102, dated 14th July, 1942, (3 weeks).
51. Providing a yard gully near 172, Lower Circular Road, Ward 20—Rs. 74, dated 14th July, 1942 (15 days).
52. Repairs to Pail Depot in Ward No. 20—Rs. 271, dated 4th June, 1941, (1½ months).
53. Closing the opening at 2-1, Crimpara Lane—Rs. 136, dated 14th July, 1942, (7 days).
54. Repairs to the existing wooden sun-shade in S. S. Hogg Market—Rs. 307, dated 14th July, 1942, (15 days).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the tender and agreement form for piece work should be read as "3 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 14th July, 1942.

District No. IV Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Thursday, the 23rd July, 1942, up to 2 p.m. :—

16. Repairs to footpath at Circular Garden Reach Road and Watgunge Street, Ward 26—Rs. 252, dated 29th June, 1942, (1 month).
17. Repairs to Gangways in Gowkhana IV—Rs. 424, dated 28th November, 1941, (1 month).
18. Repairs to brick-on-edge pavement of Fakir Haldar Lane (portion), Ward 23—Rs. 219, dated 2nd July, 1942, (3 weeks).
19. Repairs to double-channel drain in Bhukailash Road, Ward 25—Rs. 168, dated 2nd July, 1942, (15 days).
20. Repairs to footpath in Diamond Harbour Road and Diamond Harbour Diversion Road, Ward 25—Rs. 158, dated 30th June, 1942, (15 days).
21. Repairs to C. I. shed Block 'D' Lansdowne Market, Ward 22—Rs. 282, dated 1st July, 1942, (1 month).
22. Repairs to brick-on-edge pavement of Ishagabati Lane (portion), Ward 22—Rs. 109, dated 2nd July, 1942, (15 days).
23. Repairs to paved sewered ditch between 34 and 42-2, Kalighat Road, Ward 25—Rs. 435, dated 1st July, 1942, (15 days).
24. Relaying kerb and channel stones of Kalighat Road between Hazra Road and Tollygunge Road, Ward, 23—Rs. 765, dated 26th June, 1942, (3 weeks).

L. K. ROY CHOWDHURY,
For District Engineer, IV.

District IV Eng'g Office
The 15th July, 1942.

Supplying Cane Baskets

Quotations are invited for supply and delivery of cane baskets of the following descriptions at different Corporation Stores. The quotation along with a sample must be submitted to Controller of Stores, Calcutta Corporation at 149, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta at 4 p.m. on 23rd July, 1942.

2,000 Basket Rattan Malacca—
maund capacity, size—16 in. to 3 in.

P. MITRA,
For Controller of Stores.

Central Stores,
The 16th July, 1942.

S. S. Hogg Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Faiz Khan praying for permission to take in Messrs. Ramadhir Sen and Debabrata Bose as partners in the business carried on in Stall No. 72, Block "B", S. S. Hogg Market and to change the nature of business carried on in the above stall from the sale of "Hardware" to that of "Electrical Goods".

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date this notice first appears in the *Gazette*.

A. QASIM,
Offg. Superintendent.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 16th July, 1942.

CORPORATION NOTICES—*Contd.*

Declaration Of Streets

Under Section 65 of the Calcutta Improvement Act

To all whom it may concern, the Corporation of Calcutta in exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 65 of the Calcutta Improvement Act (Bengal Act No. V of 1911) and having been satisfied that the conditions laid down therein have been fulfilled, hereby declares and notifies that the streets specified hereunder within Wards Nos. 4, 28 and 29 which have laid cut by the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta and comprised in their Scheme No. M-III, Narikeldanga Bridge Approaches and Gas Street and Narkeldanga Main Road widening and shown in drawing Nos. M-III 19/36 and M-III, 20/36 are public streets within the meaning of Sections 3 (57) and 295 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (Bengal Act III of 1923).

(1) Gas Street widened to 84 ft. from Upper Circular Road to Canal West Road.

(2) Narkeldanga Main Road widened to 100 ft. from Canal East Road to Chamroo Sing Lane.

(3) Portion of Narkeldanga North Road widened to 25 ft. (average).

(4) Portion of Kashai Bustee 1st Lane widened to slightly less than 20 ft.

(5) New Development Road 20 ft. wide off Chamroo Sing Lane with a cul-de-sac. 30 ft. by 25 ft.

(6) New Development Road 12 ft. wide off Chamroo Sing Lane.

(7) New passage 8 ft. wide between plots 32 and 33.

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 14th July, 1942.

VITAL STATISTICS—(*Continued from page* 274).

Suburbs (*Wards* 28—32).

The number of deaths registered was 76 against 74 and 68 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 2 were from cholera, nil from small-pox, 2 from influenza, 7 from fevers, 12 from bowel-complaints and 7 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 27·8 per mille.

There were 10 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 24·2.

There were 16 deaths from tuberculosis against 12 in the previous week.

There were 10 deaths of infants under one year.

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Head Office:
11-B, Dr. Rajendra Road, P. O. Elgin Road,
CALCUTTA Phone: P. K. 3361.

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INSURANCE CO., LTD.
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DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.
CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with **Yellow** numbers on a **Black** badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have **Rectangular** brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. **No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.**

9 For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Offg. Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market

Health should not be made to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers

Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing means health and longevity

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Curry Beef ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Sirloin „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Suet (Kidney) —	1 4 0			
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Molted „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...				
Heart each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Oxtails each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0		
Skrits each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Kindney per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	0 10 0	0 12 0		

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Lion „ —	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder „ ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter „ ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb.	0 8 0			
Other portion per lb. —	0 12 0			

MUTTON.	1st Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Chops per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Breast „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Leg „ ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb. ...		0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Kidneys each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart „ ...	0 2 0	0 4 0		
Liver „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Brain „ ...		0 2 0		
Tongue „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 6		
Trotters „ ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each —	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each —	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer ...	1 0 0	1 2 0		
Goat and Kid meat ...		0 10 0		

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz. —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb. ..	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb. ...	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb. —	1 8 0	3 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen —	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer —	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Luncheon „ „ ...	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork „ ...	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen ...	1 2 0	

DRY FISH	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer —	1 4 0	1 8 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer —	1 0 0	2 4 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Bhetkee „ —	0 12 0	1 8 0
Maldine „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet 'small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. large per „ ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Bali chau per seer —	3 0 0	3 8 0
Papadams per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
Dry Prawns per seer — —	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices very according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

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Subscribed Capital	...	£ 4,000,000
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Head Office :—**26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.**

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Capital	...	£3,000,000
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N. R. NEWSUM,

9, Clive Street, Calcutta. Manager,

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Capital Paid-up	...	**Rs. 1,00,00,000**
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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each	0 5 0	0 6 0
Chicken (Broth)	0 7 0	0 8 0
Capon "	2 0 0	2 8 0
Duck (curry) "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do (roasting) "	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) "	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) "	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (cutlet) "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese "	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons "	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turkey Cock "	10 0 0	14 0 0
Do. Hen "	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score	0 12 0	0 13 0
Fowls, fresh, per score	0 14 0	0 15 0
Do. Special		
GAME.		
Dove each	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Portridge "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock "	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen "	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit "	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snipes "	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) "	4 8 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton)	3 0 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each		
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) "	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy)	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer		
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle	0 8 0	0 4 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Butter per score		
Brinjal " seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cabbage each		
Do. Mursidabad		
Do. Country		
Do. Darjeeling	0 6 0	0 8 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle		0 2 0
Do. per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower, Beneres each		
Do. Monghyr "		
Do. Lahore "		
Do. Darjeeling "		
Do. Ranchi "		
Vasses Spout per doz.		
Celery each Darjeeling	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cucumber per score	0 10 0	0 15 0
Garlic per seer		0 8 0
Ginger "	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Turmaric		0 6 0
Indian Corn each		
Knol khol Country each	0 1 0	0 1 6
Ladies finger per score	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
Lettuce per score	0 5 0	0 10
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer	0 3 0	
Do. Patna red "	0 3 0	
Do. " white "		
Do. Country red "		
Parsnip each		
Peas Modhupur per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Darjeeling		
Do. Hazaribagh		
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Kagbangla "		
Do. Country "		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. Country do.		
Do. Kidney hill per seer		
Do. New per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Do. (Old) Nainital		
Do. (Hill) (Old)		
Do. Madras "	0 4 0	
Do. Rangoon "		
Do. Shillong		
Robob each	0 2 0	0 2 6
Pulbul per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 2 6	0 5 0
Do. Country per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Spinach per lot of 20	0 5 0	
Squash per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Pumpkins, each	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country "		
Do. Chukerdhurpur "		
Do. Sikkim "		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer		
Vegetable marrow Country each	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each	0 4 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. Africa 3—5		
Do. Kulu per doz.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Nanital		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 4 to 5	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 2—4	1 0 0	
Do. King David		
Do. Jonathan		
Do. Japan		
Do. Australia 3—4	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious 3—4		
Amra per score		
Bael Fruit each	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	12 0 0	
Black Berry per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Coconut each	0 1 6	0 2 0
Country Apples 4 to 6	1 0 0	
Goosebery per seer		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
Do. Nasik 1 lb.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul per box (large)		
Do. California per lb.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Spain per lb.		
Do. S. African per lb.		
Grape Fruit each		
Java		
Guava (Allahabad) per score	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. (Country) per doz	0 12 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each		
Kajoo nuts per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Khubanee "		
Do. (large) per lb.	1 0 0	
Kesur China per seer		
Lime patty per score	0 4 0	0 6 0
Lemon (English) per doz.		
Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-pur)		
Do. (Country)		
Locket per score		
Monkey Lichees per 100	0 6 0	0 12 0
M. Melon Jaunpur		
Mask Melon per seer	0 3 6	0 5 0
Mask Melon " (Lucknow)		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz.	3 0 0	5 0 0
Do. Langra 4	1 0 0	
Do. Sukul		
Do. Fazlie 5	1 0 0	
Do. Kissen Bhog		
Do. Kanchan		
Do. Golapkhash		
Do. Himsagore		
Do. Green per score	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Country per 100		
Do. Bombay 10 to 16	1 0 0	
Do. Madras per doz.	2 0 0	
Do. Lilam 8	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz.		
Mulberry per score		
Nagpur Mossomi 10	1 0 0	
Poona " 6—8	1 0 0	
Bombay " per doz		
Oranges Nagpur "		2 0 0
Do. Bombay "	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Darjeeling		
Do. Madras per doz.		1 0 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.
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CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at ½ per cent. p. a. on Rs. 200.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 2½ per cent. p. a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 3½ per cent. p. a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

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Branches at Important Trade Centres in Bengal and Bihar
Our Specialities—We have arranged Safe-Custody in Branches far off from Danger-Zone. We undertake charge of collection of House-Rent, interest on loans, mortgages, bills, drafts, cheques and hundies Etc. We help in Paying Insurance premiums, Municipal Taxes, Electric and Telephone Bills.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—(Contd.)		
Peanut per seer ...		
Pineapple Country each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Singapore „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Ceylon „ ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do, Tijpur „ ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Kalimpong „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Plantain Champa Buneh ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Martaban „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar „ ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul „ ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. Country „ ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Country per score ...		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
„ Kandahar ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prunes Fresh per doz. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)		
Do. Liby do. ...		
Do. Delmonta do. ...		
Calasia do. ...		
Pears Cashmere 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Do. (Cooking) ...		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Cashmere ...		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		

ARTICLES.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—(Contd.)		
Peaches Peshwar 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisin Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	
Do. Muscatal loose per lb.		
Do do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Apple per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Sofata 12—20 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	3 0 0	3 8 0
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz (Orange)	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 4 to 6 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Country per score ...		
Surdah Quetta per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Tamarind per score ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Water melon Country each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Goalund each ...	0 6 0	
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Water fruit per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
DRY-FRUITS		
Apples Ring per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. „ 1 lb. packet ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Almond salted (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0

ARTICLES.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)		
Almond English (large) per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Apricots dry with seed per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Apricots dry without seed per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Alobokhara per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Brazilnuts per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Chilgooja per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cocoanut dry per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Currants Australian per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Chestnut per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 6 0	0 8 0
Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Figs 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Khurma per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Pears dry per lb. ...	1 14 0	2 0 0
Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0

When you stop advertising, this is what you say in effect:

"We hereby notify everybody that we do not expect to do business any more."

Municipal orders do not wait. All the 12 months, the municipalities are buying equipment and supplies and the "Gazette" advertisement will bring you results just as well as it will in March.

Keep up your advertising every month in the year if you expect to do business all the year around.

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)		
Pista Salted unshelled per lb.	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Salted shelled per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Prunes dry per lb.		
Raisin 1 lb. per packet	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (red) per lb.	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Sultana per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Do. 1 lb. packet	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Table 1 lb. packet	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. American 1 packet	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet	0 12 0	1 0 0
Walnut shelled per lb.	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. unshelled per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb.	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay	1 0 0	1 2 0
Dinapur	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter per cake	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer	2 4 0	2 8 0
Ghee per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per seer	0 4 0	
Fresh Cream per lb.	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer		2 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) "	1 10 0	2 0 0
Do. (salt-water) "	2 8 0	
Do. (cut pieces) "	2 0 0	3 0 0
Cutla per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Rohi per seer	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut Pieces)	0 10 0	0 14 0
Hilsa each (Padma)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Crab per lot of 4	0 2 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe		
Do. without roe 6—12	1 0 0	
Mullet per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (cut pieces)	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pomfret per seer		2 0 0
Prawns per seer (small)	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
Lobster		
Sea fish	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Bread (White or Brown) 2 lb. each	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. do. ½ lb. "	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz.	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)		
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb.	1 4 0	
Do. Edam "	1 8 0	
Do. Overland "		
Do. Cheddarn "	1 12 0	
Preserved, mixed, per lb.		0 8 0
Do. unmixed, "	0 6 0	
Guava cheese per lb.	0 6 0	0 8 0
Kraft cheese per lb.		3 8 0
FLOUR.		
Californian flour No. 1 per seer	0 4 0	
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.		
Californian flour No. 2 per seer		0 5 0
Country flour per seer	0 6 0	
Atta D.		
Sujee		0 6 0
RICE		
Deshi coarse per md.		
Do. per seer		
Patna 1st quality per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. coarse per md.		
Do. per seer		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md.	8 0 0	9 0 0
Do. per seer	0 3 6	0 4 0
Kabul rice per seer	0 7 0	0 9 0
Kashmere rice per seer		
Golab Soru rice	0 4 0	0 5 0
SUGAR		
Cawnpore Sugar per seer		
Crystal	0 5 6	0 5 9
DAL Etc.		
Arahar per seer		0 3 8
Channa "		0 2 6
Khari Masoor "		0 3 0
Mung (haree) "		0 3 0
Mung (sona) "	0 5 9	
Salt "		0 1 10½
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin	0 12 0	
2 lb. "	1 4 0	
6 lb. "	3 12 0	
Cocoanut Oil per seer	0 7 0	0 7 6
Castor Oil "	0 8 0	0 9 0
Mustard Oil (Mill)	0 7 6	0 8 0
" " (Ghani)	0 9 0	0 10 0
***KEROSENE OIL**		
Kerosene Oil (*Superior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk	4 5 3	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin	5 1 9	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 8 1½	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Kerosene Oil (*Inferior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk	3 14 6	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin	4 11 0	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 2 10½	
COAL AND COKE		
Domestic Coal (retail) per md.	1 4 0	
Domestic Coke (whole sale) at the Depot	1 2 0	
Soft Coke per md.	1 3 0	1 4 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Cakes Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cake "	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb.	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet	0 1 6	1 0 0
Milk Chocolates slab		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb.	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweet, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins	1 6 0	1 12 0
" 2 "	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo	1 13 0	
Assorted Creams	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb.	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 0
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 0
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 6
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 9
Milk	1 1 0	1 8 0
Mixed (Household)	1 1 0	1 12 6
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 0

15% price up.

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

B. N. D. S.

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Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 13 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, ½ lb tin		1 12 0 per tin
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...		2 12 0
Cow & Gate Rusks ...		1 8 0
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin	0 4 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin ...	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk Powder No. 1 per bot. ..	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Pepperments per lb.	1 8 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Dereszke per tin of 50 ...	1 8 0	
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin of 50 ...	1 2 0	
" " (magnum)	1 2 0	
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 8 0
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 2 0	
Glassgow Mixture per lb.	10 8 0	
Spencer's "Doretto" ...		
Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...		1 12 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Black & White tin of 50		1 12 0
Craven A tin of 50 —	1 10 0	

15 % price up.

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ..	1 7 0	
Red do. do.	1 3 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label ½ lb. pkt. ..	1 6 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 2 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 13 0	
Pyramid do do ...	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ..	1 9 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0	
Do. 2nd quality	1 0 0	
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ..	1 3 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 1 0	
"ISPAHANI'S TEA"—		
Special Darjeeling 1 lb. tin	1 12 0	
Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 4 0	
Cafe Brand packets "	1 0 0	
Afternoon 1 lb. 2 oz.	1 2 0	
LOOSE TEA		
F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	1 10 0	2 0 0
O. P. Darjeeling and Assam per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
DUST TEA		
Darjeeling and Assam Dust per lb. ...	0 14 0	1 2 0
Red Ensign Coffee " ...	1 2 0	
Cocoa ½ lbs.	1 2 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz. ...	1 1 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 lbs. ...	0 15 0	
Macaroni 1 " ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 "	2 3 0	2 8 0
Chutneys 1 "	0 14 0	2 4 0
Pickles 1 " ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin		
Do. ½ lb.		
Mustard ¼ " ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott. ...	1 15 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	1 4 0	1 10 0
Sausages English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin ...	0 14 0	
Soups, Assorted "	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott. ...	1 12 0	
Isinglass per pkt.	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag ...	1 15 0	
J. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 6 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin ...	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-2 oz. tin	2 4 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt. ...	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb per tin —	3 12 0	
C. & V. Vinepar per bottle	1 12 0	
Radgate or Nickson Ham per lb. ...	3 8 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb. ...	3 8 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin ..	1 12 0	
Morton's Eagle Brand Scotch Roller Oats 2 lb. tin ... —	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin .. —	0 9 0	
Chamois Leather large ...	2 8 0	
Hare Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 6 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	
Bisurated Magnesis, medium	0 7 0	2 2 0
Eckerman's Embrocation	1 12 0	
Zam-Buk ...	1 12 0	0 14 0
Amrutanjan Pain Bala...	0 8 0	
Oriental Balm ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Sloan's Liniment ...	0 15 6	
Kruschen Salt ...	1 11 0	
PAINTS		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. India, per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) "	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

Tea Merchants

Head Office:
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Rangoon Branch:
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(Opp. Scaldah Stn.)

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Balam (Coarse) ...		
Do. (Medium) ...		
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Kora) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Atap) ...	0 3 0	
Kamini (Do.) ...	0 3 6	
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Golap Khas (Do.) ...		0 4 0
Dadkhani ...	0 4 0	
Deshi Boiled ...		
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra (Medium) ...	—	0 2 6
Patnai (Coarse) ...		
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal ...		0 2 9
Katari Bhog ...	0 3 3	0 3 6
DAL.		
Gram (Patnai whole) ...		0 2 6
Gram (Dal) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Sona) ...	0 4 0	
Do. (Krishna) ...		
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	
Do. Khari ...	0 3 0	
Mattor Dal ...		0 3 0
Salt ...		0 2 0

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Bombay Butter per seer		
Aligarh „ ...	1 2 0	
Pabna „ ...	1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa) ...	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo) ...	1 6 0	1 8 0
Jessore ...	1 6 0	
OIL.		
Ghani Oil ...		0 8 0
Mustard Oil ...	0 9 0	
Cocoanut Oil ...		0 14 0
Kerosene Oil ...	0 3 0	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White Java) ...	0 5 9	0 6 0
Do. (Brown Java) ...		
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flower (Country) ...		0 4 0
Atta ...	0 2 3	0 3 3
Suji ...	0 4 0	
Gur (Sugar Cane) ...		0 5 0
„ Khajure ...		
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. New (Country) ...		
Do. (Gauhati) ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Patal ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Brinjal ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas —		
Cauliflower each ...		
Cabbage each ...		
Ginger —	0 7 0	0 8 6
Onion —	0 1 3	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Mutton —	0 12 0	0 14 0
Goat & Khashi —		0 12 0
FISH.		
Rohi (Cut-pieces) —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda —	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki —	0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair —	0 1 0	0 1 6
Koi —	0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Balam per md. ...	8 0 0	9 0 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. (Kora) ...	7 2 0	7 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Kamini (Do.) ...	8 4 0	8 8 0
Khinisankkar (Do.) ...	10 0 0	11 0 0
Dadkhani ...	10 0 0	11 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Dudkalma ...		
Nagra ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Patnai (Kora) ...	8 0 0	8 4 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	6 0 0	6 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Rupsal ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...	0 5 0	0 5 6
Do. (Krishna) ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Kalai Dal ...		0 3 0
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mosoor Dal (Sprit) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mattor Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...	2 4 0	
Ranchi ... —		
Darbhanga —		1 12 0
Sree (Mark) ...	1 13 0	
Khurja ...		1 8 0
Bhaduwa ...	1 15 0	
Lathi —	1 8 0	
"Debla Debee" per seer		1 12 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 5 6	0 5 9
Do. (Brown) —		0 4 6
Do. (Bata) ...	0 5 0	0 5 6
Flour per seer ...	0 3 9	
Atta		0 3 6
Do. B	0 3 9	
Gur	0 5 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
BREAD.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bread 1 lb. ...		0 4 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 9	0 1 6
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		1 8 0
Bombay per lb. Salted	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pabna per seer —	1 8 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin ...		1 6 0
Milk ...		0 4 0
Cows' Head —		
Condensed Milk ...		
Milk Maid —		0 4 0
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 25 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 8—16 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 6 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pesta „ ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab —	0 3 0	0 6 0
Grapes per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
VEGETABLES		
New Patal ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
New Potatoes ...	0 2 0	0 3 6
Potatoes (New) ...		
Brinjal —	0 2 6	0 4 0
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Ginger ... —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion — ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Cauliflower ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
FISH		
Parsey per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Pona „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bagda „ ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki „ ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Hilsa „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
MEAT		
Mutton ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
„ (Duck) Do. ...		0 9 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	—	1 7 0
Cocoa Hornby ...		
Coffee Polson's lb. ...	1 2 0	
Condensed Milk ...		
BISCUITS		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 9 6
H. & P. Do. ...	—	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 7 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 555 ...	1 10 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes ...		0 11 6
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.		
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sago (Pearl) ...		
Quaker's Oats ...	1 0 0	
Pascal's Logenges (glass) each —	0 10 0	0 10 6
Jam ...		
Jelly —	0 6 0	0 7 0
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 2 6	0 7 0
Quickwhite (White) ...		
KEROSENE OIL		
Elephant Brand tin ...	—	0 3 6
Do. per bottle ...	—	
Do. „ bulk	—	
Rising Sun ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 14 0	
Do. 2nd „ „ ...		0 12 0
Goat per seer ...		
Kid „ ...	0 12 0	0 11 0
Poultry Chicken each		
Fowl (country) ..		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting)		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS		
Ducks per score ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Fowls „ ...		0 12 0
VEGETABLES		
Brinjals per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Garlic per seer ..		0 6 0
Ginger „ ..	0 6 0	
Pati Lemon per score ...		
Ladies finger per seer ..	0 3 0	0 4 0
Kagji Lemon per score	0 2 0	
Onions Patna red per seer	0 2 0	
Do. Bombay „ ...		
Do. Country „		
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. Deshi (New) ...		
Do. Madrasi „ ...		
Do. Rangoon „		
Do. Gauhati „ ...		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer ..	0 0 9	
Do. Disi per seer ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Do. Hilly „ ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Cabbage each ..	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each		
Peas Ranchi per seer ..		
Do. Darjeeling „ ...	0 13 0	1 0 0
Do. Deshi „		
Beans ..	0 12 0	0 14 0
Squash „ ...	0 4 0	
Tomato „		
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS		
Apple Australia ...		
Do. Cashmere ...		
Do. American ...		
Do. Kulu ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Peshwari 3—12	1 0 0	
Do. Quetta ...		
Alubokhara per seer ..	1 12 0	2 0 0
Apricot „ ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Batavia per pair ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Beal fruit each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Bedana (Green) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. dry per seer ...		0 10 0
Chilghoza „ ...		
Dates Arab „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Bagdad „ ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		
Do. Nasik „ ...		
Do. Quetta „ ...		
Do. Chaman „ ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Australia „ ...		
Khorma „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Kesur Deshi „ ...	2 0 0	2 0 0
Do. Singapore „ ...		
Khobani „ „ ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Kajoo Nuts	1 4 0	1 8 0
Lichis Country per 100 ...		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer ...		
Prune per lb. ...		
Papaya Country each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Dates fruit per seer ...		
Do. Basra per lb. ...		
Green Cocoanut ...	0 0 6	0 1 6

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
Safata 20—30 ...	1 0 0	
Mango (Local) 100		
Do. Kanchan 30—40 .	1 0 0	
Do. Madras 12—30 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Langra 4—8 ..	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ..		
Do. Nilambari 12—20 ..	1 0 0	
Do. Totapuri 8—16 ...	1 0 0	
Do Fazli 4—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Golapkhas		
Do. Himsagar ..		
Do. Kissen Bhogh ...		
Mash melon per seer —		
Kharbuza per seer ...		
Orange Ichanagore ...		
Do. Sylhet —		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Nagpur 8—10 ..	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ..		
Pesta Bagdad per seer ..		
Do. Multan ..	6 0 0	
Do. Kabul ...		
Pears 25—40	1 0 0	
Pineapple Singapuri each	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Assam ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Do. Country each	0 2 0	0 3 0
Peaches 8—12 ..	1 0 0	
Plantain Champa per score	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Martaban per score	0 [illegible]	0 12 0
Musket per seer ...		
Pomegranate per seer ...		
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar		
Do. Dholka ...		
Raisin (Rad) per seer		
Do. Sultuna „ ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Almond shelled „ ...	2 8 0	3 0
Do. without shell	4 0 0	5 0 0
Do. do. large		
Surdah Quaman per seer		
Water melon Goalando	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Deshi ...	0 5 0	0 10 0
Do. Farukabad		
Do. Quetta		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Sarbati Lemon (Musembi)	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer 8—12	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Shelled „ ...		
Nut Ground „ ...		
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	0 12 0	0 13 0
Darjeeling do. „		0 13 0
Bombay „ „ ...		1 4 0
Aligarh .. „ ...	1 2 0	
Jessore „ per seer		1 12 0
Dinapur „ „		1 10 0
Pabna „ „		1 6 „
Darbhanga .. „		1 6 0
Mazafferpur „ „		1 6 0
Ghee „ ..	1 1 0	1 12 0
Cow's Ghee „ ...	2 0 0	
Do. Milk „ ...	0 4 0	
FISH		
Bagda per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md. ...	60 0 0	80 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) p. s. ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Bhetkee „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Prawns „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Hilsa „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Rohi „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Rohi (cut pieces) „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Small fish „ ...		
Chetal „ ...		
Crab per pair ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Koi per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Singhee per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Magoor per seer (small)		
Do. (large) ...		

ARTICLES	From	To
RICE	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog ...		
Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
Do. (Medium) „ ...		
Patnai (Atap) „ md. ...	8 8 0	
Hilly (old) per md. ...		
Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasal per md. ...		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No 1 per maund	8 0 0	8 8 0
Do. No. 2 per md.		
Chamormoni ...	8 8 0	8 12 0
Balam (old) per md. ...		
Chini Shakkar No. 1 per maund (old) ...		
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund ...		6 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...		
Kamini per maund ...	9 8 0	
Peshwar Rice per md. ...		18 0 0
Dhaki Chata ...	8 8 0	10 0 0
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer ...		
Java „ „ ...		
Cocoanut Oil „ ...		
Mustard Oil „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Salt per seer ..		
Flour „ ...	0 3 9	
Atta B per md. (Tota) ...		9 8 0
Sujee „ ...		10 0 0
Atta fresh per seer ...	0 3 6	
Chandausi Atta per md. ...	9 0 0	
Til Oil „ ...		33 0 0
Til Oil per seer	0 10 0	
DAL		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 5 9	
Mug Dal „ ...	0 5 0	
Arhar „ ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Kalai ...		0 3 3
Khesari „ ...	0 2 6	
Mosoor (spilt) „ ...		
Do. (khari) „ ...	0 3 3	
Mator „ ...	0 3 0	
Chana Dal „ ...	0 3 0	
Do. „ ...	0 3 0	
Biuli „ ...		0 3 3
TEA.		
Family Mixture ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.		2 4 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Orange Pekoe ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pekoe per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Pekoe Dust ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
KEROSENE OIL.		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
„ „ Bulk „		
Owl & Swan per tin ...		
„ „ Bulk ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Elephant Brand per bot. (White) ...	0 3 14	
Elephant Brand per bot. (Red) ...	0 2 9	
Snowflake per tin ...		
Soft Coke per md. ...		

N. B.—Priees vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta.
The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District.
Supply Mirzapore and Churar Stones of every description.

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsay	0 8 0	0 10 0
Crab each	0 0 9	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mutton ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score	0 9 0	
Fowl's eggs ,,	0 10 0	
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer		0 6 0
Brinjal ,,		0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato per seer		0 4 0
Cucumber per score	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer	0 4 0	
Garlic ,,	0 8 0	
Green Chilly	0 1 6	
Onion ,,		0 4 0
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potato (Rangoon)		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer		0 3 0
Pulbul per seer		0 2 0
Raddish (Country) per score		0 1 6
Squash per seer		0 3 0
Sweet Potatoes ..	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato		
FRUITS		
Mangoes 10 to 20		
Grapes	1 4 0	
Alubokhora per seer	1 4 0	
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer		
Bael each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer		0 8 0
Almond ,,	1 6 0	2 0 0
Lime per score	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 10 to 20	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apples 6—8	1 0 0	
Pears 20—30	1 0 0	
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer	1 2 0	1 8 0
Madras ,,	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ghee Lakhee	1 8 0	
Do. Bhadwa	2 0 0	
Do. Sree	1 14 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	2 4 0	2 0 0
Milk ,,		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer	0 4 0	
Atta White No. 1		0 3 9
Sujee ,,		0 5 0
Atta Brown		0 3 9
'B' Atta	0 4 0	
RICE.		
Patna per seer	0 3 0	
Banktulshi (Manja) per md.	7 12 0	8 0 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 3 3	
Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		12 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,	6 0 0	7 12 0
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md.	10 0 0	2 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer	0 3 0	
Sugar ,,	0 5 6	0 5 9
Tea per lb.	0 3 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer	0 4 0	0 4 6
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 4 0
Chana ,,	0 2 9	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,,		0 3 0
Bhanga ,, ,,		0 2 6
Khasaree ,,	0 2 6	
Kalai ,,	0 3 0	
Biuli ,,	0 3 0	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 4 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Mattor ,,	0 2 6	0 3 6
Salt ,,	0 1 7½	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md.		
Coal	1 4 0	
Fuel		0 13 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle		

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor	0 12 0	1 8 0
Parsey	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab	—	—
Beef per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,,	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat & Kid ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY & EGGS.		
Duck each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,,	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,,	—	0 3 0
Duck's eggs per score	0 8 0	0 9 0
Fowl's eggs ,,	0 9 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0
Brinjal ,,	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflour ,, ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 1 6	—
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 4 0	
Cucumber per score	0 2 6	0 3 0
Ginger per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Garlic per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Modhupur) ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potatoes (Nainital) ,,	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do (Deshi) ,,		
Pulbul ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,,	0 2 6	0 3 0
Raddish per score ,,	—	—
Squash ,,	—	—
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 1 6	—
Sweet Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 4 0
White ,, ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato Darjeeling ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
FRUITS.		
Almond per seer	0 14 0	2 0 0
Alubokra ,,	—	—
Amra (Belati) per score	0 1 0	0 1 3
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	—
Bael each	0 0 3	0 0 9
Dates per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Grapes ,,	0 12 0	—
Lime per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. (Martaban) ,,	0 2 6	0 3 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 4 0	0 6 0
Sugarcane each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Oranges per score	0 10 0	0 14 0
BUTTER		
Butter per seer	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ghee Lakhee ,,	1 4 0	—
Do. Bhadwa ,,	1 12 0	—
Do. Sree ,,	1 12 0	—
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 14 0	2 0 0
Milk	—	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From.	To.
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer	0 5 0	
Atta white No. 1	0 4 6	0 5 0
Sujee	—	0 5 0
Atta Brown	—	0 4 3
"B" Atta	0 4 6	0 4 9
RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Patnai per seer	0 2 9	0 3 0
Banktulsi (Manja) per md.	7 0 0	8 8 0
Do. (Kora) per seer	0 2 9	0 3 0
Deshi (Boiled) per md.	5 0 0	6 8 0
Rangoon per seer	0 2 0	—
Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. (Atap) ,,	8 0 0	9 0 0
Golap Soru	10 0 0	11 0 0
Mustard oil per seer	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar ,,	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb.	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Cocoanut oil ,,	0 6 0	0 7 0
Arahar per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Chana ,,	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasaree ,,	0 2 0	—
Kalai ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Biuli ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mug (Hari) Katcha ,,	0 3 0	—
Do. (Sona) ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,,	0 1 6	0 1 9
Barley Powder	0 4 6	0 7 0
Do. Pearl	0 6 6	0 12 0
Robinson's Barley	0 4 3	0 14 6
Jelly	0 8 0	0 12 0
Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle	0 2 0	

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P
Beef per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat and Kid ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pork ,, —	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,, —	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,, —		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per (score) ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl's ,, ,, ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 14 0
Silong —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair ..	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfret per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mango fish per seer —	0 10 0	0 13 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Do. (Desi) —		
Bean (French) per seer —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) ,, ...	0 1 8	0 1 6
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Cabbage (Country) each ...		
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 2 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower —		
Carrots (Country) per dos.		
Do. (Darjeeling) ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz. ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Ginger per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Garlic —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger ,, —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Patna) ,, —		
Do. (Desi ,, ...		
Do. (Ranchi) ,, ..	0 3 0	0 3 6
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 1 9	
Do. (Desi ,, ...		0 1 6
Pulbul ...		
Raddish (English) per bundle ...		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 0 9	0 1 0
Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	
White Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Apricot ..	2 0 0	
Apples ...		
Figs per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score ...		
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Beal each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ,, —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100 —	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Almond ,,	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape ,,	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. per box		
Goosbarry per seer ...		
Jack fruit each ...		
Khubani per see ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kharbuza ,,	0 2 0	
Lichis per 100 ..		
Lime per score ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Lokote ,, ..	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz. —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple ,, ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Plums per score —	0 4 0	0 6 0
Raisins ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score ..		
Star apple ...		
Tamarind per seer —	0 1 0	
Walnut ,, ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100		
Do, (Madras) 12—16 —		
Golap Khas —		
Langra 16—20 ..		
Bombay 25 to 30 —		
Tetapari per score ...		
Sipia —		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
Keshin Bhog 12 to 16 —		
Fazli 8 to 10 —		
Prnes S. W. per seer —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer —		
Sugarcane —		
Water Melon each ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Dinapur ,, ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk —	0 4 0	
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. —	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb. —	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ..	0 4 0	0 5 6
Atta ,, ..	0 3 6	0 4 6
Sujee ,, —	0 5 0	0 5 0
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Kora) ,,	0 3 0	
Chinisakkhar per seer —	0 3 6	0 4 0
Deshi ,, —	0 2 6	0 3 6
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar —	0 5 6	0 6 0
Tea per lb. —	0 14 0	1 8 0
Cocoanut Oil —	0 14 0	1 0 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer —	0 3 6	0 3 6
Chana ,, —		0 3 6
Khari Masoor ,, —	0 2 3	
Bhanga ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree ,, ...		
Kalai ,, —		0 2 0
Mung (Hari) ,, ...	0 3 6	
Do. (Sona) ,, ...	0 4 0	
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Salt ,, —	0 1 6	0 1 9
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...		0 2 6
Do. (Elephant) Brand per tin Refined —	3 10 3	p. bot.
Ordinary ,,	2 10 3	
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	0 15 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

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The advertiser who wants his advertising Rupee to buy the maximum of advertising attention cannot possibly omit the *Gazette* from his list.

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Labster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Baghda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhanguar ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Kol & Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 4 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 12 0	0 15 0
Fowl's eggs " ...	0 12 0	0 15 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Brinjal " ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 2 6	
Garlic " ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Green Chilly " ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Onion ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. " ...		

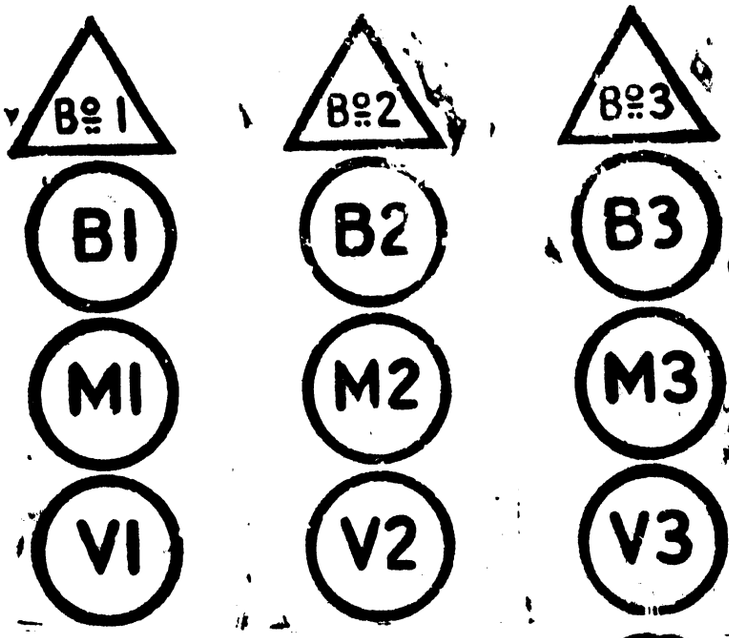
ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
" (New) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mangoes (Langra) ...		
Pulbul " ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes ...		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Almond " ...	0 14 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Madras " ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 13 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 11 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk " ...		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Sujee " ...	0 5 6	0 6 0
Atta Brown ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
"B" Atta ...	0 4 0	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Patna per seer ...	0 2 9	0 2 9
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	8 4 0	8 8 0
" (Kora) per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar " md.	9 0 0	9 8 0
Deshi (Boiled) "		6 4 0
Rangoon per seer ...		
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...	9 0 0	9 4 0
SUNDRIES		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Sugar " ...	0 5 0	0 5 9
Tea per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer (medium)	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana " ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khari Masoor " ...	0 3 0	
Bhanga " " ...	0 3 0	
Khasaree " ...	0 2 6	
Kalai " ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Biuli " ...	0 2 9	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
" (Sona) " ...	0 5 9	
Mattar " ...	0 4 6	0 4 9
Salt ...		0 1 9½
COKE & COAL		
Soft Coke per md. ...		
Coal " ...	1 4 0	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	0 3 6	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb tin. Do. ...	0 4 6	
Barley Pearl 1 "	0 7 6	
Do. 2 "	0 6 6	
Corn Flower 1 "	0 12 0	
Robinson's Barley ...	0 11 0	
Cobra Boot Polish ...	0 6 6	0 11 6
Jelly ...	0 1 0	0 5 0
	0 5 0	0 13 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS

(Inside Municipal Markets)



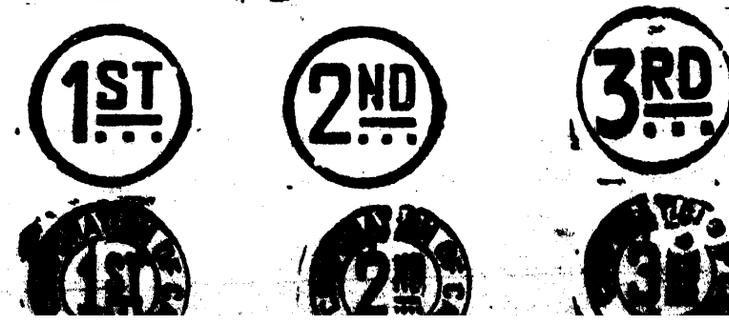
Marks for BUFFALO MEAT

BEEF

MUTTON

VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets.



Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEAT.

Marks for SHEEP & GOAT MEAT.

In Memoriam : July 22, 1934



JATINDRA MOHAN SEN-GUPTA

Five times Mayor of Calcutta

Vol. No. XXXVI—No. 10 Total No.—832

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Chronicle & Comment

J. M. Sen-Gupta

Nine years ago Jatindra Mohan Sen-Gupta passed away, suddenly and unexpectedly, amidst the tears of a nation. He died under "detention," away from home and most of all whom he loved and held dear. He had paid the penalty of loving his country too well. When his mortal remains were brought to the city, of which he was five times the Mayor, it witnessed a funeral which Kings and Captains may well envy; for he had a place in the heart of his countrymen which he had earned by his personality, patriotism and the pursuit of an ideal—the freedom of his Motherland. For it he gave all that he had, for it he made the supreme sacrifice. The memory of such a man is an abiding asset of the nation, and may its inspiration enliven those who had come after him. This is our prayer on the ninth anniversary of his death as we pay to his memory our tribute of reverence and love.

Bangiya Sahitya Parishad

The *Bangiya Sahitya Parishad*, Academy of Bengali Literature, completed the fiftieth year of its life on Friday last. It is an event of importance in the cultural life of the city which should not be allowed to go unnoticed. Fifty years ago it was founded by a band of Bengali literary men headed by Romesh Chunder Dutt with whom were associated such stalwarts as Dwijendra Nath Tagore, Rabindranath Tagore, Nabin Chandra Sen and others. Nurtured and nursed by Ramendra Sundar Trivedi, Byomkesh Mustafi, Hirendra Nath Datta, Sarada Charan Mitra and others it grew from infancy to vigorous youth, while the munificence of Maharajas Manindra Chandra Nundy and Jogendra Narayan Roy found for it a permanent home with a library and museum that would do credit to any cultural institution. The classics of Bengali literature, old and new, long-lost or forgotten; have been edited by scholars and litterateurs and published by the *Parishad* revealing the cultural wealth of Bengal. This is by itself an achievement of which Bengal has reasons to be proud and for which every Bengali should be grateful.

The Corporation of Calcutta had done its duty towards the *Parishad* by making, some years ago, a lump sum grant of Rs. 25,000, and it also receives a substantial annual grant from the city

funds. We take this opportunity of offering our congratulations to the *Parishad* on the happy occasion and wish it many more years of useful career.

Calcutta Tramways Strike

Calcutta has had three Tramway mens' strikes within as many months, which may be a record, but a record with a discreditable significance. The greatest sufferers, namely the travelling public, could very well presume either that the employees of the Tramways Co., were too obstreperous in their "demands" and were resorting repeatedly to this method of coercing the authorities to accede to demands, or that the Tramways authorities were too hard-hearted or high-handed to consider the "grievances" of their employees in a reasonable frame of mind. In fact, the employees were saying that the amenities and benefits promised by the authorities had failed to materialize, or where they had materialized, they were being doled out in drops and driblets, while on the other hand the authorities were saying that as soon as one set of grievances or demands of the employees was met, they were coming out with a fresh set of demands under threat of coercion by strike. In effect, it was deplorable that owing to disagreement over points of contact between the employers and the employees, the latter should repeatedly resort to this form of coercion and put the travelling public of a great city like Calcutta into unutterable trouble and difficulty. With the drastically restricted bus service and petrol shortage, the tramways has been the form of transportation most availed of by the public and they had got "fed up" with these frequent "hold-up" (in more senses than one) of the service, and were fast losing sympathy with the employees in their fight for vindication of their alleged rights. However, it was fortunate that the Bengal Premier Mr. Fazlul Huq stepped into the breach, held conferences, and now, in a *communique* issued by the Government of Bengal, the terms of settlement of the differences has been fully set forth. The larger issues have been clearly dealt with, and the smaller issues have been left in the hands of the Labour Commissioner to the Government of Bengal for final settlement. We, therefore, hope that the employees of the Tramways Co., will desist from further attempts to "beat the record," and it may be mentioned that a stern warning has been addressed to them in the concluding portion of the *communique* that the Government of Bengal will not tolerate further strikes in a complacent mood but will take severe steps to prevent their recurrence.

Prohibition In Bombay

By a majority the Municipal Corporation of Bombay has adopted a resolution calling on the Mayor to urge the Local Government to re-introduce Prohibition. The mover drew the attention of the Corporation to the opinion recently expressed by the Federal Court of India that Prohibition is not *ultra vires* of the Provincial Legislature. In the resolution there was also concern for those who may be thrown out of employment by the revival of Prohibition; it therefore urged that necessary steps should be taken to provide relief to persons thus affected, writes the *Statesman*.

WATER SUPPLY AT SANTINIKETAN

Public Health Minister's Visit

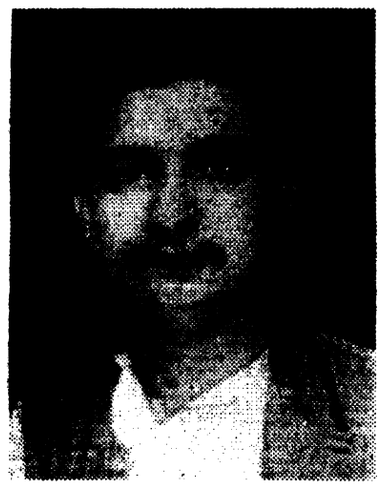
Santiniketan, July 19

"A grand synthesis of world culture and civilisation was Rabindranath's message to the nations of the world. It is treasured up in this great University as the Poet's immortal legacy. It will survive the ruthless onslaught of forces of aggression, when Santiniketan will be called upon to play its noble part in the cultural reconstruction of a battle-scarred humanity". Thus observed the Hon'ble Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, who paid a visit to Visvabharati in connection with the problem of water-supply at Santineketan and Bolpur, which is becoming more and more acute. He was accompanied by Mr. E. W. Holland, Additional Secretary, Rai Bahadur S. C. Majumdar, Deputy Secretary and Dr. B. Mookerjee, Director of Public Health, Government of Bengal.

Mr. Basu held a conference to discuss the question of water-supply, which was attended by the District Magistrate, the District Engineer, the District Health Officer and leading residents of the town. Some alternative schemes [illegible] tentative conclusions were reached.

COUNCILLOR BARMAN'S BEREAVEMENT

Labour's Sympathy



THE LATE RAJKUMAR BARMAN

The Secretary to the Corporation Workers' and Scavengers' Labour Union writes :—

Mr. Rajkumar Barman, the only son of Councillor Mr. Madan Mohan Barman, who had been suffering from heart trouble for the past few months died at the early age of 29 on the night of Tuesday, the 7th July, 1942. He took charge of the estate of his father at the age of about 22 and showed considerable talent in the management of its affairs.

He had great sympathy with the movement of ameliorating the condition of the Corporation menials and scavengers and took a leading part in financing the scavengers' Night Schools run by the Calcutta Corporation Workers and Scavengers' Labour Union. With the death of Mr. Rajkumar Barman, the scavengers have lost one of their sincere friends. We express our sympathy with Mr. Barman in his great bereavement.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Calcutta Corporation adjourned its meeting on the 8th July, 1942, and the Machuabazar Barman Market remained closed on the day.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 24, 1942

The Deputy Mayor Presides

At the meeting of the Corporation held on Monday, the 20th July, which was presided over by the Deputy Mayor, Haji Adam Oosman, in the absence of the Mayor, some formal items of business were disposed of.

Silt Clearing At Pulta

Before the proceedings began, Mr. A. R. Siddiqi asked permission to mention the fact that in connection with the trouble about silt clearing at Pulta, a Committee of five went to Pulta. They had been promised that they would be taken again after a month, *i.e.*, after the 15th of June, to see how far the silt had been cleared. No intimation was, however, received either from the Chief Executive Officer or the Chief Engineer and if such intimation had been received, they would have gone on Sunday. He was anxious to know what progress has been made with the work, but the Chief Executive Officer was not present.

The Deputy Mayor replied that he would ask the Chief Executive Officer to make a statement at the next meeting.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION

Life Extended By One Year

"Hindusthan Standard" understands the Government of Bengal have decided to extend the life of the Calcutta Corporation by one year.

Consequently, the next general elections of the Calcutta Corporation which were due to be held in 1943, *will be held in* 1944.

"MORNING NEWS"

Calcutta's New Muslim Daily

Morning News, Calcutta's only Muslim morning daily in English, will make its first appearance on August 1. It will be priced at half an anna per copy of four pages with a Sunday edition of eight pages for one anna.

Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, M.L.A., a former Mayor of Calcutta, who began his journalistic career as sub-editor of the late Mr. Mohammad Ali's Weekly *The Comrade* and was associated with the Editorial Board of *The New Era* of Lucknow (1916-17) and later on with *The Muslim Outlook* and *Muslim Standard*, published in London on behalf of the Khilafat Committee of India (1920-21), will be the editor of the paper.

In broad outlines, the paper will follow the policy of the Muslim League.

Condition Of Slit Trenches

Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee asked leave to mention a matter of urgent public importance. Numerous slit trenches had been excavated in different parts of the city but, with the onset of the monsoon, they had all been completely filled up with water and become a breeding ground of mosquitoes which was likely to affect the City's health. It was necessary that steps should be taken to dewater the trenches. Further, in certain areas, particularly in *bustee* areas, refuse had been dumped in some of these slit trenches, which was likely to affect the health and sanitation of the city. He, therefore, drew the pointed attention of the Chief Executive Officer to this and to see that prompt steps were taken in the matter.

Mr. E. S. W. Haward emphasized that it was time that proper steps were taken to deal with the matter.

The Deputy Mayor assured the members that he would draw the attention of the executive to this state of affairs.

18,000 FILES PENDING

"Achievement" Of Amritsar Municipality

Amritsar, July, 17.

A scathing criticism of the Building Department of the Amritsar Municipal Committee was voiced by half a dozen members, who delivered vigorous speeches at a meeting of the Municipal Committee last night. Rai Bahadur Prakash Chand Mehra presided.

Sardar Santokh Singh, M.L.A., observed that, if there was a department which harassed the public and where nothing could be done without money, it was the Building Department. He could, he said, exonerate the Executive Officer from the blame; under the Executive Officers' Act, the Committee was left with no power. He could see no justification for the accumulation of nearly 18,000 pending files; it was a matter of disgrace, he said. He characterised the state of affairs in the Building Department as scandalous, and he favoured exemplary punishment for the delinquent employees. He wanted to see a change of mentality with the Building Department officials.

Mr. Giani Pindi Das, a Hindu Mahasabha leader, observed that there was nothing communal about the criticism of the department. Corrupt employee, he said, had no religion. The entire city was sick of the working of the department. He deplored the inordinate delay in dealing with building applications.

Mr. Ghulam Mahiy-ud-Din favoured overhauling of the entire department.

Mr. Mohammad Amin gave instances of corruption, harassment and delay.

Mr. Daya Ram Beri and some other members were equally strong in their criticism of this department. Several members criticised the department's working at an earlier meeting. Further discussion was postponed.

Homage To J. M. Sen-Gupta

Five Times Mayor Of Calcutta

MR. J. M. Sen-Gupta's services to the country as a political leader and to the city of Calcutta as its Mayor for five terms were recalled at the Ninth Anniversary of his death, which was observed in Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 22nd July.

In the morning, at the Keoratala Burning Ghat, where the mortal remains of the great leader had been consigned to flames, wreaths were offered at the site of the funeral pyre on behalf of numerous institutions and indiriduals, the Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker presiding over the memorial meeting which was held there.

Various speakers described at two separate meetings held in the evening—one at the Calcutta University Institute and the other in the Indian Association Hall,—different aspects of Mr. Sen-Gupta's political life and paid tributes to his courage of conviction, sincerity of purpose, and to the many personal sacrifices he had made in the larger interests of his country. References were also made in the endeavours for achieving Hindu-Moslem unity, and the popularity he enjoyed among all sections of his countrymen.

AT THE KEORATALA BURNING GHAT

The function in the morning was held under the auspices of the South Calcutta District Congress Committee.

The Mayor presiding said that Deshapriya Sen-Gupta was a worthy lieutenant of Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das. He was a born leader and a prince among patriots. He served the cause of his country with selfless devotion along with his worthy consort, Mrs. Nellie Sen-Gupta. His life was a glorious record of sacrifice and suffering for the cause of his country and he died while he was in dentention.

Mr. Nasker remarked that Jatindra Mohan felt an urge within himself to break the shackles of bondage of his Motherland. He believed that Swaraj was India's birthright and India was destined to occupy an honoured place in the comity of free nations. All that he could call as his own in this world he sacrificed for the cause of his country and braved many hardships and sufferings in furthering the cause of the freedom movement in this country. He would live long in the loving recollections of his grateful countrymen. His contributionis to the cause of Indian Nationalism and the example of his life of selfless service and suffering for his country would keep the light of patriotism burning in every Indian heart.

Dr. Charu Chandra Chatterjee, Joint Secretary of Deshapriya Memorial Committee, announced that the plan of a memorial column to be erected at the site of the funeral pyre of the departed leader was ready and necessary permission from the Corporation had been obtained. He hoped that the memorial structure would be completed before long.

MEETING AT CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE

Maulvi Manirujjaman Islamabadi, M.L.A., presided in the absence of Mr. Tulsi Charan Goswami, who was indisposed.

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee sent the following message :—

"I regret very much my inability to be present amongst you to pay my homage to the memory of the late lamented Deshapriya J. M. Sen-Gupta. I join whole-heartedly in offering my tribute to the memory of the great fighter in the cause of India's freedom. He was a hero in the real sense of the term and to worship him is to ennoble our soul. To-day his great message of unity and the struggles which were exemplified in his life will be a beacon light to us at this critical juncture in the history of our country. May our countrymen forget their trivial party differences in the face of a common danger and unite to make a common fighting-ground for carrying on the unfinished task of the late Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta."

The President, Maulvi Islamabadi, said that he came from the same village as Deshapriya and was his co-worker. As such he knew him most intimately and he could say without any fear of contradiction that few leaders in India felt so strongly in their heart of hearts that the achievement of Hindu-Moslem unity was a *sine qua non* of Indian freedom as did Deshabandhu Das and his worthy desciple, Deshapriya Sen-Gupta. These two illustrious sons of Bengal loved their countrymen passionately, irrespective of all consideration of community, and therein lay the secret of their great hold over the people. It would be paying real homage to the memory of Deshapriya if they were inspired by his ideal of unity and service and strove for the achievement of unity between community and community.

Prof. Atul Chandra Sen, M.L.A., said that there was a wonderful similarity in the character of the two great sons of Bengal, Deshabandhu and Deshapriya. That was why Deshabandhu had no difficulty in recognising the worth and calibre of Deshapriya. A selfless and complete abandon was the marked characteristic of both. On their onward march they counted no price too heavy and no obstacle too great. A promising lawyer, son of a rich father and nursed in the lap of wealth and luxury it was a wonder how his heart pulsated in unison with the hearts of the teeming millions of the poor in India in their sorrow and agony and how he could plunge headlong into a movement for the liberation of his country staking his all, literally speaking.

Dr. Benimadhab Barua said that Sen-Gupta was a man who considered no sacrifice or suffering too great for the emancipation of his country from the bondage of slavery and dependence. He was a man above communalism and meanness. It would be paying real homage to his memory if they took the lesson of his life to heart and tried to follow in his footsteps.

Maulvi Ahmed Ali said that he had a great regard for Sen-Gupta not because he was a good barrister, nor because he was a zemindar but because he was a sturdy fighter in the cause of the country. He deprecated the attempts made by interested self-seekers to mislead the Mahommedan population by all sorts of false statement and propaganda. Deshapriya was a man of many qualities but the quality which towered above others was his burning patriotism. was foreign to his loving nature. He had a genuine love and respect for man as man.

Mrs. Hem Prova Majumdar, M.L.A., said that a man who did not feel the pangs of slavery, as did Sen-Gupta could not be capable of such remarkable sacrifice. A man who was not impelled by the urge to free his country from the shackles of bondage could not undergo such hardships as did Sen-Gupta. She exhorted young men to be inspired by his ideal and strive their utmost to fulfil the task left unfinished by him.

Messrs. Pralhad De, Fatik Sen, Sukhendu Bikas Sen-Gupta and others also addressed the meeting.

MEETING AT INDIAN ASSOCIATION HALL

Bengal's need for a leader of the stamp of Deshapriya Jatindra Mohan Sen-Gupta at a moment when the nation was on its way to a fresh fight for freedom was voiced at a crowded meeting held at the Indian Association Hall, Bowbazar.

The function, organised under the auspices of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, was presided over by Syed Jalaluddin Hashemy, M.L.A., Deputy Speaker, Bengal Legislative Assembly. The proceeding opened with "Bande Mataram."

On this occasion, the President observed, one was inclined to inquire if the people of this province were entitled to offer homage to the memory of Jatindra Mohan. The thought that naturally crossed one's mind was how far they had succeeded in accomplishing the work he had to leave incomplete.

A true Bengalee, he had passionately loved Bengal and her people irrespective of caste, creed or community. That had endeared him to all sections and led them to rally round him; but if this province had really followed him, the Hindu-Muslim problem would have been a thing of the past.

A worshipper of freedom, Jatindra Mohan's only mission in life was the attainment of India's freedom. With complete disregard for consequences he had pursued his objective; sufferings and sacrifices and ultimately death in detention was the inevitable end of such a career.

Dr. J. M. Das-Gupta held that with the generous abandon of his nature Sen-Gupta had dedicated himself to the service of the Motherland. The hour was approaching when the nation must "dive into the storm," and he would have been the proper man to lead the Bengalees in the fight. If they were to honour his memory, they were to prepare themselves for the struggle

Prof. Nripendra Nath Banerjee said that honest, fearless, and above everything petty and sordid, Jatindra Mohan was one of nature's gentlemen. The object for which he had laid down his precious life could alone be obtained if his countrymen rallied round Mahatma Gandhi, his political *Guru*.

Mr. Hemendranath Das Gupta felt that one of the marked traits of Sen-Gupta's character, as Deshabandhu used to say, was his driving force. What he had conceived to be just and had started in right earnest he stuck to it all through. Jatindra Mohan was the right hand man of Chittaranjan and his unflinching devotion contributed to many of the successes Deshabandhu had achieved.

Mr. Basantalal Murarka appealed to the Bengalees to follow Mahatmaji through thick and thin as a decade ago their leader Deshapriya had followed him.

Mr. Bepin Behary Ganguly thought that the best course for the people of Bengal to pursue was to follow in the footsteps of Jatindra Mohan. Let them compose their differences and be ready for the coming fight. That way alone lay success.

Mr. Bhupati Majumder recalled how Sen-Gupta had felt for the political prisoners. But to-day the country seemed to have forgotten them. Let the nation remember that Sen-Gupta had died in detention and resolve to end the system where patriotism was a crime.

Mr. Ramshanker Tripathi offered his homage to Deshapriya Jatindra Mohan on behalf of the Hindi speaking people of India.

Mr. P. Banerjee remarked that Jatindra Mohan did never differentiate between friend and foe. Everyone had a place in his large heart. The appellation of Deshapriya which his countrymen gave him fitted him truly.

CORPORATION LABOUR STAFF

Special War Allowance To Continue

The Corporation at their meeting held on the 17th December, 1941, passed a resolution sanctioning a Special War Allowance of Re. 1 per month each to the labour staff drawing a pay of less than Rs. 30 per month for a period of six months from 1st January, 1942.

The period has expired and the matter of continuance of the War Allowance is pending before the Corporation. The Chief Engineer submitted a note on the 21st July, 1942, to the Chief Executive Officer as follows :—

"It would be advisable to continue to pay the Re. 1 Dearness Allowance in anticipation of Corporation sanction by order of the Chief Executive Officer who may kindly get assent of the Mayor and the group leaders."

The Chief Executive Officer was pleased to pass the following order on the 21st July, 1942 on the above :—

"It will be inadvisable to stop the allowance. It may be paid for another month in anticipation of Corporation sanction."

The War At Our Doors

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER CONCLUDES HIS TOUR

Parting Message To India

New Delhi, July 16

In a farewell broadcast on the conclusion of his tour. His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester made a stirring appeal to the people of India to lay aside their differences and fight by the side of their friends and allies against Fascism, Nazism and the treacherous power-lust of Japan. The Duke said he was convinced that a united India could be great and powerful beyond measure. He had been greatly impressed by the determination to win the war and by the great military strength of India and Ceylon to-day

The Duke said :—

From end to end of India, wherever I went, and in Ceylon, I found among the people whom I met, and in hundreds of letters which I received, one prevailing idea—a determination to win the war, and an absolute confidence that we shall win it. I believe that the strength and the extent of this feeling is not fully realized, in India itself or outside, perhaps because it is not sufficiently vocal. The few who doubt and are afraid, make themselves heard; the many who are putting all their energies into the war effort, are silent and get on with their job. But these are the men and women whom I came to meet and hoped to encourage, and I am glad to think that they are finding cohesion and expression now through the National War Front, a movement which is doing a great service to India. The voice of the loyal millions of India must be heard. They must let the world know, as so many of them have let me know, that the heart of India is as bold and determined as many of her mighty allies, as Britain, as the United States, Russia, China, and all the great company of the united nations, the most powerful alliance the world has ever seen.

Another clear impression was of the great military strength of India and Ceylon to-day. You have heard Mr. Winston Churchill say that there were stronger armed forces in India now than there have ever been in the history of the British connexion. I have seen these forces in India and Ceylon. I have seen their spirit and quality. I have seen the defences which they are manning, and I have seen the civil defence workers behind them.

In modern war no country is invulnerable, but India and Ceylon are strong fortresses against which the enemy, if he comes, will break his strength, and what is more important, when the welcome day arrives for our armed forces to move forward and seek out the enemy, wherever he is, whoever he may be, they will defeat and destroy him.

When I say that, I do not rely only on my own judgment I have spoken to the men who have fought the Japanese. They have learned their tricks and with them it is not a case of thinking; they know that when they meet the Japanese again, on anything like equal terms, they can beat them. And what they can do to the Japanese, they can do to the Germans and Italians too.

The naval, military and air forces now in India and in Ceylon are a formidable combination. British Dominion and Allied forces are here, and here are your own incomparable Indian troops from all parts of India, and from Nepal, the most steadfast ally of the British Crown; troops, who, drawn from every community, but fighting side by side, and with British comrades, have already won some of the finest battle honours of all time.

WOMEN'S SERVICE IN WAR

BENGAL'S PART

Lady Mary Herbert's Broadcast

Various forms of activity which come within the purview of the Calcutta Women's War Committee, were reviewed by the Lady Mary Herbert, wife of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, speaking on women's war work in Bengal from the Calcutta Station of All-India Radio on Monday last.

She said that there were two main fields for war work, and each could produce a rich harvest if sufficient and willing helpers were available. She observed that the field of personal service was perhaps the widest of the two and referred to the work done by the Women's Auxiliary Corps (India) and the Women's Voluntary Messengers' Service, which was formed in Calcutta in September, 1939. She appealed to ladies having a car in the city to consider joining this organisation and to those having no car to help the mobile canteens which supplied the needs of troops in isolated out posts. Half a dozen of these canteens are working on and around Calcutta, and more are on order for other areas. The Lady Mary also pressed the claims of the sick and wounded to woman, and said that they were in need of many more nurses for their military and civil hospitals. The nursing division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the Auxiliary Nursing Service and the Civil Nursing Reserve were available to those who were prepared to undertake emergency duties in hospital and first-aid posts and in treating air raid casualties. Women could also help by making bandages, hospital wearing apparel, hospital linen and all those extra things which added to the bodily well-being of wounded men and also by preparing hand-knitted garments and other comforts for the troops who were serving on the field.

The Lady Mary referred to the receipts of the Bengal Women's War Fund which on the completion of its second year amounted to over Rs. 75 lakhs.

BOMBAY CIVIC GUARDS

To Be Armed With Shot Guns

The Government of Bombay have decided to arm part of the Civic Guards with shot guns.

The Government of Bombay has recently been taking active measures to expand and strengthen the Civic Guard organisation, so that it may serve as a real reinforcements to the army and the people.

District Magistrates have been ordered to expand the Civic Guard organisation as rapidly as possible so as to extend it to all towns of any size. It has now been decided that part of the Civic Guards shall be armed. As has been pointed out previously all rifles and muskets that are being manufactured are required for the military forces and the regular police forces. To meet this difficulty the Government proposes to arm selected squads of Civic Guards with shot guns.

In order to obtain shot guns, gun licensees are being encouraged to join the Civic Guards. If a licensee cannot join himself he will be asked to send a member of his family in his place who will be given a retainer's license for the gun. Gun licensees possessing 12 bore guns will be invited to present, lend or sell their guns to the Government for the purpose of arming the Civic Guards. Guns in the hands of licensed dealers will also be requisitioned for the purpose.

In the meanwhile, the Government has issued orders for the training of selected squads of Civic Guards from among men in the first instance having previous experience of fire arms. These squads are to be trained at district headquarters in elementary arms drill, police muskets being used for training purposes. They will also be taught to handle and fire shot guns.

For Bombay city it has been decided to select one quarter of the present strength of the Civic Guards for being trained in arms drill and put through a musketry course.

GANDHIJI'S ADVICE TO EVACUEES

Relief Through Negotiation

Ahmedabad, July 19

"Numerous inquiries have been made as to what should be done by evacuees and others who find it difficult and even impossible to comply with orders", writes Mahatma Gandhi in *Harijan*.

He states: "The comprehensive instructions of the Working Committee in the matter are quite timely. The persons affected should know that these instructions are no part of the impending movement. They are necessary in every case for the very existence of the persons affected. Therefore, as the Working Committee very properly say, every precaution should be taken for obtaining relief through negotiation. Disregard of orders should be resorted to only when it becomes peremptory. Needless to say there is no room here for profiteering or exorbitant demands!"—*A. P.*



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INFORMATION INVITED BY GOVERNMENT

Inventions Of Use For Defence

The Government of India, it is understood, have addressed a letter to the provincial governments asking them in turn to request those who have in their possession any invention, design or process likely to be of use in the defence of India or efficient prosecution of war, to furnish it to a specified authority or person. It is assured by the Central Government that this invention, design or process will not be utilised by any one except for any purpose other than the manufacture of war supplies.

Such an assurance, the Government of India feel, would ally any fear which the owner of a secret process may feel that if he revealed the process it may be exploited by others to the detriment of his own trade interests. It is further stressed that the use of the process for the manufacture of war supplies may be limited for the duration of war and for a reasonable period thereafter, say one year after the declaration of Armistice.

CORPORATION CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

Election Of Office-Bearers

The Ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Society was held on the 6th July, 1942, in the Town Hall, Calcutta, under the chairmanship of Mr. S. N. Dey, B.A., Saraswati, Chairman of the Society. At the said meeting Mr. S. N. Dey was re-elected as the First Chairman of the Society without any opposition.

At the first meeting of the Directorate held on the 10th July, 1942, the following office-bearers were elected for the year, 1942, (till the next general election) :—

Mr. B. B. Ghorai, B.A., *Vice-Chairman*; Mr. S. C. Mukherjee, B.Sc., B.L., *Honorary Secretary*; Mr. C. C. Majumdar, B.A., *Honorary Treasurer*; Mr. N. K. Guha Roy and Mr. D. C. Mukherjee, *Honorary Assistant Secretaries*; Mr.

Special Article

Relaxation Of Building Rules In Calcutta

[By Nirmal C. Sen, M.A., B.SC., B.L., *Advocate*]

TOWN-PLANNING and regulation of building operations have been in existence ever since the dawn of civilization. They are by no means novelties in India. The importance and necessity of having stringent rules in respect of buildings in congested areas like Calcutta for common good can hardly be disputed or over-rated. Yet a tendency is noticeable in not a few citizens to regard each violation of the healthy building provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, as a personal triumph. No apology need be made in inviting particular attention of the public to the three recent judgments of the Calcutta High Court, namely :—

(*a*) In *re*, Sm. Lakshimoni Dassi, 45, *Calcutta Weekly Notes*, *p.* 401;

(*b*) A. C. Mohamed *vs.* Corporation of Calcutta, 45, *Calcutta Weekly Notes*, p. 408;

(*c*) Hirendra Nath Dutt *vs.* Corporation of Calcutta, 45 *Calcutta Weekly Notes* p. 413.

The Earl of Halsbury, Lord Chancellor, in the case, Grant *vs.* Langston (1900) A. C. 383, observed thus: "A hundred years ago there was not much difficulty in saying what was a *house*, but builders and architects have so altered the construction of houses, and the habits of people have so altered in relation to them, that the word *house* has acquired an artificial meaning, and the word is no longer expression of a simple idea: but to ascertain its meaning one must understand the subject-matter with respect to which it is used in order to arrive at the sense in which it is employed in a statute."

The Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, is replete with definitions which have strictly to be followed and applied in construing its provisions, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context. Thus, in Section 3 (7), it is laid down that "building includes a house, out-house, stable, privy, urinal, shed, hut, wall (other than a boundary wall not exceeding 10 ft. in height) and any other structure, whether of masonry, bricks, wood, mud, metal or any other material whatsoever, but does not include a *hogla* or other similar kind of temporary shed erected on ceremonial festive occasions. Further, according to Section 3(36), *hut* means any building, no substantial part of which, excluding the walls up to a height of 18 in. above the floor or floor-level, is constructed of masonry, steel, iron or other metal. The functions of the Corporation of Calcutta in respect of buildings thus defined are, generally speaking, provided in Chapter 21 (Buildings) of the Act, and in Schedule 17 (Rules as to the use of building-sites and the execution of building work) thereto.

The procedure to be followed in the above connection is as follows :—

I. (*a*) The matter of passing plans of proposed buildings is dealt with in the first instance departmentally, *i.e.*, by permanent officials, and in the last resort by way of an appeal to the Corporation itself;

(*b*) This Appellate or quasi-Appellate jurisdiction of the Corporation has been delegated to the Buildings Standing Committees under Section 71;

(*c*) The Buildings Standing Committees have been by delegation finally vested with the power of the Corporation to relax the Building provisions as laid down in Section 331.

II. The Corporation and its delegate functionaries must exercise these functions strictly according to the provisions of the Act, and without causing injury to others.

III. The matters in respect of which the Corporation is bound to scrutinize the plans, and, if found contrary to the Building Rules, to reject them may be summarised as follows :—

(*a*) Open space,
(*b*) Court-yard angle,
(*c*) Road angle,
(*d*) Side space,
(*e*) Attachment.

We now proceed to discuss the scope of the Corporation's power to relax the provisions of the Act.

The Act for its purposes classifies all structures or buildings generally under two heads, namely :—

(*i*) New Buildings according to S. 3(46), and
(*ii*) Buildings other new buildings.

According to S. 3 (46), the expression "New Building" means and includes :—

(*a*) any building [S. 3 (7)] erected from the ground upwards after the commencement of this Act (*i.e.*, the 1st April, 1924),

(*b*) any building [S. 3 (7)] which, having collapsed or been demolished or burnt down for more than one-half of its cubical extent [S. 3 (18)], is re-erected wholly or partially after the commencement of this Act. (*i.e.*, the 1st April, 1924), whether the dimensions of the re-erected building are the same as those of the original building or not,

(*c*) any hut [S. 3 (36)] which is converted into a masonry building [S.3 (40)] after the commencement of this Act (*i.e.*, the 1st April, 1924, and

(*d*) any building [S. 3 (7)] not originally constructed for human habitation which is converted into a place for human habitation after the commencement of this Act (*i.e.*, the 1st April 1924).

In the explanation to S. 3 (46), it is laid down that Sub-clause (*b*) applies whether more than half the cubical extent [S. 3 (18)] has collapsed or been demolished or burnt down at the same time or at different times.

It is to be noted that while each of the Sub-clauses (*a*) to (*d*) of S. 3 (46) is illustrative, they are mutually exclusive. Sub-clause (*a*) contemplates all buildings proposed to be erected on vacant land from the ground upwards after the 1st April, 1924. Sub-clause (*b*) contemplates buildings other than those referred to in Sub-clause (*a*), and which are proposed to be built upon substantial and material part, and not nominal part, of the old structures remaining as a nucleus for the proposed new building.

According to S. 3 (18) the expression "Cubical Extent" when used with reference to the measurement of a building [S. 3 (7)], means the space contained within the external surfaces of its walls and roof and the upper surface of the floor of its lowest or only storey.

Now, Chapter 21 of the Act deals with buildings generally, and is broadly divided into two parts.

First, erection of new buildings [S. 3 (46)] according to S. 319, no piece of land shall be used as a site for the erection of a new building, and no new building shall be erected, otherwise than in accordance with (*a*) the provisions of Ch. 21 and Schedule 17, and (*b*) any orders, rules or bye-laws made under this Act, relating to the use of building sites or the erection of new buildings, as the case may be.

Secondly, alterations of and additions to buildings, according to S. 330, subject to the provisions of S. 331, the provisions or—

(*a*) Chapter 21,

(*b*) Schedule 17, and

(*c*) any orders, rules and bye-laws made under the Act, relating to the erection of new buildings [S. 3 (46)], shall subject to the rules (*i. e.*, Rules 90—94) in Part X of Schedule 17 (application of rules in this Schedule to alterations of, and additions to, buildings), apply to every alteration of, or addition to, any building, and to any other work (except that of necessary repairs not involving any of the works specified in Rule 92 of Schedule 17) made or done for any purpose in, to, or upon any building.

The Explanation to S. 330 lays down that no work of re-erection or re-construction which would constitute a new building under Sub-clauses (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*) of S. 3 (46), shall for the purposes of S. 330 be denied to be an alteration of or addition to, or any other work made or done to or upon, such building, but in the case of such re-erection or re-construction the provisions relating to the erection of new buildings as referred to in S. 330 shall apply to the whole of the said new building.

The Corporation's power to relax the provisions of Ch. 21 and Schedule 17 as defined in S. 331. According to this section, in the case of an erection of any new building as defined in Sub-clauses (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*) of S. 3 (46), and in the case of any addition or alteration or other work referred to in S. 330, such relaxation of the provisions of Ch. 21 and Sch. 17 may be made as the Corporation may think fit. Provided that—

(1) no such relaxation shall apply to cases other than those specifically mentioned in Rule 94 of Schedule 17 (defining power of the Corporation to relax certain rules as provided under S. 331), and

(2) such relaxations are not likely prejudicially to affect the sanitation or ventilation of the building or other buildings in its vicinity.

The provisions of Rule 94 of Schedule 17 are as follows :—

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in Sch. 17, but subject to the provisions of S. 331, the Corporation may at any time, in dealing with an application to erect a new building as defined in Sub-clauses (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*) of S. 3 (46), or to add to, alter, or do any other work referred to in S. 330 to, any building [S. 3 (7)] erected before the 1st April, 1900, relax, for special reasons to be recorded in writing, the following rules in Sch. 17 in the manner and circumstances specified hereunder, namely :—

(*a*) Rules 30 (open space in the rear of the building, regulating the rear height) and 32 (open space at the sides of the building) may be relaxed so as to prevent the demolition of any material part of any masonry building [S. 3 (40)] existing on the space required to be kept open under the said rules.

Provided that—

(*i*) the new building conforms to the other rules of Sch. 17, and

(*ii*) in no case shall the height or extent of the (existing) buildings on the said space be increased or added to, unless this is otherwise permissible under the said rules.

(*b*) Rules 29 [court yard of dwelling-house as defined in S. 3 (27)] may be relaxed, provided that the proposed building conforms with the provisions of either Rule 28 (proportion of site for the dwelling-house which may be built upon) or Rule 30 (open space in the rear of the building, regulating the rear height).

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in Sch. 17, but subject to the provisions of S. 331 (power to relax provisions of Ch. 21 and Sch. 17,) the Corporation may at any time, in dealing with an application to add to, alter, or do any other work referred to in S. 330 (application of the Act to alterations of, and additions to, buildings) to any building erected before the 1st April, 1900, relax, for special reasons to be recorded in writing, Rule 28 (proportion of the site for the dwelling-house which may be built upon) provided that some substantial increase is nevertheless made in area of the open space belonging to the premises and already forming a part of the site.

Thus it is clear from Secs. 330 and 331, and Rule 94 of Sch. 17, that the Corporation has no power to relax the building provisions in the case of any new building erected from ground upwards after the 1st April, 1924 as defined in S. 3 (46) (*a*).

The only cases in which the Corporation is competent to and may exercise its limited power to relax the building provisions are as follows:—

(1) new buildings within the meaning of each of the Sub-clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of S. 3 (46).

(2) any addition or alteration or other work referred to in S. 330.

This limited power to relax is again restricted so that—

(1) this power to relax can be exercised only with reference to cases specifically mentioned in Rule 94 of Sch. 17;

(2) this power to relax must not be exercised if the sanitation or ventilation of the proposed building or other buildings in its vicinity is likely to be prejudicially affected.

The scope of this power to relax the building provisions is further restricted under Rule 94 of Schedule 17 as follows:—

(A) In every case of exercise of this power, special reasons for such exercise must be recorded in writing.

(B) In the case of erection of new buildings as defined in Sub-clauses (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*) of S. 3 (46), only the following rules may be relaxed in the following manner and circumstances, and no other, namely:—

(1) Rule 29, relating to the courtyard of dwelling-house, may be relaxed, provided that the new building conforms with the provisions of either Rule 28, relating to the proportion of the site for dwelling-house which may be built upon, or Rule 30, relating to the open space in the rear of the building regulating the rear height.

(2) Rule 30, relating to the open space in the rear of the building regulating the rear height, and Rule 32, relating to the open space at the sides of the building, may be relaxed so as to prevent the demolition of any material part of any masonry building existing on the space required to be kept open under Rules 30 and 32: Provided that—

(i) the new building conforms to the other rules of Schedule 17; and

(ii) in no case shall the height or extent of the existing buildings on the side space be increased or added to, unless this is otherwise permissible under the other rules of Schedule 17.

(C) In the case of an application to add to, alter, or do any other work referred to in S. 330 to, any building erected before the 1st April, 1900, the Corporation may relax only the following rules in Schedule 17 in the following specified manner and circumstances, and no other, namely:—

(1) Rule 23, relating to the proportion of the site for dwelling-house which may be built upon, may be relaxed provided that some substantial increase is nevertheless made in the area of open space belonging to the premises and already forming a part of the site.

(2) Rule 29, relating to court-yard of dwelling-houses, may be relaxed provided that the building conforms with the provisions of either Rule 28, relating to the proportion of the site for dwelling-house which may be built upon, or Rule 30, relating to open space in the rear of the building regulating the rear height.

(3) Rule 30, relating to open space in the rear of the building, and Rule 32, relating to open space at the sides of the building, may be relaxed so as to prevent the demolition of any material part of any masonry building existing on the space required to be kept open under Rules 30 and 32.

Provided that in no case shall the height or extent of the buildings on the said space be increased or added to, unless this is otherwise permissible under the rules of Schedule 17.

It is to be noted, however, that Rule 91, which makes Rule 30 applicable to alterations and additions above the ground floor, is not liable to be relaxed under the Act.

It follows from above that the Corporation has no power to relax in cases of addition to, or alteration of, or doing any other work referred to in S. 330 to, any building erected after the 1st April, 1900.

Considerable confusion exists as to the import of Rule 32 of Schedule 17. The effect of this rule is as follows:—

(a) First of all, the boundary line of the premises for the proposed building should be accurately determined. Without this, the Corporation cannot fulfil its functions in respect of this Rule. This may involve the question of determination of title if any part of the premises is subject-matter of a dispute. It must also be ascertained whether the adjacent land is either a public square, or a public street [S. 3(57)] which is less than 6 ft. wide, or a private street [S. 3(54)], or a partition passage which, in the opinion of the Corporation, is likely to be always kept open to the sky and which is not less than 8 ft. wide.

(b) Then it must be seen that there is a space between the two buildings, that is to say, the two main buildings (*i.e.*, the proposed and the adjacent buildings) for the entire length irrespective of the actual boundary. If the adjacent building is within 2 ft. of the boundary of the premises for the proposed building, the proposed building must stand back for 6 ft. If the adjacent building is more than 2 ft. from the boundary of the premises for the proposed building, the proposed building need only stand back 4 ft.

(c) There must be space between the two main buildings (*i.e.* the proposed and the adjacent buildings).

(d) The proviso to Rule 32(1) does not give any power to allow attachment. It is in fact an additional restriction to the effect that even if the space is left, you may not without the permission of the Corporation attach to any wall or building other than the main building.

(Continued on page 300)

HEALTH & HYGIENE

COMPOSTING—I

The Safe Conversion Of Village Refuse And Night-Soil

[By J. W. Scharff, M.D., D.P.H., *Formerly Chief Health Officer, Singapore**]

THE Chinese from time immemorial have used human extrement as an important and never failing source of manure in their agricultural pursuits.

Indeed one cannot help being struck, almost everywhere, in Malaya by the success and hardihood of the so-called Chinese squatter in rearing vegetables. He succeeds in cultivating luscious crops on almost any kind of land, however wretched or inhospitable the conditions may appear to be.

The faculty of the Chinese market gardener in making infertile soil fertile, and in maintaining that fertility is largely due to his clever use of freshly fermented nightsoil and urine.

Though vegetables thrive, the practice of putting human wastes directly on the soil is dangerous to health. The heavy toll of sickness and death from various bowel diseases in China is well known.

The Chinese living on the land in China, are an easy prey to a swarm of filthy parasites, and yet, in spite of this grave handicap, no one can deny the virility of the race and their ability to maintain themselves under conditions which would be fatal to those less injured to such devastating infections.

Health Officers in this country, and elsewhere, have been brought up, quite rightly, to regard the safe disposal of human excrement as an essential requisite for safeguarding public health. We could justify our action in preventing the use of nightsoil in agriculture, because of the serious risks to health which its use involved.

Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors have been very active in stopping the supplies of manure so eagerly desired by the Chinese cultivator.

We have sought the co-operation of all educated men and women to insist upon the use of properly constructed latrines by everyone and we have been inclined to regard the installation of a water-carriage system as one of the final aims of civilization.

Though there has been little drama or reward for the Sanitarian in struggling against "the filth diseases" one has, at least, the satisfaction of knowing that, as a result of these latrine campaigns, a large number of persons have been saved from a miserable and untimely death and the constant drain on the vitality of our people from worm infection is lessening in this country.

What I shall have to say later about "composting" should not be taken as a recommendation to relax those sanitary standards, which are slowly but surely being built up, with good effect, throughout Malaya.

Progress In Rural Sanitation

In 1925, the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, in association with the Government of the Straits Settlements, undertook a "Rural Sanitation Campaign" lasting three years. At the conclusion of this campaign, the health authorities concerned has visited every part of the territories of Singapore, Malacca and Penang. They investigated the incidence of worm infections throughout these areas and undertook the treatment of many thousand persons found to be infected. During this time they organized the construction of sanitary latrines in every village and Government School throughout the land. Doctors Russel and Yaeger, who were the local representatives of the Rockefeller Foundation, also introduced the bore-hole latrine. This has since proved a valuable instrument for securing improvement in rural sanitation. Its value is so much the greater, because it removes all temptation of the illicit use of the contents of the latrine.

At the conclusion of the Rural Sanitation Campaign, I happened to be stationed in Penang and it fell to me to follow up the work there to its logical conclusion. In the administration of Rural Sanitation, it was sometimes necessary to institute proceedings against cultivators who continued to use their own, and other people's faeces in their gardens. Magistrates were not averse to inflicting heavy fines upon persons proved guilty of using human ordure as manure. The knowledge that there would be a heavy penalty, coupled with the gradual elimination of supplies, sufficed to stop the practice in two country places in Penang. This would have had a disastrous effect on local agriculture had it not been for the fact that the gardeners lived mostly near the seashore, and the alternative of fish manure was available in plenty (though at some extra expense) to make up for this loss. The Chinese are adaptable and thanks to the efforts of the Agricultural Department they were amenable to persuasion. It then became the established practice, whereever possible, to use the sea for dumping refuse in the hope that fish might thereby might thrive and fatten. Surplus fish not required for human food, would thus in turn provide a safe source of nourishment for the soil. This plan of using fish manure sufficed, for a time, to ease my feeling that there must be something wrong in deliberately throwing away a substance which by proper manipulation might safely serve to enrich the land.

It had long been deemed beyond the wit of man to prevent this wastage. The priceless loss of this valuable material has been dramatically linked by Victor Hugo, the novelist, to a stream of gold flowing to waste along a sewer.

In the Tropics, the dangers of using crude sewage direct upon the land, are far more intense and deadly than is the case in a temperate climate where the risk of worm infection is relatively slight.

An editorial in the *Indian Medical Gazette* of February, 1934, drew attention to the fact that a

*Read by him at the last Annual Meeting of the Malaya Branch, British Medical Association, Kuala Lampur.

method had been found in India to convert village refuse and nightsoil directly into humus. The composting method described in articles by Mielazis, Jackson and Wad, was the Indore system. It was claimed that this method was simple, safe, economical and free from nuisance and that even fly-breeding was abolished.

Such a simple solution for a difficult problem in rural sanitation, seemed too good to be true. It seemed to me to be beyond the realms of reasonable expectation that this new method of composting could readily be adapted to fit the special conditions of Malayan climate and environment. I know now that I was wrong.

At the London School of Hygiene in the Summer of 1937, I had the good fortune to listen to an eloquent talk by Sir Albert on the subject of composting. This information helped to convert me to the view that the Indian methods of composting were scientifically sound and that they should receive an extended trial in Malaya.

On my return to Singapore, in the Autumn of 1937, experiments in the composting of village refuse and nightsoil were begun. These experiments have now gone forward sufficiently to convince me that in composting we possess a means of stimulating agriculture and perhaps even of making the people of Malaya self-supporting in vegetable food.

In bringing these investigations to the notice of this Association I wish, in particular, to invite discussion upon the safeguards which may be needed to ensure that the work of composting is so carried out in Malaya as to cause no danger to public health.

The Development Of Composting

Prior to the introduction of composting, by Sir Albert Howard and his co-workers in India in the year 1931, there had been many attempts to render human excrement, or its products, safe and fit for agriculture. All of these, so far as my experience goes, have failed in Malaya, because of the extreme resistance of intestinal worm eggs and amoebic cysts; in only one of these attempts has there been a certain measure of success. Since 1932, the sludge from the Municipal Sewage Works in Singapore has been subjected to the heat of 140 F for about half an hour. This heating has been proved by Dr. Gilmour, the Municipal Bacteriologist, to be sufficient to destroy all pathogenic organisms, which may be present in the sludge, including the eggs of intestinal worms. The source of the heat is derived from the gas evolved in the Imhoff tanks and the process is therefore comparatively inexpensive.

The heated sludge, though no longer dangerous, is, however, of poor manurial value, since it is lacking in adequate amounts in nitrogen and potash.

Sludge in Singapore is given away free of charge for those who choose to pay for cartage.

This serves to emphasize the difference in value between the sludge of septic tanks and the crude nightsoil, for which the Chinese gardener is always ready to pay a handsome price.

It also serves to bring into view the great potential value of compost in which every element needed by plants is properly preserved.

Composting as originally propounded by Howard and Wad is a process whereby the waste products of agriculture are converted into humus. In principle it corresponds to the natural process which goes on in the jungle, whereby the residues of plant and animal life are converted into humus, through the agency of fungi and bacteria. Nature's method of dealing with forest wastes, is to convert them into an essential manure for trees, by means of continuous oxidation. The revolution of recent years in the technique of rubber cultivation, by the "forestry method," has been due to modern understanding of this principle.

The Indore composting process, which is based upon the same principle, was first devised for the manufacture of humus from waste products of agriculture. It was later adapted, as I have already said, to serve as a simple solution for the sanitary disposal of the nightsoil and rubbish carted from towns and villages in India. Further modification of this process resulted in the creation of the Calcutta system of composting, in which the compost is made in bricklined pits, instead of in mounds or trenches.

In following up this work in Malaya one has to guard against the penalty of allowing enthusiasm or haste to outstrip good sense. There is a painful feeling that one might endanger health by listening too freely to the clamour for manure; added to this there is a natural disinclination to proclaim one's interest in articles so unsavoury as nightsoil and rubbish. Experience shows that these objections can be overcome and I am now satisfied that, with reasonable care, both the Indore process and the Calcutta system, with very slight and easy modifications, as briefly summarized at the conclusion of this article, can be safely used in Malaya.

I am prepared to prophesy that composting of refuse in our village kampongs and estates will cause a revolution in the sanitary organization of our rural areas no less dramatic and no less beneficial than has been the case in the change over from the clean weeding to forestry methods in rubber cultivation. It is clearly the duty of Health Officers, stimulated, not only by the crying need of improved nutrition amongst the masses, but also, by the special needs of war, to encourage this sanitary revolution and to see that the work is carried out safely and expeditiously.

(To be continued).

BRITAIN'S HEALTH IN WAR

England's health after 1,000 days of war is in many respects better than in peace time, the Minister of Health, Mr Ernest Brown announced in the House of Commons recently, when he presented his annual report

The birth rate at 15 5 in the first quarter of this year was the highest for any similar quarter in the last 12 years The infant mortality rate at 61 was the lowest on record while throughout the war period the death-rate from infectious diseases had been below the average

Aerial bombardment had not increased mental disorders The only dark spot was that the steady decrease in tuberculosis over the last 20 years had been interrupted due to black-out, overcrowding and other wartime conditions Diphtheria was the most deadly disease for children killing more last year than German bombs

Mr. Brown appealed to the public not to call in doctors unnecessarily, Army demands having severely depleted their numbers. You cannot station doctors, he said, but we must get along with less medical attention.—*Reuter.*

ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL

Location Of Industry—I

Particularly In Regard To Existing Towns

[By E. C. Roberts, A.M.Inst.C.E. *(A.M.) Deputy City Engineer, Cardiff*]

THE necessity for greater Government control in the location of industry had been recognised for sometime before the War, when it was realised that lack of National Planning on a comprehensive scale was primarily responsible for the unbalanced location of industry resulting in the concentration of new and expanding industries in already overcrowded centres of population, *e.g.*, greater London, Birmingham, etc., and the creation of depressed areas in other parts of the country where industry was specialised and of a declining nature.

Existing town planning legislation, which is essentially local in its nature and scope, has proved completely inadequate to remedy the evil. The creation of trading estates under the Special Areas legislation has been on too limited a scale to achieve more than palliative results.

A Royal Commission (known as the Barlow Commission) on the Distribution of the Industrial Population, was set up prior to the War and a comprehensive report was submitted to Parliament in 1940, on the causes of the mal-distribution of industry, and recommendations made for remidial measures.

These recommendations were mainly on the following lines: A National Authority to be established by Statute for the purpose of advising upon and regulating the location of industry. The Authority to take the form of a Board to be called the National Industrial Board.

The powers of the Board were generally confined to research and collection of information and the submission to the President of the Board of Trade of a Special Report dealing with further powers required for the better control of the location of industry.

Powers to regulate the establishment of additional industrial undertakings in London and the Home Counties.

Provision to be made (by Orders in Council) for the extension of these negative powers to other areas if necessary.

The proposed remedies were certainly not of a drastic character and, having regard to the exhaustive nature of the report, rather savoured of the "Mountain in labour having produced a mouse". They would, in my opinion, have proved quite inadequate to solve the problem within reasonable time.

More far-reaching and concrete proposals were submitted in a Minority Report by Prof. Abercrombe, Mr. Elvin and Mrs. Hichens, which comprised the following:—

(a) A new department of State, under a Cabinet Minister to be established for controlling the location of industry throughout Great Britain and promoting and supervising Town Planning generally. All existing planning powers to be transferred to the new Minister.

(b) The Department to act through Regional Boards to cover areas defined by the Minister.

(c) The powers and functions of the Commissioners for the Special Areas to be transferred to the new Ministry and to be extended and revised as occasion demands.

(d) A permanent Commission of Research, composed of technicians and others to be appointed to advise the department on the location of industry and the distribution of the population.

(e) The Minister to be empowered to exercise control over the establishment and location of additional and the extension of existing industrial undertakings.

(f) The Commission of Research to prepare an "outline development" plan, so as to secure a balanced economy to which the Regional schemes would conform.

(g) The Minister to be empowered to give financial assistance with the object of encouraging desirable industrial location and in particular

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to promote the development of satellite towns and cities by Local Authorities, public utility organisations and other bodies, Trading Estates and other works of national importance: also to purchase land.

I am of opinion, if rational and constructive Town Planning is to be inaugurated after the War, that these functions should be regarded as the minimum to be vested in the present Ministry of Works and Planning. The introduction of regional planning, conforming to a National Development plan is long overdue. The detailed local town planning should be co-ordinated with the Regional Plan and could, in the majority of cases, still be administered by the existing responsible authorities. The organisation proposed would, therefore, consist of:—

(*a*) *A National Plan*, dictated, in large measure, by economic necessities defining regional areas and the types of industry suitable for them. Special regard should be paid to the natural resources of the area—land, agriculture, minerals, amenities, etc., as well as to the nature of existing industries (either permanent or war-time) and the skill of the population. The areas should preserve cultural and economic affinities and be of a size sufficient to maintain a regional capital capable of providing cultural and educational facilities, and active social relationships.

It has been said, for example, that at the present level of culture in America, a million people are needed to support a University. I prefer not to hazard an opinion as to the corresponding figure in this country, which would depend on special circumstances in each case, although it would appear likely that the minimum might lie between one quarter and half a million.

In the latter connection, I would here remark the opinion that the economic future of this country will depend, in no small degree, on the utilisation and development to the greatest possible extent of the skill of the population, as our export trade will largely depend on the superior quality and design of our exports. This calls for improved technical education of a practical kind, preferably given in Technical Institutions located near the new industries, both working together in close collaboration.

The industrial training schemes initiated during the War should be fostered and adapted to the post-War requirements.

The National Plan would comprise main communication (road, rail, water and air), including the location of main aerodromes in conformity with a National Air Service. Also the selection of main power stations and electricity distribution.

(*b*) *The Regional Plan* would zone the area for different types of industry, so as to ensure a balanced distribution appropriate to the existing and potential resources of the area.

For the purpose, industries have been classified as:—

(*a*) Industries which require to be located at the source of raw material. These will include coal mining, pottery manufacture, brickworks, iron and steel works (as regards near proximity of fluxing stone and fuel), etc.

(*b*) Industries dependent upon navigable access to the sea. Included in this category are shipbuilding, oil extraction and flour mills, and other industries requiring large bulk supplies of imported raw material.

(*c*) Other industries, including light engineering, food products, etc., which can be established in any locality provided suitable transport facilities, power and suitable labour resources are available.

(*d*) Agriculture and ancillary trades.

The view is taken that there will require to be a radical re-orientation of the national economy after the War, which will necessitate a large measure of "planned economy". Although it is difficult to foretell, at this juncture, the exact trend of this economic re-planning, it will probably be based on the following primary considerations:—

(*i*) Fuller utilisation of the agricultural resources of the country with the object of reducing quantity of imported food and maintaining the health of the population by increased consumption of fresh home-grown produce. For the rational fulfilment of this policy planned agricultural zones should be attached, where possible, to each town sufficient if extent to provide for the primary

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needs on the population in regard to fresh vegetables, fruit, milk, etc. From this point of view, agriculture is regarded as a basic industry.

Industries in category (*a*) must necessarily be located at or near the source of the raw material, and the location is, therefore confined within narrow limits. It is suggested, however, that suitable sites be reserved for such industries as indicated by a geological survey and proper access to main road and railways be reserved therefor. In other words zoning should, in special cases, be extended to include specific industries.

The location of industries in category (*b*) is in lesser degree likewise restricted to sites fronting navigable waterways, the number of which in or near existing towns is limited, and usually confined to ports.

Such sites should be reserved for the more important industries dependent upon large supplies of imported raw material. In this connection the possibility of improving the existing navigable waterways and inland water transport should be examined and brought immediately within the scope of national planning. The subject has been neglected to a deplorable extent in the past and the writer has in mind cases where navigable rivers capable of supplying the needs of industry have been allowed to deteriorate and factories sanctioned in positions which have precluded future river improvement.

(To be continued)

—Relaxation Of Building Rules In Calcutta

(Continued from page 298)

(e) The question of attachment is further controlled by Rule 32(3). If the adjacent building stands as much as 24 ft. from the road and not less than 10 ft. from the boundary wall of the premises for the proposed building, the proposed building may be attached to the boundary wall for a length not exceeding 24 ft.

(f) The attachment will not be allowed for the proposed building if there might subsequently be objection to a building attached to the boundary on the premises of the adjacent main building.

The power to relax Rule 94 of Sch. 17 is severely circumscribed not only by the condition as to health and amenities which appears in S.331, but in Rule 94 itself. This limited discretion to relax is to be exercised for special reasons to be recorded in writing by the Buildings Committees. Any relaxation can only be allowed for the purpose of preventing the demolition of any material part of the existing masonry building which may have been constructed on the space which is required to be left open under the rules contained in Sch. 17 before those rules came into operation, but compliance with these rules must be ensured as regards alterations of and additions to the existing building, while the original structure of such building may be left intact.



[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed by the correspondents]

"Co-Operative Milk" Affairs

To The Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette"

Sir,—Our attention has been drawn to the letter of Mr. K. Roy, published in your esteemed *Gazette* of July 4, 1942. It is a matter of common knowledge that the price of every commodity including foodstuffs has gone up considerably due to abnormal conditions prevailing in the country. In consequence we are having to pay an increased price for milk supplied to us by our Society members, who are poor cultivators and who have been badly hit by the rise in the price of foodstuff, etc. We are also having to pay war risk wages to our staffs and so we have been obliged to raise our price of milk to individual customers only as a temporary measure and we assure our valued customers that we will reduce our rates so soon as things return to normal. We beg to point out that we have not raised the price of milk supplied to hospitals, Corporation baby clinics, kitchens and other charitable institutions.

We may also point out that our prices compare very favourably with that of some other dairies of equal standing.

As regards the complaint that we have not taken action against a peon, who was detected tampering with the milk, we beg to state that only recently we have dismissed two of our peons and very severely punished some of our supervisors.

We assure our customers that we shall endeavour to supply wholesome milk and any complaint made by our customers will be promptly attended with.—Yours etc.

P. N. BASU
Secretary.

119, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta,
The 10th July, 1942.

ROAD TO BE NAMED AFTER TAGORE

Chandernagore Municipal Decision

The Chandernagore Municipal Commission has agreed to change the name of the Gondalpara Road into Dr. Rabindranath Tagore Road, which terminates at the gate of the Gondalpara Mill, on the ground of which stood the house known as the "Moran House," in the seclusion of whose top-most room overlooking the Hooghly, young Rabindranath composed his *Saisab Sangit*. The house since gone down into the river, but a glazed window which adorned the room is still preserved by the Mill.

TRAMWAY UNION WORKERS RELEASED

Mr. Sriprasad Upadhya, Secretary, Tramway Workers Union, and six others, who were arrested under the Defence of India Rules on Sunday last were released on Wednesday.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS · A Digest

IMPROVEMENT TRUST CHAIRMAN

Mr. C. W. Gurner, I.C.S., has been re-appointed Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust for a further term of three years.

ALIPORE-KIDDERPORE-BEHALA TRAM SERVICE RESUMED

The tram service across the *maidan* to Alipore, Kidderpore and Behala, which was suspended on May 18 last, was resumed on the 20th July.

Trams now run along the old track on Dufferin Road up to a point near the junction of Dufferin Road and Outram Road. From this point, a new track has been laid down which meets the old track on Kidderpore Road. The resumption of the service has come as a welcome relief to residents in Kidderpore, Alipore and Behala.

The service was to have been resumed on 18th July—exactly two months after its closing—but it had to be deferred till the 20th July on account of the tramways strike.

LIVES LOST IN CALCUTTA FIRE

Five men lost their lives and ten were badly burnt as a result of a fire that broke out in the groundfloor of a three-storied building at 63, Radha Bazar Street, Calcutta, about midnight on Sunday. The building contained a number of shops and offices.

The fire originated in a garage in which were hackney-carriages and a car. The fire brigade was summoned and five engines rushed to the spot. After battling with the flames for about an hour the blaze was brought under control and was prevented from spreading to adjoining buildings. Several men were sleeping in the garage and compound when the fire broke out and one man who was sleeping in a verandah on the first floor jumped down and died instantaneously, his head striking an empty oil-drum.

Besides the fire brigade, A. R. P. Wardens helped to rescue people from the building. One of the injured died on the way to the Medical College Hospital where 13 were admitted. Three more have since died in hospital. The cause of the fire is unknown.

FINAL M.B. EXAMINATION TROUBLE

For the first time perhaps in the history of the University of Calcutta, the agency of law has been requisitioned in order to bring pressure upon the authorities for holding a re-examination

The matter arose out of the decision of the University authorities to hold a partial re-examination of several candidates for the last Final M.B Examination, a decision which was not approved by the examiners, who subsequently resigned and for which the University authorities had to set up a new body of examiners.

It now appears that a solicitors' firm of the city, on behalf of their clients, two candidates for the last Final M.B. Examinaion, have in course of a letter stated that as there were certain irregularities in holding the Practical Examinations in Medicine and Surgery and as after proper enquiry the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate considered it necessary to order re-examination of the practical portions of Medicine and Surgery which was confined only to those who failed in the original examination, and if the original examination as admitted by the University be illegal and irregular, it follows that the students who happened to pass in the said original examination and were not required to appear at the subsequent re-examination cannot be declared to have duly and properly passed the examinations in those two subjects, that in the circumstances they are instructed to request to make necessary arrangements for holding a re-examination of all the candidates that appeared in the last Final M.B. Examination in accordance with and in conformity with the Regulations, that publication of the result of the examination be withheld pending the result of such re-examination and that failing this their clients will take such steps against the University as they may be advised.

PROFITEERING SHOP-KEEPERS

The officers of the police stations in Northern Suburbs were again busy in making a general round-up in course of which they arrested several shop-keepers in Northern Suburbs for selling commodities at prices higher than the Government controlled price.

The Maniktolla Police arrested two persons—a big sugar dealer and a coal shopkeeper at Ultadanga under the Defence of India Rules for selling coal and sugar at prices higher than the Government controlled price.

Two rice shopkeepers were similarly arrested at Entally while three at Beniapukur dealing in rice, sugar, *dal* and kerosene oil respectively were arrested under the Defence of India Rules for selling their commodities at a price higher than the controlled price.

At Beliaghata, the Beliaghata Police arrested a rice dealer in the locality for selling rice at a price higher than the controlled price.

These shopkeepers were produced before the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Northern Division, who directed the police to make further investigation into the matter.

On the complaint of Mohiuddin Sha, Dulal Chandra Sadhukhan, a shopkeeper dealing in sugar was arrested under the Defence of India Rules for selling three-fourth seer of sugar to the complainant at the rate of eight annas per seer against the Government controlled price. The police after making investigation into the case sent up the accused for trial.

Later the accused was placed before Mr. J. Ahmad, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Northern Division, Police Courts, on Saturday last, and ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 50 pending trial fixed for July 31.

SEAMEN MEET IN TOWN HALL

The need for establishing an institution in Calcutta for giving facilities to seamen in lifeboat training and in the technique concerning rescue operation and navigation and for forming a mercantile militia for protecting Indian seamen and guarding the Indian Coast, was emphasised by resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of seamen held in the Town Hall on Sunday under the presidentship of Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, M.L.A., (Central). The seamen represented the Indian National Maritime Union, the Indian Quarter-Masters' Union, the Indian Sailors' Union and the Bengal Saloon Workers' Union.

Sir Abdul Halim said that the war had now enveloped the whole world. Their country and their homes were practically within the war zone. He praised the Indian seamen for their valour and bravery in maintaining contact among distant countries even passing through the ordeal of enemy bombardment. He believed that with the establishment of Indian shipping companies the conditions of their service life would steadily improve.

While pointing out that they had no intention of embarrassing the liners but of co-operating with them, and, in return, wishing the liners to do justice to the seamen, Sir Abdul Halim trusted that the Government, the liners and all concerned would do their best in co-operating with them in redressing the grievances of the seamen.

The meeting resolved that a Seamen's Welfare Board should be constituted, consisting of one representative from each of the unions registered under the Trade Act, a representative of the liners, a representative of the Provincial Government and a representative of the Government of India stationed in Calcutta with powers to arbitrate on and settle seamen's disputes and deal with their complaints. The Chairman of the Board should be Welfare Officer appointed by the Government.

The meeting requested the liners that having regard to the dearness of foodstuffs, they should open a co-operative store for the supply of commodities both to the discharged seamen as well as to those who would be on the waiting list at Government controlled prices.

The meeting was of the opinion that free legal assistance should be given by the Central Government to seamen in all cases other than breach of discipline in which the latter were involved and that free facilities should be provided in all ports within the British Empire for the burial of Indian seamen according to their tenets and belief.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS STRIKE AGAIN

Service Resumed After Three Days

For the third time in three months Calcutta tramwaymen again went on strike on the 17th July. The strike was a lightning one, and the tramway travelling public were put to great inconvenience.

The first tramway strike began on May 2 last and was called off three days later on the assurance of the Labour Commissioner that he would mediate and try to bring about a settlement with the Tramways Company within a fortnight. The second strike which began on May 20, came to an end on May 23 on the intervention of the Bengal Premier, the Finance Minister and the Labour Minister, both the Tramways Company and the employees agreeing to leave the matter in the hands of the Government. Mr. A. Hughes met three representatives of the Tramway Workers' Union on the 18th morning and told them that he was not prepared to negotiate now, and that the strike must be called off unconditionally before any negotiations could be opened.

The Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, Minister of Labour, Bengal, it is stated, has asked the Labour Commissioner to inform the Union leaders that the Government had been very patient up till now in their dealings with the strikers, but the present strike was a lightning one, and began without due notice, causing great inconvenience to the public. The strike of the Calcutta tramways workers was provisionally called off, and the services in the city resumed at 9 a.m. on the 20th.

This decision was arrived at shortly after midnight, the announcement being made by the Chief Minister Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq who had intervened in the matter.

In view of the inconvenience caused to the public by the strike, and the appeal made by the Chief Minister, the representatives of the Tramways Workers' Union agreed to call off the strike provisionally, pending consideration of various matters raised by the dispute which are to be submitted to the Government for decision.

On Sunday morning some of the strike leaders saw the Chief Minister and represented their grievances. Later, leaders of the various sections of the tramways employees held a prolonged discussion with Mr. Huq, who asked them to represent their case in writing so as to enable him to discuss the matter at a conference with the Agent of the Tramways Company, the Commissioner of Police, the Labour Commissioner to the Government of Bengal and other Ministers now in Calcutta.

In the evening representatives of the Tramways Workers' Union formally submitted their representation in writing to the Chief Minister and discussion followed until midnight. As a result the leaders of the strike movement agreed to the Chief Minister's appeal to resume work pending consideration of their grievances.

The workers' representatives, it is understood, desired the following points to be particularly stressed at the conference which Mr. Huq proposes to hold, namely immediate re-instatement of some of the workers; announcement of the Government award in connexion with the dispute between the workers and the company without further delay; release of arrested persons and the return of papers seized by the police at the office of the Union; and no victimization.

The first sign of the trouble on this occasion came about 6 p.m. when the men of the Rajabazar section stopped work. The news soon spread to other depots which were also affected, and the services in all the sections including Howrah, were totally suspended by about 8-30 p.m. The trams were taken to the various depots and the men left.

There was no report of any disturbance from any quarter.

According to Mr. Bankim Mukherji, M.L.A., Vice-President of the Tramwaymen's Union, the men took this step as a protest against the alleged dismissal of a driver of the Rajabazar section earlier in the day.

Mr. Albert Smith, Traffic Manager of the Tramways Company told a *Statesman* reporter that the men went on strike without notice or without assigning any reasons. The Agent of the Company had submitted his reply in regard to the demands put forward by the men but before any decision was taken by the Government in the matter the strike began. The Company, he said, regretted the present turn of events.

As regards the action taken against the driver of the Rajabazar section, Mr. Smith said that the man had been discharged as a normal disciplinary measure. His case had been thoroughly investigated before action was taken against him.

Conciliation Efforts

Mr. A. Hughes, I.C.S., Labour Commissioner with the Government of Bengal, stated that last Saturday the tramwaymen wrote to him putting forward their demands. He received a reply from the Tramways Company. He was preparing a report for the Government, but before submitting it, he had arranged a meeting with representatives of the three tramwaymen's unions on the 18th.

Government Decision

The decision of the Government of Bengal with regard to the Calcutta Tramways dispute was announced on the 22nd July.

With regard to the question of bonus, the Government *communique*, states that the three months' advance of pay that has already been made to the men by the Tramway authorities is sufficient to meet the present emergencies and suggests that the money advanced should be converted into a bonus after the war.

As regard to the question of leave, the Government consider that the leave terms suggested by the Company for the traffic staff are sufficient and in accordance with the general practice in other utility concerns.

With reference to the question of Provident Fund, the Government suggest that the contribution by both the Tramways Company and their employees instead of being 5 per cent. as at present should be raised to 6¼ per cent. on both sides from next year

The Government *communique* concludes :—There are certain minor points which have been left to be decided by the Labour Commissioner in the exercise of his powers under the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance. These include questions of reinstatement, provision of uniforms and other equipment, etc.

The Government wish to emphasize that these terms have been arrived at after very careful consideration, and represent the utmost which they feel they can call upon the Company to carry out at present. The Company recently raised the dearness allowance to a flat rate of Rs. 5 per month, and is supplying cheap food to its employees at below cost price. The present dividend paid by the company 5½ per cent. is moderate, and it is exposed to great risk of loss by fire, etc., in the case of any air attack on Calcutta. For these and other reasons the Government feel that there can be no justification for any further dislocation of the Tramway service by deliberate action on the part of its employees. The Government invite the co-operation of the Union leaders in seeing that the men understand what benefits they have been granted, and in convincing them that repeated strikes cannot but forfeit public sympathy. They also invite the co-operation of the Company in maintaining the smooth working of the services and good relations between itself and its employees. If, however, there is any attempt made to strike again over these or similar demands, the strongest possible action will be taken by the Government to protect the interests of the travelling public and to see that the transport service of the city is maintained.

It may again be pointed out that all strikes without notice are now illegal, and that under the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance any strike by a tramway employee, for whatever cause is illegal. The Government trust that in view of the decisions now announced all parties will be able to work together in harmony.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE
New Hospital Opened At Alipur

The Hon'ble Mr. S. K. Basu Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health, recently opened the Yashwantrao Palekaar Hospital for Women and Children under the auspices of the Ramkrishna Medical Education Society at 8/1, Braunfeld Row, Alipore.

The Government of Bengal, Mr. Basu said had undertaken a programme of maternity and child welfare work, but that scheme had not made much headway, as contributions by local bodies were a condition precedent to grants to be made by Government. The local bodies being in a bad way from the financial point of view were not able to take advantage of Government grants. Government, Mr. Basu opined ought to revise its rules so that funds might be made available to local bodies for the purpose of setting up maternity centres in distant villages, where the poorer and illiterate mothers require medical assistance in a greater degree than the city mothers. Non-official efforts to supplement Government efforts were always needed in the medical field.

The President thanked Mr. N. L. Puri for the grant of the plot of land for the hospital on behalf of the Central Bank, announced a donation of Rs. 100 towards the hospital by Major Dabiruddin Ahmed.

Dr. U. P. Basu, Principal of the Calcutta Medical College; Major D. Ahmed; Rai Bahadur N. R. Mukerji: Mr. Saradindu Narayan Roy and Mr. Prafulla Chandra Mitra addressed the meeting.

The hospital stands on a plot of land given by the Central Bank of India and the building has been constructed out of grants made by the Corporation of Calcutta and from funds raised by public subscriptions.

The hospital has been named after the late Yashwantrao Wasudeva Palekaar, a promising Advocate of Dharwar, Bombay who died at the threshhold of his career leaving his young widow Mrs. Ramabai Palekaar whom he had inspired to devote her life to the service of humanity. Young Mrs. Palekaar secured the requisite training before entering on her mission which was further facilitated by her coming into possession of the estates bequeathed to her by her father-in-law. As a social worker Mrs. Palekaar assumed the name of Sister Saraswati by which name she is now known.



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CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1. Reconstruction of collapsed sewers during 1942-43.

2. Supply of Disinfectants during the year 1942-43.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 30th July and for 2 on 5th August, 1942. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

N.B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee.

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, *e.g.*, Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 21st July, 1942

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. IV Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Thursday, the 30th July, 1942, upto 2 p.m. :—

26. Repairs to single channel drain in Braunfeld Row and Moninpore Road, Ward 25—Rs. 632, dated 8th July, 1942, (21 days).

27. Repairs to Pilgrims Rest House at Kalighat, Ward 23—Rs. 347, dated 3rd July, 1942 (1 month).

B. K. ROY CHOWDHURY,
For District Engineer IV

District IV Eng'g Office
The 20th July, 1942.

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT

To All P. I. Contractors District III And Dhappa

Re. Plastering and Painting Heavy Material Stores at P. B. P. S.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above will be received by me on the 3rd August, 1942, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 7 days from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,
P. C. BOSE,
Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,
The 21st July, 1942.

Supply Of Stone Metal.

Quotations are invited for the following and will be received by the Controller of Stores on 3rd August, 1942 at 2-30 p.m.

Supply of 4,84,000 c.ft. of stone metal 1½ in. gauge for roads in the Corporation Depots as per Corporation approved specification.

Delivery to commence within a fortnight from the date of receipt of order and completed in four equal monthly instalments.

The offerer must state the number of wagons they can positively supply per week and they must have to apply accordingly.

The offer is to remain open for acceptance for at least 5 weeks.

As regards other conditions of the specification a copy of same may be seen at the office of the Controller of Stores during business hours.

B. BANERJEE,
Offg. Controller of Stores.

Central Stores,
The 21st July, 1942.

Declaration Of Streets

(*Notice under Sec. 65 of the Calcutta Improvement Act*)

To all whom it may concern the Corporation of Calcutta in exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 65 of the Calcutta Improvement Act (Bengal Act No. V of 1911) and having been satisfied that the conditions laid down therein have been fulfilled, hereby declares and notifies that the road specified hereunder which has been laid out by the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta and comprised in their Scheme No. XLVII is a public road within the meaning of Sections 3 (57) and 295 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (Bengal Act No. III of 1923).

Description :

The portion of Southern Avenue between Lansdowne Road Extension and Road No. 2 in Scheme No. XLVII in Ward No. 27

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office
The 21st July, 1942

S. S. Hogg Market

Notice

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Faiz Khan praying for permission to take in Messrs. Ramadhir Sen and Debabrata Bose as partners in the business carried on in Stall No. 72, Block "B", S. S. Hogg Market and to change the nature of business carried on in the above stall from the sale of "Hardware" to that of "Electrical Goods".

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date this notice first appears in the *Gazette*.

A. QASIM,
Offg. Superintendent.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 16th July, 1942.

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A. R. P. First Aid Equipments. All sorts of First Aid Boxes & requisites.
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CIVIL PROTECTION COMMITTEE

First-Aid Centre Opened In Taltala

Under the auspices of the Central Calcutta Congress Civil Protection Committee a First-Aid Centre organised by the Bengal Civil Protection Committee, was opened at 49/1, Durga Charan Doctor Road. Dr. B. C. Roy, Chairman of the B. C. P. C. took the chair.

In declaring the Centre open, Dr. Roy said that First-aid centres for rendering all possible aid to the people during and after an air raid should be opened in as large a number as possible. He said that through this organisation, the rate-payers should come in contact with the Corporation the services of whose teachers had been lent for doing publicity work among the people.

Mr. Bhupati Majumdar, Secretary, B. C. P. C., at the outset spoke on the necessity of first-aid centres in the different Wards of Calcutta.

Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker, Mayor of Calcutta also spoke about the necessity of such organisation.

Mr. Kiron Sankar Roy, M.L.A., Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly said that the B. C. P. C. had given a start in the Ward and it is for us the residents of the Ward to maintain it. Mr. Roy narrated how the Congress Medical Mission had been working at Goalando, Chandpur, Dimapur and other centres in Assam with the result that even the military authorities in some of these places were then very anxious for getting help from these organisations.

Among those present were :—Dr. K. S. Ray, Messrs. Amar Krishna Ghose, Raj Kumar Chatterjee, Bepin Behari Ganguly, Bepin Behari Sadhkhan, Fakir Chandra Ghose, Bijoy Singh Nahar, Ram Sundar Singh, Dr. L. M. Paul, Dr. D. M. Banerjee, Dr. N. K. Mitra, Dr. Jitendra Nath Das, Dr. R. Mondol, District Health Officer, Messrs. Narendra Nath Sen, Amulya Charan Roy and other prominent persons of the locality.

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MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with **Yellow** numbers on a **Black** badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have **Rectangular** brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. **No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.**

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

Geo. C. WOODWARD,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market

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Sound Plumbing means health and longevity

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Curry Beef ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Sirloin „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Suet (Kidney) —	1 4 0			
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...				
Heart each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Oxtails each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0		
Skrits each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Kindney per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	0 10 0	0 12 0		

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Lion „ —	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder „ ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter „ ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb.	0 8 0			
Other portion per lb. —	0 12 0			

MUTTON.	1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Chops per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Breast „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Leg „ ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb. ...		0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Kidneys each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart „ ...	0 2 0	0 4 0		
Liver „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Brain „ ...		0 2 0		
Tongue „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 6		
Trotters „ ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each —	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each —	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer ...	1 0 0	1 2 0		
Goat and Kid meat ...		0 10 0		



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Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz. —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb. ..	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb. —	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb. —	1 8 0	3 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen —	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer —	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Luncheon „ „ ...	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork „ ...	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen ...	1 2 0	

DRY FISH	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer —	1 4 0	1 8 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer —	1 4 0	2 8 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Bhetkee „ —	0 12 0	1 8 0
Maldine „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. large per „ ...	6 0 0	
Bali chau per seer —	8 0 0	8 8 0
Papadams per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
Dry Prawns per seer —	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices very according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

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Branches:—Burrabazar & Shambazar (Calcutta) & Naraingunge

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at ¼% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

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LOANS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe Custody.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted: Rates, rules, etc., on application.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Chicken (Broth) ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Capon " ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Duck (curry) " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do (roasting) " ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) " ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) " ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (cutlet) " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese " ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turkey Cock " ...	10 0 0	14 0 0
Do. Hen " ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 14 0	0 15 0
Do. Special ...		
GAME		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Portridge " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock " ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen " ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit " ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snipes " ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) " ...	4 8 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) " ...	3 0 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...		
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) " ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...		
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ...		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal " seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...		
Do. Country ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...		0 2 0
Do. per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower, Beneres each		
Do. Monghyr "		
Do. Lahore "		
Do. Darjeeling "		
Do. Ranchi "		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cucumber per score ...	0 10 0	0 15 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 8 0
Ginger " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 5 0	0 4 0
Turmaric ...		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...		
Knol khol Country each ...		
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each ...		
Lettuce per score ...	0 5 0	0 10 0
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer	0 2 0	
Do. Patna red "		
Do. " white "	0 3 0	
Do. Country red "		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur per seer		1 2 0
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Hazaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Kagbangla " ...		
Do. Country " ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 4 0	
Do. Country do. ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer		
Do. New per seer ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old) ...		
Do. Madras " ...	0 4 0	
Do. Rangoon " ...		
Do. Shillong ...		
Robob each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Pulbul per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Country per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Squash per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country "		
Do. Chukerdhurpur "		
Do. Sikkim "		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer ...		
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. Africa 3—5 ...		
Do. Kulu per doz. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Nanital ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 4 to 5	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 2—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. King David ...		
Do. Jonathan ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 3—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious 3—4 ...		
Amra per score ...		
Bael Fruit each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	12 0 0	
Black Berry per score ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Coconut each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Country Apples 4 to 6 ...	1 0 0	
Goosebery per seer ...		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul per box (large)		
Do. California per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Grape Fruit each ...		
Java ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. (Country) per doz	0 12 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Khubanee " ...		
Do. (large) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Lemon (English) per doz.		
Lichees per 100 (Mozafferpur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Locket per score ...		
Monkey Lichees per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
M. Melon Jaunpur ...		
Mask Melon per seer ...	0 3 6	0 5 0
Mask Melon " (Lucknow)		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz.	3 0 0	5 0 0
Do. Langra 4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fazlie 5 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhash ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Country per 100 ...		
Do. Bombay 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras per doz. ...	2 " 0 0	
Do. Lilam 8 ...	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz. ...		
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mossomi 10 ...	1 0 0	
Poona " 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Bombay per doz ...		
Oranges Nagpur " ...		2 0 0
Do. Bombay " ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Madras per doz. ...		1 0 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.
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FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 3½ per cent. p.a.
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CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.
Head Office:—*8, Canning Street, Calcutta*
Branches at Important Trade Centres in Bengal and Bihar
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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peanut per seer ...		
Pineapple Country each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Singapore „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Ceylon „ ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. Tijpur „ ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Kalimpong „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Plantain Champa Bunch ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Martaban „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar „ ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul „ ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. Country „ ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Country per score ...		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
„ Kandahar ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prunes Fresh per doz. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)		
Do. Liby do. ...		
Do. Delmonta do.		
Calasia do. ...		
Pears Cashmere 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Do. (Cooking) ...		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Cashmere ...		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peaches Peshwar 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisin Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	
Do. Muscatal loose per lb.		
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Apple per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Sofata 12—20 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	3 0 0	3 8 0
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz (Orange)	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 4 to 6 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Country per score ...		
Surdah Quetta per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Tamarind per score ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Water melon Country each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Goalund each ...	0 6 0	
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Water fruit per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
DRY-FRUITS		
Apples Ring per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. „ 1 lb. packet ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Almond salted (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Almond English (large) per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Apricots dry with seed per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Apricots dry without seed per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Alobokhara per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Brazilnuts per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Chilgooja per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cocoanut dry per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Currants Australian per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. 1 lb per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Chestnut per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 6 0	0 8 0
Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Figs 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Khurma per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Pears dry per lb. ...	1 14 0	2 0 0
Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Pista Arab (Small) un shelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0

When you stop advertising, this is what you say in effect:

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Keep up your advertising every month in the year if you expect to do business all the year around.

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)		
Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Salted shelled per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Prunes dry per lb. ...		
Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Sultana per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Do. 1 lb. pecket ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Table 1 lb. packet...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. American 1 packet ..	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay	1 0 0	1 2 0
Dinapur	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter per cake ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per seer ...	0 4 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...		2 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	1 10 0	2 0 0
Do. (salt-water) ,, ...	2 8 0	
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Rohi per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut Pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Hilsa each (Padma) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe 6—12 ...	1 0 0	
Mullet per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (cut pieces) ...		1 4 0
Pomfret per seer ...		2 0 0
Prawns per seer (small)	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Lobster ...		
Sea fish	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Brand (White or Brown) 2 lb. each ...	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. do. ½ lb. ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)		
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Edam ,, ...	1 8 0	
Do. Overland ,, ...		
Do. Cheddarn ,, ...	1 12 0	
Preserved, mixed, per lb. ...		0 8 0
Do. unmixed, ,, ...	0 6 0	
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Kraft cheese per lb. ...		3 8 0
***FLOUR.**		
Household No. 3 and all other varieties per seer		0 3 9
Californian flour No. 1 per seer		
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.		
Californian flour No. 2 per seer		
Country flour per seer ...		
*Atta Red (Chaundashi)	0 3 6	0 3 10½
Do. White per seer ...		0 3 10½
***RICE**		
Deshi coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md. ...	8 0 0	9 0 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Kabul rice per seer ...	0 7 0	0 9 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...		
Golab Soru rice —	0 4 0	0 5 0
SUGAR		
*Cawnpore Sugar per seer		
Crystal	0 5 6	0 5 9
***DAL Etc.**		
Arahar per seer ...		0 3 3
Channa ,, ...		0 3 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...		0 3 0
Mung (haree) ,, ...		0 3 0
Mung (sona) ,, ...	0 5 9	
*Salt ,, ...		0 1 10½
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. ,, ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. ,, ...	3 12 0	
*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 6
Castor Oil ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	0 8 0	
,, ,, ,, No. 2	0 7 0	
***KEROSENE OIL**		
Kerosene Oil (*Superior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 3 1½	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.
KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Kerosene Oil (*Inferior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk...	3 14 6	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 2 10½	
***COAL AND COKE**		
Domestic Coal (retail) per md.	1 4 0	
Domestic Coke (whole sale) at the Depot ...	1 2 0	
Soft Coke per md. ...	1 3 0	1 4 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cake ,, ..	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb.	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb. —	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet ...	0 1 6	1 0 0
Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb. ..	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweet, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins	1 6 0	1 12 0
,, 2 ,,	3 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo	1 13 0	
Assorted Creams ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb.	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie ½ lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Nice ½ lb. tin ...	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0	15% price up.
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6	
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 0	
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 0	
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 0	
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 9	
Milk	1 1 0	1 8 0	
Mixed (Household)	1 1 0	1 13 0	
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

B N D S
BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 13 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, ½ lb tin.		1 12 0 per tin
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...		2 12 0 — 5 5 0
Cow & Gate Rusks ...		1 8 0
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— Per Tin	0 4 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin ...	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk - Powder No. 1 per bot. ..	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Pepperments per lb.	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Dereszke per tin of 50 ...	1 8 0	
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin 50 of	1 2 0	
„ „ (magnum)	1 2 0	
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 8 0
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 2 0	
Glassgow Mixture per lb	10 8 0	
Spencer's "Doretto" ...		
Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	3 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...		1 12 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 12 0	0 13 0
Black & White tin of 50		1 12 0
Craven A tin of 50 —	1 10 0	
Match Box of 80 stick ea.	0 0 9	
Do. 40 Do.	0 0 6	

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do.	1 3 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 6 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 2 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do. do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 9 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0	
Do. 2nd quality	1 0 0	
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 3 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 1 0	
"ISPAHANI'S TEA"—		
Special Darjeeling 1 lb. tin	1 12 0	
Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 4 0	
Cafe Brand packets „	1 0 0	
Afternoon 1 lb. 2 oz.	1 2 0	
LOOSE TEA		
F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	1 10 0	2 0 0
O. P. Darjeeling and Assam per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
DUST TEA		
Darjeeling and Assam Dust per lb. ...	0 14 0	1 2 0
Red Ensign Coffee „ ...	1 6 0	
Coccoa ½ lbs. ...	1 2 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz. ...	1 1 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 lbs. ...	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 „ ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 „ .	1 2 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 „	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 „ ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin Do. ½ lb.		
Mustard ¼ „ ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	3 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott. ...	1 15 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	1 4 0	1 10 0
Sausages English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin	0 14 0	
Soups, Assorted „	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott. ...	1 12 0	
Isinglass per pkt.	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag ...	1 15 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 6 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin ...	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-2 oz. tin	3 4 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb, per pkt. ...	1 12 0	3 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb per tin —	3 12 0	
C. & V. Vinepar per bottle	1 12 0	
Radgate or Nickson Ham per lb. ...	3 8 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb. ...	3 8 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin ..	1 12 0	
Morton's Eagle Brand Scotch Roller Oats 2 lb. tin ... .—	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin .. .—	0 9 0	
Chamois Leather large ...	2 8 0	
Hare Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyezs, box	0 6 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	
Bisurated Magnesis, medium	0 7 0	2 2 0
Ellerman's Embrocation	1 12 0	
Zam-Buk	2 4 0	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm ...	1 12 0	0 14 0
Oriental Balm ...	0 8 0	
Sloan's Liniment ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Kruschen Salt ...	0 15 6	
	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do (Japanese) „	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

Tea Merchants
Head Office:
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2-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal.
(Opp. Sealdah Stn.)

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Balam (Coarse) ...		
Do. (Medium) ...		
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Kora) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Atap) ...	0 3 0	
Kamini (Do.) ...	0 3 6	
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Golap Khas (Do.) ...		0 4 0
Dadkhani ...	0 4 0	
Deshi Boiled ...		
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra (Medium) ...	—	0 2 6
Patnai (Coarse) ...		
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal ...		0 2 9
Katari Bhog ...	0 3 3	0 3 6
DAL.		
Gram (Patnai whole) ...		0 2 6
Gram (Dal) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Sona) ...	0 4 0	
Do. (Krishna) ...		
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	
Do. Khari ...	0 3 0	
Mattor Dal ...		0 3 0
Salt ...		0 2 0

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Bombay Butter per seer		
Aligarh ,, ...	1 2 0	
Pabna ,, ...	1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa) ...	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo) ...	1 6 0	1 8 0
Jessore ...	1 6 0	
OIL.		
Ghani Oil ...		0 8 0
Mustard Oil ...	0 9 0	
Cocanut Oil ...		0 14 0
Kerosene Oil ...	0 3 0	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White Java) ...	0 5 9	0 6 0
Do. (Brown Java) ...		
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flower (Country) ...		0 4 0
Atta ...	0 3 3	0 3 3
Suji ...	0 4 0	
Gur (Sugar Cane) ...		0 5 0
,, Khajure ...		
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. New (Country) ...		
Do. (Gauhati) ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Patal ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Brinjal ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas ...		
Cauliflower each ...		
Cabbage each ...		
Ginger ...	0 7 0	0 8 6
Onion ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Mutton ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Goat & Khashi ...		0 12 0
FISH.		
Rohi (Cut-pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Koi ...	0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Balam per md. ...	8 0 0	9 0 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. (Kora) ...	7 2 0	7 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Kamini (Do.) ...	8 4 0	8 8 0
Khinisankkar (Do.) ...	10 0 0	11 0 0
Dadkhani ...	10 0 0	11 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Dudkalma ...		
Nagra ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Patnai (Kora) ...	8 0 0	8 4 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	6 0 0	6 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Rupsal ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...	0 5 0	0 5 6
Do. (Krishna) ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Kalai Dal ...		0 3 0
Knasari Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mosoor Dal (Sprit) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mattor Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...	2 4 0	
Ranchi —		
Darbhanga —		1 12 0
Sree (Mark) ...	1 13 0	
Khurja ...		1 8 0
Bhaduwa ...	1 15 0	
Lakhi —	1 8 0	
"Debla Debee" per seer		1 12 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 5 6	0 5 9
Do. (Brown) —		0 4 6
Do. (Bata) ...	0 5 0	0 5 6
Flour per seer ...	0 3 9	
Atta ...		0 3 6
Do. B ...	0 3 9	
Gur ...	0 5 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
BREAD.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bread 1 lb. ...		0 4 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 9	0 1 6
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		1 8 0
Bombay per lb. Salted	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pabna per seer —	1 8 0	
Polsen's 1 lb. tin ...		1 6 0
Milk ...		0 4 0
Cows' Head ...		
Condensed Milk ...		0 4 0
Milk Maid ...		
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 25 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 8—16 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 6 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pesta ,, ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Grapes per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
VEGETABLES		
New Patal ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
New Potatoes ...	0 2 0	0 3 6
Potatoes (New) ...		
Brinjal ... —	0 2 6	0 4 0
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Ginger ... —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion — ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Cauliflower ...	0 1 0	0 2 6
FISH		
Parsey per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Pona ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bagda ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Hilsa ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES	From	To
MEAT	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Mutton ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 9 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	—	1 7 0
Cocoa Hornby ...		
Coffee Polson's lb. ...	1 2 0	
Condensed Milk ...		
BISCUITS		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 9 6
H. & P. Do. ...	—	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 7 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 555 ...	1 10 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes —		0 11 6
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.		
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sago (Pearl) ...		
Quaker's Oats ...	1 0 0	
Pascal's Logenges (glass) each —	0 10 0	0 10 6
Jam ...		
Jelly —	0 6 0	0 7 0
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 2 6	0 7 0
Quickwhite (White) ...		
KEROSENE OIL		
Elephant Brand tin ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	0 3 6
Do. ,, bulk —	—	
Rising Sun ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	

N. B.—Prices very according to supplies

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 14 0	
Do. 2nd " " ...		0 12 0
Goat per seer ...		
Kid " ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Poultry Chicken each ..		
Fowl (country) ...		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting)		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS		
Ducks per score ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Fowls " ...		0 12 0
VEGETABLES		
Brinjals per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 6	0 0 9
Garlic per seer ..	0 5 0	0 8 0
Ginger " ..		
Pati Lemon per score ...		
Ladies finger per seer ..	0 3 0	0 4 0
Kagji Lemon per score	0 2 0	
Onions Patna red per seer	0 2 0	
Do. Bombay " ...		
Do. Country "	0 2 0	
Potatoes Nainital per seer		0 4 0
Do. Deshi (New) ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Do. Madrasi "		
Do. Rangoon "		
Do. Gauhati " ...		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer ..	0 0 9	0 1 3
Do. Disi per seer ...		0 1 3
Do. Hilly " ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Cabbage each	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each .	0 2 0	0 5 0
Peas Ranchi per seer ..		
Do. Darjeeling " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Deshi " ..		
Beans " ..	0 12 0	
Squash " ...	0 4 0	
Tomato " ...		
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS		
Apple Australia ...		
Do. Cashmere ...		
Do. American ...		
Do. Kulu 5—6 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Peshwari 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Quetta ...		
Alubokhara per seer ...	1 12 0	2 4 0
Apricot " ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Batavia per pair ...		
Beal fruit each ...		
Bedana (Green) ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. dry per seer ...		0 10 0
Chilghoza " ...		
Dates Arab " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Bagdad " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		
Do. Nasik " ...		
Do. Quetta " ...		
Do. Chaman " ...		
Do. Australia " ...		
Khorma " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Kesur Deshi " ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Singapore " ...		2 0 0
Khobani " " ...	1 12 0	1 8 0
Kajoo Nuts " ...	1 4 0	
Lichis Country per 100 ...		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer ...		
Prune per lb. ...		
Papaya Country each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Dates fruit per seer ...		
Do. Basra per lb. ...		
Green Cocoanut ...	0 0 6	0 1 6

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs.A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safata 2 —30 ...	1 0 0	
Mango (Local) 100 "		
Do. Kanchan 16—30 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras ...		
Do. Langra 3—4 ..	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Nilambari 12—20...	1 0 0	
Do. Totapuri 6—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do Fazli 3—6 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Golapkhas		
Do. Himsagar ...		
Do. Kissen Bhogh ...		
Mash melon per seer —		
Kharbuza per seer ...		
Orange Ichanagore ...		
Do. Sylhet ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Nagpur 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay 6— 0 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta Bagdad per seer ..		
Do. Multan ..	6 0 0	
Do. Kabul ...	5 8 0	
Pegra 25—40	1 0 0	
Pineapple Singapuri each	0 6 0	0 12 0
Do. Assam ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. Country each ...		
Peaches 8—12	1 0 0	
Plantain Champa per score	0 2 6	0 8 0
Do. Martaban per score	0 7 0	0 12 0
Musket per seer ...		
Pomegranate per seer ...		
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Dholka ...		
Raisin (Rad) per seer ...		
Do. Sultuna " ...		
Almond shelled " ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Do. without shell ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. do. large ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Surdah Quaman per seer		
Water melon Goalando ...		
Do. Deshi ...	0 5 0	0 10 0
Do. Farukabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Sarbati Lemon (Musembi)	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer 8—12	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Shelled " ...		
Nut Ground " ...		
Sharifa 6—10 ...	1 0 0	
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	0 12 0	0 13 0
Darjeeling do. " ...		0 13 0
Bombay " " ...		1 4 0
Aligarh " " ...	1 2 0	
Jessore " per seer ...		1 12 0
Dinapur " " ...		1 10 0
Pabna " " ...		1 6 0
Darbhanga " " ...		1 6 0
Mazafferpur " " ...		1 6 0
Ghee " ...	1 10 0	1 12 0
Cow's Ghee " ...	2 0 0	
Do. Milk " ...	0 4 0	
FISH		
Bagda per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md. ...	60 0 0	70 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) p. s. ...		
Bhetkee, " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Prawns " ...		
Hilsa " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Rohi " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Rohi (cut pieces) " ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Small fish "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Chetal " ...		
Crab per pair ...		
Koi per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Singhee per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Magoor per seer (small) ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (large) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES	From	To
RICE	Rs.A. P.	Rs. A.P.
Dinajpori Khatsri Bhog ...		
Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
Do. (Medium) " ...		
Patnai (Atap " md. ...	8 8 0	
Hilly (old) per md. ...		
Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasal per md. ...		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	8 0 0	8 8 0
Do. No. 2 per md.		
Chamormoni ...	8 8 0	8 12 0
Balam (old) per md. ...		
Chini Shakkar No. 1 per maund (old) ...		
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund ...		6 12 0
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...		
Kamini per maund ...	9 8 0	
Peshwar Rice per md. ...		18 0 0
Dhaki Chata ...	8 8 0	10 0 0
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer ...		
Java " " ...		
Cocoanut Oil " ...		
Mustard Oil " ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Salt per seer ...		
Flour " ...	0 3 9	
Atta B per md. (Tota) ...		9 8 0
Sujee " ...		10 0 0
Atta fresh per seer ...	0 3 6	
Chandausi Atta per md. ...	9 0 0	
Til Oil " ...		33 0 0
Til Oil per seer ..	0 10 0	
DAL		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 5 9	
Mug Dal " ...	0 4 0	
Arhar " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Kalai ...		0 3 3
Khesari " ...	0 2 6	
Mosoor (spilt) " ...		
Do. (khari) " ...	0 3 3	
Mator " ...	0 3 0	
Chana Dal " ...	0 3 0	
Do. " ...		
Bluli " ...		0 3 3
TEA.		
Family Mixture ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...		2 4 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ..	1 4 0	1 8 0
Orange Pekoe ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pekoe per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Pekoe Dust ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
KEROSENE OIL.		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I, G.)		
" " Bulk "		
Owl & Swan per tin ...		
" " Bulk ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Elephant Brand per bot. (White) " ...	0 3 1½	
Elephant Brand per bot. (Red) ...	0 2 9	
Snowflake per tin ...		
Soft Coke per md. ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
Engineers, Builders and Contractors.
9, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Telephone :—Calcutta 5632. Telegram :—"[illegible]" Cal.

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsay ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 9 0	
Fowl's eggs ,, ...	0 10 0	
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...		0 5 0
Brinjal ,, ...		0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato per seer ...		0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 4 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 8 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...		0 4 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potato (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		0 2 0
Pulbul per seer ...		0 2 0
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		0 3 0
Sweet Potatoes	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...		
FRUITS		
Mangoes 10 to 20 ...		
Grapes	1 4 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	1 4 0	
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...		
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 3 0
Almond ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 10 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) ... per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apples 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Pears 20—30 ...	1 0 0	
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 3 0
Madras ,, ...	1 2 0	1 3 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 3 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	2 0 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 14 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	2 4 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer —	0 4 0	
Atta White No. 1 —		0 3 9
Sujee ,, —		0 5 0
Atta Brown —		0 3 9
'B' Atta —	0 4 0	
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 3 0	
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	7 12 0	8 0 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 3 3	
Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		12 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,	6 0 0	7 12 0
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...	10 0 0	12 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 3 0	
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 6	0 5 9
Tea per lb. ..	0 3 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Chana ,, ...	0 3 9	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...		0 3 0
Bhanga ,, ...		0 3 6
Khasaree ,, —	0 3 6	
Kalai ,, —	0 3 0	
Biuli ,, —	0 3 0	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 4 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 3 6	0 3 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 7½	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...		
Coal	1 4 0	
Fuel — —		0 13 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab ...	—	—
Beef per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat & Kid —	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY & EGGS.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,, ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,, ...	—	0 3 0
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Brinjal ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflour ,, ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Carpot (Country) per seer	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 4 0	—
Cucumber per score ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Ginger per ...	0 5 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Garlic per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly ,, —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion ,, —	0 1 6	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ,, —	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Modhupur) ,, —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potatoes (Nainital) ,, —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do (Deshi) ,, —		
Pulbul ,, —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,, —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Raddish per score ,, —	—	—
Squash ,, —	—	—
Sweet Potatoes ,, —	0 1 6	—
Sweet Pumpkin each —	0 1 0	0 4 0
White ,, ,, —	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato Darjeeling ,, —	0 8 0	0 10 0
FRUITS.		
Almond per seer —	0 14 0	2 0 0
Alubokra ,, —	—	—
Amra (Belati) per score —	0 1 0	0 1 3
Bedana per seer —	1 0 0	—
Bael each —	0 0 3	0 0 9
Dates per seer —	0 4 6	0 5 0
Grapes ,, —	0 13 0	—
Lime per score —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Plantain (Champa) per doz. —	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. (Martaban) ,, —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Papaya each —	0 1 0	0 4 0
Pomegranates per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100 —	0 4 0	0 8 0
Sugarcane each —	0 0 9	0 1 0
Oranges per score —	0 10 0	0 14 0
BUTTER		
Butter per seer —	1 2 0	1 3 0
Ghee Lakhee ,, —	1 4 0	—
Do. Bhadwa ,, —	1 13 0	—
Do. Sree ,, —	1 13 0	—
Pure Cow Ghee per seer —	1 13 0	2 0 0
Milk —	—	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From.	To.
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer —	0 5 0	
Atta white No. 1 —	0 4 6	0 5 0
Sujee —	—	0 5 0
Atta Brown —	—	0 4 3
"B" Atta —	0 4 6	0 4 9
RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Patnai per seer —	0 2 9	0 3 0
Banktulsi (Manja) per md.	7 0 0	8 8 0
Do. (Kora) per seer	0 2 9	0 3 0
Deshi (Boiled) per md. —	5 0 0	6 8 0
Rangoon per seer —	0 2 0	—
Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. —	7 0 0	7 8 0.
Do. (Atap) ,, —	8 0 0	9 0 0
Golap Soru ...	10 0 0	11 0 0
Mustard oil per seer —	0 3 6	0 3 0
Sugar ,, —	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb. —	0 3 0	1 3 0
Gur per seer —	0 3 0	0 3 6
Cocoanut oil ,, —	0 3 0	0 7 0
Arahar per seer —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Chana ,, —	0 3 0	0 3 6
Khari Masoor ,, —	0 2 3	0 3 3
Khasaree ,, —	0 3 0	—
Kalai ,, —	0 2 3	0 3 0
Biuli ,, —	0 2 3	0 3 6
Mug (Hari) Katcha ,, —	0 3 0	—
Do. (Sona) ,, —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, —	0 2 3	0 3 6
Salt ,, —	0 1 6	0 1 3
Barley Powder —	0 4 3	0 7 0
Do. Pearl —	0 6 3	0 12 0
Robinson's Barley —	0 4 3	0 14 0
Jelly —	0 3 0	0 12 0.
Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle. —	0 3 6	—

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Mutton „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat and Kid „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pork „ —	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY.		
Duck each ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl „ —	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken „ ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon „ —		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl's „ „ ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
FISH.		
Poha per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 14 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfret per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mango fish per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Do. (Desi) —		
Bean (French) per seer —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) „ ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
Brinjal „ ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Cabbage (Country) each ...		
Do. (Darjeeling) .	0 2 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower —		
Carrots (Country) per doz.		
Do. (Darjeeling) „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz. ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Ginger per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Garlic —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger „ —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Onion „ ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Patna) „ —		
Do. (Desi) „ ...		
Do. (Ranchi) „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 1 9	
Do. (Desi) „ ...		0 1 6
Pulbul ...		
Raddish (English) per bundle ...		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes „ ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Pumpkin each —	0 1 0	0 2 0
Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 0 9	0 1 0
Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	
White Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Apricot ...	2 0 0	
Apples ...		
Figs per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score ...		
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Beal each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate „ —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100 —	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Almond „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape „ .	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. per box ...		
Goosbarry per seer ...		
Jack fruit each —		
Khubani per see —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kharbuza „ ...	0 2 0	
Lichis per 100 —		
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote „ —	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz. —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Papaya each —	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple „ ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Plums per score —	0 4 0	0 6 0
Raisins ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score ...		
Star apple ...		
Tamarind per seer —	0 1 0	
Walnut „ —	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100		
Do, (Madras) 12—16 —		
Golap Khas —		
Langra 16—20 ...		
Bombay 25 to 30 ...		
Totapari per score ...		
Sipia ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Keshin Bhog 13 to 16 —		
Fazli 8 to 10 —		
Prnes S. W. per seer —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer —		
Sugarcane —		
Water Melon each ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb. —	1 0 0	
Dinapur „ ...	0 13 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer —	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk —	0 4 0	
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. —	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb. —	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer —	0 4 0	0 5 6
Atta „ —	0 3 6	0 4 6
Sujee „ —	0 5 0	0 5 0
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Kora) „	0 3 0	
Chinisakkhar per seer —	0 3 6	0 4 0
Deshi „ —	0 2 6	0 3 9
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar ...	0 5 6	0 6 0
Tea per lb. —	0 14 0	1 8 0
Cocoanut Oil —	0 14 0	1 0 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer —	0 2 6	0 2 6
Chana „ —		0 3 6
Khari Masoor „ —		
Bhanga —	0 2 3	
Khasaree „ —	0 1 9	0 2 0
Kalai „ —		
Mung (Hari) „ —		0 3 0
Do. (Sona) „ —	0 3 6	
Mattor „ —	0 4 0	
Salt „ —	0 2 6	0 3 0
	0 1 6	0 1 9
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...		0 2 6
Do. (Elephant) Brand per tin Refined —	3 10 3	p. bot.
Ordinary ...	2 10 3	
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	0 15 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Are you advertising to the real buyers of your products? Or to outsiders, who cannot possibly mean anything to you.

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Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

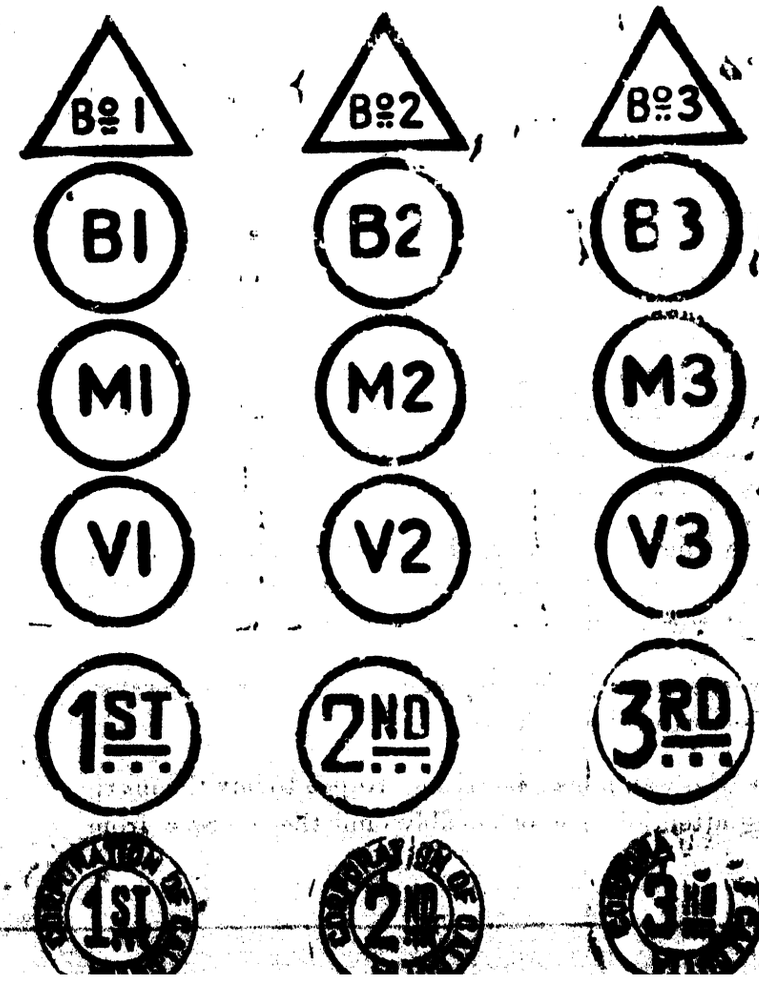
ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Labster —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Baghda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhanguar —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ..	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 4 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 12 0	0 15 0
Fowl's eggs " ...	0 12 0	0 15 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Brinjal " ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Tomato per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Ginger per seer ..	0 4 6	
Garlic " ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Green Chilly " —	0 1 6	0 2 6
Onion ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. " ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
" (New) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mangoes (Langra) ...		
Pulbul " ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Pumpkin each —	0 1 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes — ...		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer —	1 0 0	
Bael each —	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Almond " —	0 14 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20 —	0 4 0	0 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each —	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ..	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate .	1 0 0	1 8 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Madras " —	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ..	1 13 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 11 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk " —		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Sujee " ...	0 5 6	0 6 0
Atta Brown ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
"B" Atta ...	0 4 0	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 9	0 2 9
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	8 4 0	8 8 0
" (Kora) per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar " md.	9 0 0	9 8 0
Deshi (Boiled) "		6 4 0
Rangoon per seer ...		
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...	9 0 0	9 4 0
SUNDRIES		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Sugar " ...	0 5 0	0 5 9
Tea per lb. —	1 0 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New) ..	0 4 0	0 6 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer (medium)	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana " ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khari Masoor " ...	0 3 0	
Bhanga " " —	0 3 0	
Khasaree " ...	0 2 6	
Kalai " ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Biuli " ...	0 2 9	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
" (Sona) "	0 5 9	
Mattar " ...	0 4 6	0 4 9
Salt ...		0 1 0½
COKE & COAL		
Soft Coke per md. —		
Coal " ...	1 4 0	
Keresene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	0 3 6	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb tin.	0 4 6	
Do. ...	0 7 6	
Barley Pearl "	0 6 6	
Do. 2 "	0 12 0	
Corn Flower 1 "	0 11 0	
Robinson's Barley ...	0 6 6	0 11 6
Cobra Boot Polish ...	0 1 0	0 5 0
Jelly ...	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT

BEEF

MUTTON

VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets.

Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEAT?

Marks for SHEEP & GOAT MEAT?

Vol. No. XXXVI—No. 11 Total No.—843

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

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Chronicle And Comment

Disappearing Petrol

Petrol, or motor-spirit, as is well known, possesses two properties: it is highly inflammable and also volatile. Its property of evanescence has now become pre-eminent in the minds of the motoring public of Calcutta, who for the past few months have been watching it gradually dwindling and diminishing until it had almost reached the vanishing point. Since petrol became rationed under Government orders, private car-owners as well as the bus services were put into great difficulties, but by dint of cadging, cajoling, influence and even, it is whispered, by "boot-legging" devices they had been managing to keep up some sort of life. Even up to last week, anyone standing at a vantage point in Chowringhee after nightfall, would have seen an endless procession of ghostly motor cars, mostly private-owned, rushing to and fro in the gloom, and from the animated scene no one would have imagined that petrol had been rationed in Calcutta. Of course, many of the wiser owners have had charcoal-gas producers fitted to their machines and can snap their fingers at the rationing orders. The drastic reduction in the civilian petrol-ration put in force from the 1st of August has, however, practically given the "quietus" to the privately owned car and may be to the bus services also. Those people whose sole means of transport were the buses and tramcars, and still more those who could only ride "shanks' mare," and who often cast envious glances on their neighbour's purring motor-car, will now perhaps look on with a smirking satisfaction when they find their neighbour's automobile immobile in its garage and no longer whisking its owner smoothly and comfortably through the streets. The middle-aged businessman who has developed a big "front," that is to say, whose measurement round the meridian is more than it should be, will smile crookedly and say that walking is good for his health after all, and will help in reducing his superfluous 'avoirdupois'. It is a fact that our grandfathers—those benighted people who lived in the pre-motorcar age—thought nothing of walking 10 or 12 miles, and even now, in many mofussil places, the ordinary businesses of life make one walk several miles a day without giving much thought to the matter. Here in Calcutta, these amenities of our modern civilisation—the motor-cars, buses and tramcars—have crippled our loco-motor muscles, so that a tram-strike makes us cry to high Heaven as we are compelled perspiringly to walk to our destinations. From the Government orders issued on the subject of the further

reduction in petrol rations, it appears that the area rationing authority has the discretion to allow further rations in consideration of the work on which the vehicles are employed. Would the authority consider the buses to be essential, or as the Government order has it: "vital to the life of the community"? Would the "authority" from the cosy depths of the soft cushions of his motor-car be able to feel for the poor clerks and other office-goers to whom the tramcars and buses are virtually necessary and to most of whom it would become virtually impossible to attend their office or business places in time unless the bus service is maintained? It is absurd to expect the tramcars alone to cope with the huge traffic constantly moving about in a city like Calcutta. In the midst of an all-embracing war, however, military requirements are paramount, no matter what trouble or difficulties the "civilian" may suffer. We must, therefore, make up our minds (and our atrophied legs) to revert to our grandfathers' days, and revive the lost art of walking. Who knows if, after all, this will not be all the better for us?

The Tramwaymen Accept

It is gratifying to learn that a resolution accepting the recent decision of the Government on the dispute between the Calcutta Tramways Company and the Tramway workers was adopted at a general meeting of the workers held under the auspices of the Calcutta Tramway Workers' Union on Wednesday night. The office-bearers of the Union explained to the workers the terms of the Government decision and pointed out the gains as well as where they fell short of the men's demands. The resolution adopted by the Tramway workers' meeting pointed out that the decision of the Government was incomplete and that all the demands of the workers had not been conceded. "But", it said "considering all the matters as they stand to-day, the Union accepts the present decision."

The resolution also expressed the opinion that when taking decisions regarding those matters which had not been dealt with, the Government should consult the Union. It also strongly urged the recognition of the Union by the Company.

The terms accepted by the Tramway workers have already appeared in the *Gazette*. We consider them to be eminently fair and reasonable. At the same time we think that the Tramway Workers' Union should be recognised by the authorities.

Civil Protection Board Meeting

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Medical section of the Bengal Civil Protection Committee was held in Calcutta on Sunday last.

Dr. K. S. Ray reported that owing to the prolonged lull, there prevails a false sense of security amongst the public, which is erroneous and should be removed. He suggested that propaganda through the Press and the platform should be carried on urging the importance of constant preparedness.

The Committee also discussed the question of opening five additional first-aid centres in certain localities where there has been great demand for opening such centres. The Committee decided that the opening of additional centres be postponed until further supplies of medical stores were arranged.

Dr. K. S. Ray also reported to the Committee the result of his discussion with the Surgeon-General regarding closer co-operation with the official A. R. P. ogranisations.

It was also suggested that uniforms be provided for the volunteers of first-aid centres.

The Week In The Corporation

Remission Of Consolidated Rates

Corporation Deputation To Meet Local Self-Government Minister

IN view of the extreme hardship which is being experienced by the rate-payers of the city and in view of the regrettable delay in getting a satisfactory response from the Government of Bengal to the request made by the Corporation for sanctioning remission of Consolidated Rates, the Corporation resolved that a deputation should meet the Hon'ble the Minister-in-charge, Local Self-Government and impress upon him the extreme urgency of the matter and demand a favourable decision without further delay.

The deputation will consist of the following members:—(1) *The Mayor*, (2) *The Deputy Mayor*, (3) *Mr. N. C. Chatterjee*, (4) *Mr. P. N. Brahma*. (5) *Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi*, (6) *Mr. J. H. Methold*, (7) *Mr. Sushil Ch. Sen*, (8) *Mr. Syed Badrudduja*, (9) *Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghosh and* (10) *Dr. B. C. Roy.*

This decision was arrived at as a result of a motion tabled by Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Major P. Bardhan, Messrs. I. B. Beed, A. Matin. Amulya Ch. Mitter, J. N. Kolay and S. C. Varma.

In moving the resolution Mr. N. C. Chatterjee said that at the time of framing the budget estimates of the Corporation in March last they promised the rate-payers remission of Consolidated Rates to the tune of Rs. 12 lakhs having regard to the hardship caused to them on account of the emergent situation in Calcutta. Thereafter, the Corporation sent a representation to the Government asking the latter to sanction its proposal of remission. They were sorry that in spite of their representation there had been no response from the Government. They were asking for generosity on the part of the Government. They were simply asking Government to allow them to apply a self-denying ordinance on their own part.

Mr. Satish Chandra Bose said that they were really surprised that Government should take four months to come to a decision with regard to this important question. The city, he observed, had reached a stage when such red-tapism on the part of the Government should cease. He hoped that the Ministers who claimed to be popular Ministers would come to an early decision in respect of this matter.

Mr. Susil Chandra Sen said that the matter was very urgent and pertinent. He was really surprised that they had no response from the Government so far. It was well-known that there had been a sudden fall in the income from landed property in the city on account of the present emergency.

Mr. J. H. Methold said that he felt diffident in associating himself with the proposal for remission of consolidated rates unless he was assured that there would be genuine efforts on the part of the Corporation to retrench expenditure.

Mr. Mohammed Raffique, Mr. Khitish Chandra Chakravarty, and Khan Bahadur W. Zaman also supported the resolution which was adopted by the House without any opposition.

Corporation And Petrol Rationing

Earlier, when the House met, Councillor Satyabrata Sen drew the attention of the Mayor to the Government order imposing further restriction on the civil consumption of motor-spirit in Bengal.

Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen wanted to know if the Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation, who as members of that body had been helping in the prosecution of war efforts, would be exempted from the operation of this order. Some of them, Mr. Sen pointed out, were also serving as members of the A. R. P. Special Committee.

Mr. Sen further enquired whether a portion of the road tax which had already been paid by many rate-payers would be refunded to them since, in consequence of the order, they would be debarred from using their automobiles.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee stated that on account of the petrol rationing order at least thirty thousand people would be thrown out of employment in addition to two thousand taxi drivers in the city. What the Corporation should press upon the Government was that the buses at least should be given more petrol. That would go to relieve the congestion in the tramcars. Moreover, permission should be given to ply cycle-rickshaws in the city.

With regard to the refund of the road tax the Corporation, Mr. Chatterjee held, should voice the public opinion to get it back.

Mr. Madan Mohan Barman suggested that there should not be a breakdown in the conservancy service as a result of the restriction order.

Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee drew the attention of the House to the fact that while the requirements of petrol for running the conservancy service was thirty thousand gallons for the past quarter ending in July last the Corporation were allowed only twenty-two thousand gallons of petrol. Mr. Mukherjee would like to know what arrangements had been made by the Chief Executive Officer to prevent a breakdown in the service, now that petrol consumption had been further restricted.

Mr. Hemendra Prosad Ghosh felt that if the Corporation was to co-operate with the Government in their war efforts it was necessary that the Corporation vehicles should be regarded as belonging to essential service and as such were entitled to get more petrol.

The Mayor, Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker, assured the House that the attention of the Government would be drawn to this matter.

Special War Allowance

The Corporation sanctioned that the special war allowance of Re. 1 per month paid for the last six months to the members of the menial and labour staff, drawing a pay less than Rs. 30 per month, should be continued for the duration of the war.

The Corporation had previously decided to pay the allowance for a period of six months only ending June 30, 1942. The approximate cost for payment of the allowance is about Rs. 20,000 per month.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee expected that the decision of the Special Committee which had been considering the question of granting an additional allowance to the labour and menial staff would be placed before the next meeting of the Corporation. As a result of the decision, Mr. Chatterjee hoped, the staff would be given further relief.

The 7th August

The House unanimously accepted the recommendation of the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee for closing all educational institutions under the control of the Calcutta Corporation on the 7th August, 1942, as a mark of respect to the memory of Rabindranath Tagore.

Mosquito Control Advisory Committee

Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen, Councillor, was elected a representative of the Corporation on the Mosquito Control Advisory Committee for the year 1942-48.

Sanitary Board, Bengal

Dr. Subodh Kumar Sarkar, Councillor, was nominated a representative on the Sanitary Board, Bengal for the year 1942-48.

State Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine

Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen, Councillor, was appointed a representative on the General Council and State Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine, Bengal.

Bengal Board Of Film Censors

The resignation tendered by Councillor Jagannath Kolay of his seat on the Bengal Board of Film Censors as a representative of the Corporation was accepted and Councillor Abdur Rahman Siddiqi was appointed to succeed him.

TAGORE DEATH ANNIVERSARY

Town Hall Meeting On 7th August

On the occasion of the First Death Anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore, a public meeting will be held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Friday, the 7th August next, at 4-45 p.m.

Mr. Hirendranath Datta will preside.

The War At Our Doors

RELIEF AND COMPENSATION FOR EVACUEES IN BENGAL

Revenue Minister Explains Government Policy

The principles on which compensation is being paid to people evacuated in rural areas for military purposes were explained by Mr. P. N. Banerjee, Revenue Minister, Bengal, at a Press Conference held at Writers' Buildings on Saturday last (July 25). A large number of representatives of the Press, besides the Secretary to the Revenue Department and a few other officials, were present.

In his preliminary remarks, Mr. Banerjee stressed the fact that military necessity was the overriding factor in the matter of evacuation. In such cases of evacuation some hardship and inconvenience must occur. But Government were trying their best to mitigate the hardship. Mr. Banerjee bore testimony to the fact that the military authorities had always been willing to accommodate the civil authorities so far as they could. In some cases they had extended the time given to people in certain localities who had been ordered to evacuate the area within a particular period.

The Minister added that the whole question of evacuation and compensation should be viewed from a purely humanitarian point of view and not be made a subject matter for party politics. He appealed to the Press to help the Government in the matter.

He then explained in broad outline the principles of compensation and relief to evacuees, which had been adopted by the Government. The measures of relief fell into two categories, namely, payment of compensation and after-care of the evacuated people. In adjudging compensation, the determining principle was to pay for all losses, expenses and damages caused by an evacuation order.

In the course of the discussion, the Minister elucidated many points raised by the Press representatives present, who, in their turn, offered suggestions of their own. The details are given below.

PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

I. *Removal Costs*: This is to cover all reasonable expenses for men, goods and live stock. As large areas have to be cleared at short notice, removal costs in rural areas are assessed summarily on the basis of Union Board rates paid by the families or of valuation of their houses. The rates vary from Rs. 12 in the case of the poorest, to Rs. 200 in the case of the most affluent. In urban areas removal cost is assessed at three times the monthly rent of the premises vacated or the fair monthly rent if the house is not tenanted, with a minimum of Rs. 50 and a maximum of Rs. 300 in each case.

II. *Compensation for standing crops, fish in tanks, fruit-bearing trees, etc.*: Such compensation assessed by local inspection with the help of all available oral and documentary evidence. Full value of the standing crops is paid to the owner of the land: if crops are grown under a *barga* system the amount is divided between the owner and *bargadar*.

III. *Compensation for "kutcha" houses*: People are paid expenses for erecting new shelters. The rates are fixed by local officers in accordance with prevailing prices of building materials.

In certain areas the principle adopted in paying compensation for *kutcha* houses is that only the expenses for temporary shelter on some standardised rates based on Union Board assessment should be paid now and full compensation should be paid for all damage to the houses when the military leave the area and the people are permitted to return. In other areas payment is being made now on the basis of replacement value and there will be no question later of further compensation for any damage to the houses. The question whether a uniform principle should be adopted in the matter was discussed and the opinion which found most favour was that both the alternative principles might be allowed to stand to be adopted according to the circumstances of each and the demands of the people affected.

In some cases such shelters are constructed by Government and placed at the disposal of evacuees. The District Officers have been asked to provide such shelter specially during the rains to those who left to themelves are unable to make their own arrangements.

IV. *Compensation for "pucca" houses*: Monthly rent is paid for such houses. If the house is tenanted the rent paid by the outgoing tenant is sanctioned almost invariably: in other cases a fair rent is fixed in consideration of the fair letting value or on the basis of the valuation of the property. Usually 5 per cent. of the present value of the property is paid as annual rent in such cases.

V. *Compensation for use of land, tanks, etc.*: This is assessed on the basis of net profit which is taken as half the value of the gross outturn in case of land. The quality of the soil, the nature of the crop grown, the prevailing crop prices are all taken into consideration in assessing net profit. Compensation for tanks, fruit-bearing trees, etc., is assessed according to the estimated recurring loss of income. Rent (including cess) due to the immediate landlord of the cultivator will be paid by Government as long as the tenant remains dispossessed and will not be deducted from the compensation payable to the tenant.

VI. *Compensation for loss of earning due to sudden removal*:—All professional men who suffer

loss of earnings on this account are compensated up to two months' normal income. So far as *bargadars* and landless labourers are concerned, originally the decision was not to entertain any claim for compensation from them under this head. It has since been decided that *bargadars* and landless labourers may be paid compensation up to two months' normal income assessed summarily, if in any area, in the opinion of the District Officer, they are likely to be faced with unemployment as a result of evacuation. The reason why Government hesitated to adopt this principle at the first stage was that it was expected that the civil and military works in the neighbourhood would provide employment to those people and any scheme which in effect placed a large number of them on the dole for an indefinite period would destroy their initiative for earning their livelihood.

District officers have been directed to pay compensation as expeditiously as possible. Usually, removal costs and compensation for *kutcha* houses are paid before evacuation takes place. Collectors have also been advised to pay rent up to three months and compensation for loss of earnings up to a sum of Rs. 300, in each individual case without prior sanction of Government.

As a general policy Government have laid down that as each case may present its own peculiar problems the District Officers may incur all necessary expenditure for the relief of people affected without waiting for Government sanction and formal allotment of funds. This has helped immediate distribution of relief which has lessened hardship in many cases. Government are carefully watching the progress of payment and are taking all possible steps to remove grievances. The progress of payment may be judged to some extent from the fact that in three districts in the coastal belt in which mass evacuation has taken place, over rupees sixteen lakhs were actually paid out to the people by the end of June last. With rare exceptions every evacuee has been paid his removal costs and his expenses for building temporary accommodation. In some cases, compensation for crops has also been paid.

In addition to what is being paid now, people will be paid adequate compensation for all damage to property during the period of dispossession, after the properties are restored to the owners. For obvious reasons, it is premature to entertain such claims now.

After-care Of Evacuees

Government have tried to settle evacuees on available surplus lands belonging either to Government or to private landlords. The progress of efforts in this direction has met with very limited success as the evacuees themselves are reluctant to migrate to distant places for a temporary period. Government have also taken up the question of reclaiming some of the decadent areas of the province and settling evacuees there more or less permanently.

The possibilities of finding employment for the evacuees are also under constant examination. As a result of the representations made by Government evacuees have been allowed to reap the standing crops and to plant fresh crops in some of the abandoned areas. Evacuee labour is also being given preference in military and other public works wherever possible.

It is proposed to appoint Welfare Officers in every district where large-scale evacuation takes place, so that contact with evacuees may not be lost and any special problems which the evacuees may raise from time to time may have the prompt consideration of local officers and Government. The public will readily understand that mass evacuation of areas on short notice will inevitably cause great hardships. Government are, however, doing all that is possible to do with their present resources to mitigate the distress of the people.

CONTROL OF FOODSTUFFS PRICES IN CALCUTTA

Criticism Of Government Measures

The present arrangements regarding control of prices and supply of foodstuffs and other essential commodities in Calcutta were criticized at a meeting held under the auspices of the Calcutta Defence Committee at the Town Hall on Sunday last (July 26). Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, formerly Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, presided. Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Labour Advisor to the Government of India, who was present on invitation, also addressed the gathering.

The meeting by a resolution characterized the machinery of price control as "entirely bureaucratic and by its very nature unresponsive to the demands of the public," and suggested that the only alternative was "to develop rapidly a large network of local popular bodies and to organize planned control of supply and prices through them." The resolution referred to the recommendations made by the Calcutta Defence Committee and urged the Government to adopt the measures suggested by the Committee in co-operation with them and other anti-Fascist popular organisations.

By another resolution the meeting urged the Government to withdraw the recent order announcing an increase in the controlled price of rice by a rupee.

Resolutions were also passed drawing the attention of the Government to the rise in the prices of various articles and asking them to take immediate steps to deal with the situation.

Mr. J. C. Mukerjea

Mr. J. C. Mukerjea in course of his address, complained that the problem was not given the serious consideration it demanded. Prices were rising abnormally and food scarcity was already a problem among the labour and middle-class. If the situation was not remedied food riots etc. might break out. Mere controlling of prices would not remedy the situation. The retail and wholesale dealers accused one another of being profiteers. There was something wrong somewhere. He warned the Government of India as well as the provincial Government against such a situation, the continuance of which would mean unrest in the country.

MR. R. S. NIMBKAR

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar congratulated the Calcutta Defence Committee on their having organized the meeting so that the popular Ministry might come to know what the public had got to say with regard to the present arrangements in the matter of price control in Bengal. Bengal, he said, had got enough rice for her own purpose but for almost every other commodity she had to rely on what other provinces could give and spare and what facilities the railways could give by way of wagons. He assured the audience that the Government of India were seriously considering the question with regard to rigid price control and supply throughout the country. He was very keen on seeing that industrial workers got enough food so that they might stick to their jobs, and regretted that employers in Bengal, particularly in the jute industry, had not opened cheap grain shops for the employees.

It was the considered view of the Government of India that that employers should open these shops immediately. He hoped that the Government of Bengal would take steps to open the same for the benefit of the general public just as Bombay had done.

Mr. K. K. Sinha, Secretary, All-India Radical Democratic Party, Mr. Rajani Mukherji, Mr. J. Chaudhury, Mr. Fazl Karim, Miss Ava Mazumdar, Dr. R. S. Lyall and several other speakers also addressed the meeting.

CALCUTTA'S SUPPLY OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

Chief Controller Of Prices Explains

A meeting of the Joint Price Control Advisory Committee appointed by the Government of Bengal was held on Wednesday last at the premises of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta. Mr. M. K. Kripalani, Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal and Chief Controller of Prices, Bengal as also representatives of the various Chambers and Trades Associations attended the meeting. Among the questions discussed were, supplies of sugar, matches, kerosene oil and rice as also maximum prices for cocoanut oil, mustard oil, "dals", etc.

As regards the question of shortage of sugar, Mr. Kripalani stated that the shortage was more apparent than real as plenty of supplies were coming to Calcutta. As it was apprehended that a lage portions of these stocks were going to the black market, the Government had to interfere and pass orders requiring all arrivals of sugar by steamer or rail to be reported to the Chief Controller of Prices. Delivery of all consignments can be now taken only after a permit is issued by the Government and the stocks will have to be disposed of to approved dealers according to the instruction of the Government.

ELIMINATING INTERMEDIARIES

Mr. Kripalani stated that even after the permit system was introduced, the difficulties in obtaining sugar would continue to be experienced for some time but, he said, the Government would at least know where the stocks are lying and would be able to make them available to the consumer as far as possible without the intervention of many intermediate dealers.

Mr. Kripalani further stated that there were ample stocks of sugar available in the country, but the Sugar Controller desired to avoid waste of transport and stocks were therefore distributed to various areas according to their requirements. The question of the Government opening more retail shops was also considered, and Mr. Kripalani stated that if many such shops were opened, the normal supplies to the trade would be curtailed to that extent and the Government had, therefore, to proceed cautiously.

As regards making supplies available to regular dealers, the Government had to see that these dealers did make supplies available to the public.

The question of the Government making stocks available to various trades associations for their members was also considered. Mr. Kripalani stated that before making stocks available to various associations, it was, however, to be seen that supplies to the general public were not affected and that there was no overlapping in supplies.

Mr. Kripalani also referred to the vicious circle created by people trying to hoard as large quantity of the controlled article as possible. The Government had, therefore, decided that only a limited quantity of sugar would be made available to each customer at the approved retailers' shop.

SUPPLY OF MATCHES

As regards the supplies of matches, Mr. Kripalani stated that the shortage was created on account of certain rumours started recently in the market, but the position had much improved in the last two or three days. The Western India Match Manufacturing Company had opened shops where they would sell matches up to one gross to each buyer. Actually there was no shortage of matches and the rumour would be killed in a few days' time. As regards the price of matches, Mr. Kripalani stated that the same was fixed by an Advisory Committee of the Government of India and the Provincial Government had only a limited margin to fix their prices for matches.

As regards kerosene, Mr. Kripalani stated that there was a cut of 50 per cent. on supplies in the Eastern areas and it would be better if people would now know that kerosene would not be available in as much quantity as before.

RICE STOCKS DISAPPEAR

As regards the stocks of rice, Mr. Kripalani stated that the Government had fixed the maximum prices after carefully considering the question for a long time, but when the prices were fixed, it was reported that the stocks had disappeared from the market. Government had, however, recently convened a conference for the purpose and had increased the maximum prices even more than what was suggested by this Conference. The Govern-

ment were not, therefore, going to revise these prices and had decided to deal strictly with those who suppressed stocks of rice. Mr. Kripalani agreed that there was some difficulty in transporting paddy, but actually there was no deficit of rice or paddy.

As regards the maximum prices of various articles, Mr. Kripalani stated that the Government had already appointed trade committees for rice, salt and would like to appoint more committees if the Chambers so desired. The Government were prepared to consult and agree to the decision of these sub-committees, but at the same time it was for the trade also to see that these prices were observed and that supplies were made available at these prices.

Mr. Kripalani also stated that he had submitted proposals to the Government about enlargement of the price control organisation so as to make it comprehensive enough to undertake all the detailed work regarding price control and supplies.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Willing To Donate His Blood To Blood Bank

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru expressing his willingness to donate his own blood to the Blood Bank writes in course of a letter to Dr. J. B. Grant, Director, All-India Institute of Hygiene, Calcutta, and Organiser, Calcutta Blood Bank :—

> *"I have no doubt that it is desirable to have such Blood Banks, especially to provide for the emergencies that are likely to arise. I should like Indians to contribute their quota to these Banks wherever it is possible to do so without any injury to themselves. I understand that full precautions are taken to avoid any such injury and blood is only extracted after medical examination of the persons concerned. I understand from your letter that you have already received the co-operation of many eminent Indians. I am sure that if the right approach is made to the public many more will donate their blood for this humanitarian object. It would be a pity if political or other considerations came in the way of this kind of work. I hope you will get the co-operation of Indian doctors and various hospitals in Calcutta. If this is done any suspicion based on political grounds will largely disappear. For my part I would be glad to give my own blood for this purpose, and I know that this would do me no harm. I hope that a sufficient number of people will come forward to donate their blood."*

INDIAN EVACUEES FROM BURMA AND MALAYA

Relief Arrangements By Government Of India

The Central Indian Evacuees Relief Committee specially constituted by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has been, for the last two months, dealing with a number of important problems arising as a result of Indian evacuees returning to India after the fall of Malaya and Burma into the hands of the Japanese. Apart from handling claims by Indian merchants against the Governments of Malaya and Burma in respect of goods supplied to the Civil and Military Departments of these Governments, as also in respect of goods requisitioned by them, the Committee has been collecting information with regard to claims in respect of damage done to goods covered under War Risks (Goods) Insurance as also the extent of damage done to immovable properties and industrial plant and machinery under the Government's Policy of Derial. The Special Committee understand that the Government of Burma, which have its headquarters in Simla, are now prepared to consider all outstanding claims by Indian merchants in respect of goods supplied to civil and military authorities of the Government of Burma as also in respect of goods requisitioned by Burma Government prior to their evacuation. Merchants are requested, therefore, to forward all such claims, supported by documentary evidence, if any, under registered cover, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma, Lower Buildings, Military Headquarters, Simla. The Government of Burma have also agreed to examine claims in respect of damage done to goods covered under War Risks (Goods) Insurance. These claims should also be registered with the Government of Burma in Simla.

Apart from these questions relating to claims of Indian merchants, the Special Committee, with a view to secure some kind of financial relief to those innumerable Indian evacuees who had the misfortune to return to India after leaving everything behind and who are now finding themselves in a helpless condition without any means

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of livelihood in this country, has been in constant touch with the Government of India in the Department of Indians Overseas and is in a position to announce that the Government of India have written to the Provincial Governments to issue definite instructions to all District Magistrates in the various Provinces of India, authorising them to give financial assistance, on refundable basis, to those Indian evacuees who are in need of such assistance in the absence of any means of livelihood. From the enquiries which the Special Committee has been receiving from time to time asking for financial help, it seems that the Government's Scheme to grant financial relief has not received sufficient publicity in the remotest parts of the country. Indian evacuees should approach the District Magistrates in their respective Districts to secure the benefit of the scheme under which immediate financial relief would be given by Government to every Indian evacuee on the basis of Rs. 20 per male adult, Rs. 15 for his wife and Rs. 6 per child. Even though the relief is on refundable basis, it would definitely relieve the distress amongst the evacuees till they find employment in the country. The relief is given, in the first instance, for a period of three months, but it is extended for a further period in case the District authorities are satisfied. The Special Committee trust that fullest publicity would be given by the newspapers, both English and Vernacular, to the terms of the above scheme for the benefit of Indian evacuees.

ACUTE SHORTAGE OF PETROL

Civil Consumption Further Restricted

From Saturday, August 1, petrol will not be available in respect of private cars and taxis in Bengal against the surrender of ordinary coupons. Supplementary coupons, however, will be issued to those vehicles only which are considered essential by the area rationing authority concerned in consideration of the work for which the vehicle in question is employed.

This measure of retrenchment as a further restriction on the civil consumption of motor spirit in Bengal is to be adopted in view of the present acute shortage of petrol due to the supply position and transportation difficulties.

A Press Note states that the intention of the Government is that the sale of petrol for less essential purposes must be stopped and only the bare minimum, consistent with the available supply, should be used for more essential purposes.

The following is the full text of the Press Note giving details of the measure of retrenchment :—

"In view of the present acute shortage of petrol due to the supply position and tranportation difficulties, further restriction on the civil consumption of motor spirit in this province, has become imperative.

"As an immediate measure of retrenchment it has been decided to suspend the issue of basic rations to private cars with effect from August 1, 1942. From that date, therefore, petrol will not be available in respect of private cars and taxis against the surrender of ordinary coupons. Supplementary coupons, however, will be issued to those vehicles only which are considered essential by the area rationing authority concerned in consideration of the work for which the vehicle in question is employed.

"Transport vehicles such as lorries, buses, etc., and vehicles for which special coupons are issued, and which are proved to the satisfaction of the area rationing authority to be engaged in essential work connected with the war effort or vital to the life of the community shall continue to receive ordinary and special coupons, respectively, but these coupons will require to be specially validated by the area rationing authority for the the purpose of obtaining petrol against them.

"It is further proposed that special permits authorizing vehicles to obtain petrol, will be issued in prescribed form by the area rationing authority [illegible] seal. At the time of acquiring motor spirit, the permit must be produced before the dealer who will note in it the amount of petrol supplied, the date of supply and the name of the dealer.

"The intention of the Government is that sale of petrol for the less essential purposes must be stopped and only the bare minimum, consistent with the available supply, should be used for the more essential purposes. It is hoped that the public will co-operate in the general effort of economy which has now become essential for securing the defence of British India and for the efficient prosecution of the war."

An order under the Defence of India Rules to this effect has also been published in an extraordinary issue of the *Calcutta Gazette* published recently.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES ORDINANCE

Obligation Under Any Other Law Unaffected

New Delhi, July 28

Nothing in the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance affects the liability of an individual to be called up for service under any other law for the time being in force, declares an Ordinance issued to-day.

The Ordinance has been issued lest an individual should imagine that the obligation to remain in a certain employment under the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance overrides any obligation to undertake employment elsewhere which may be imposed on him, for instance, under the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance.

Although Section 9 of the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance, in its original form, provided that any declaration, order, rule or regulation made and any direction given under the Ordinance shall have affect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any Act, Regulation or Ordinance, It has been intended that persons engaged in employments notified under the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance should not be available for calling up under any other law for the time being in Lahore. This section has now been replaced by the Ordinance [illegible]

CONSIGNMENTS OF SALT AND SUGAR

Not To Be Delivered Without Permit

The following *communique* has been issued :—

It has been brought to the notice of Government that although salt and sugar are coming in in appreciably large quantities by railways and steamers, the majority of these consignments are not reaching the retail markets and are evidently being disposed of surreptitiously to unscrupulous persons and often at prices higher than controlled prices thereby rendering control of both prices and supplies ineffective.

With a view to putting a stop to such transactions and to regulate the distribution of these essential commodities, an order has been issued by Government directing that—

(a) no consignment of salt or sugar arriving at any of the railway or steamer stations in Calcutta and Howrah shall be delivered to the consignee or any one else except upon a permit issued by the Chief Controller of Prices, Bengal, or by any officer authorised by him in this behalf;

(b) that no such consignee or other person shall dispose of any such salt or sugar except under and in accordance with the conditions of another permit issued by an officer authorised by the Chief Controller of Prices, Bengal; and

(c) that permits issued under this order shall not be transferable.

The order comes into force immediately and consignees of salt or sugar should henceforth approach the office of the Chief Controller of Prices together with the Railway or steamer receipts, as the case may be, for the necessary permits. It is hoped that the Railway administrations, Steamer Companies and Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta will co-operate with Government in making this order really effective.

For the present the Chief Controller of Prices, Bengal, has authorised Mr. S. Hosain, Special Officer, Price Control, to issue these permits.

THE STANDARD CLOTH SCHEME

Government Urged To Give Effect

A resolution urging the Government to bring the scheme of standard cloth into immediate operation was adopted at a public meeting held on Sunday afternoon at the Digambar Jain Bhawan at Upper Chitpore Road under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Chatterjee.

Standard cloths, the resolution added, should be made available to the public before the Pujas and arrangements should be made by the Government for opening shops throughout the country for selling cloths at a cheaper prices.

The demands of the public, Mr. Chatterjee observed, were reasonable and practical. They wanted the Government to regulate the price of yarn, to secure the supply of yarn to the handloom weavers in Bengal and arrange for the supply of standard cloth throughout the country at fixed prices. The present shortage in the output of the mills furnished a great opportunity to handloom weavers in Bengal who should be encouraged.

Freight For Transport

The Government of India, Mr. Chatterjee held, should reduce the freight for the transport of yarn and cloth and provide adequate transport facilities in this direction. Excess profits which were being levied on the mills should be partially utilised for relieving the present distress.

Mr. Chatterjee, requesting the Hindu public to adopt a more realistic and practical dress, emphasised that the fashion of long *dhoti* with its appurtenances must give place to some kind of short *dhoti* which could be devised by experts. Sartorial readjustments were needed in this crisis, both for efficiency and economy.

Opening Of Depots

Rai Bahadur Mangturam Jaipuria advocated opening of depots by the Government where standard cloth should be sold with prices marked on each piece. As a millowner he could say that the mills would not be loser by producing this type of cloth. The Rai Bahadur, however, did not favour regulation of mills by the Government.

Sj. Hemendra Prosad Ghosh suggested that millowners should be requested to set apart at least 10 per cent. of their looms for the production of standard cloth. At the same time handloom weavers should also be encouraged to produce more cloth. The public should not sit with folded hands depending entirely on the Government.

Mr. Sukumar Dutt pointed out that handloom weavers could supply cloth at cheaper prices if only they could get sufficient yarn for the purpose. The standard cloth should be made available to the public before the Puja season set in.

A Committee was formed with Mr. N. C. Chatterjee as the Chairman to take necessary steps in the matter.

QUININE PRODUCTION

Bengal Government to Experiment with Russian Method

In order to meet the situation created by the stoppage of the supply of quinine from Java which is now in enemy hands, Government of Bengal, it is learnt, contemplates making experiments with the Russian method of growing quinine in Bengal's cinchona fields.

At present quinine is produced is Bengal from cinchona plants eight years old, while the Russian method, it is stated, enabl quinine to be produced from cinchona plants 18 months old.

It is estimated that the cost of producing quinine according to Russian method would be high; but it is pointed out that if this experiment succeeds there is a possibility that a larger quantity of quinine would be produced in Bengal which would go a great way to meet the present situation.

The experiment is proposed to be conducted mainly on a Government cinchona plantation in Darjeeling District.

It may be mentioned here that Bengal generally consumes about 110 thousand pounds of quinine annually while her total requirement of quinine estimated on the basis of the Malaria-striken population, is about 350 thousand pounds per annum. The actual amount of quinine which Bengal produces under the present conditions falls far below her consumption. This year Bengal produced about 58 thousand pounds of quinine on her own soil, while the production of quinine under the existing plantation for the next four years, is estimated to be about 60 thousand pounds per year.

Special Article

Removal Of Sweepings And Other Refuse Matters

[By Rai Bahadur Sukumar Chatterji, M.A., M.B.E., B.C.S. (Retd.), *Executive Officer, Bhatpara Municipality: Lately Deputy Secretary, Institute of Rural Reconstruction, Sriniketan, Visva-Bharati*]

THE excavation of the remains of the pre-historic town of Mahenjodaro reveals the interesting fact that, very soon after men began to live together, the need for conservancy were felt. At this distance of time, there are no means of knowing how the municipal authorities of Mahenjodaro disposed of street-sweepings and other refuse matters, but the care and thoroughness with which the drainage system was carried out still compel our admiration.

Even after the lapse of centuries, this problem continues to cause anxiety to the municipalities of the present day. The Corporation of Calcutta, with its practically limitless resources, has an elaborate system of removing refuse matters and of underground drainage by which all dirty and filthy matter is carried away many miles from the human habitations. But, inspite of the thoroughness with which the work is done and of the lavish expenditure incurred for this purpose, there are many parts of Calcutta where the sanitary conditions still leave much to be desired. For smaller mofussil municipalities, such as the one with which the writer of this is associated, the problem bristles with difficulties.

In the present article it is proposed to examine only certain aspects of the removal and disposal of sweepings and other refuse matters. The time-honoured practice, in this respect, is to collect the sweepings by means of bullock and buffalo carts and to dump them in some suitable low-lying places. This arrangement has the additional advantage of filling up insanitary ditches and thereby improving the health of the locality. Moreover, it is not objected to by the owners as, by this means, plots of land practically of little value can be improved into building sites.

But in densely-inhabited industrial areas, such places are difficult to obtain, especially as the municipality has a formidable competitor in the mills themselves from which cinders and, in some cases, sludge have to be removed. In such cases, the border-line will soon be reached after which the municipal authorities will find it difficult to dispose of street sweepings which they collect.

It is difficult to suggest a ready solution, even if we are prepared to travel beyond our limits to the rural areas. Ordinarily, such areas are also intensively cultivated and it may be difficult to find fallow low-lying lands suitable for use as dumping ground. In the villages, there is always the usual quota of insanitary tanks, ditches and *dobas*, but each of them has its use to its owner, who will not agree to its being filled up unless he is compelled by some legal provisions or by the compulsory acquisition of his lands.

These difficulties were forced upon us by the correspondence which we recently had with the Manager of a local mill. The Manager objected to our sweepers dumping some refuse matter on a plot of land outside the inhabited area, acquired by the mill, but, not yet brought into use. In reply, regret was expressed for the unauthorised action to which exception had been taken, but the hope was expressed that the practice might be allowed, specially as the sweepings were collected from *bustees* inhabited chiefly by workmen employed in the mill in question. It was explained that the number of carts allotted to this area being limited, any increase in the distance to be covered by the cartmen, would result in the decrease of the number of trips and, therefore, of the total amount of dirty matter removed by this means. It was further submitted, for the consideration of the mill authorities, that the process to which they had taken objection would result in gradually raising the level of the lands and thus making it more suitable for use as building sites in future. But all these arguments were wasted and the final reply came in form of a curt refusal. The dictum which Francis Bacon, laid down many years ago of 'Brevity being the soul of wit' still appears to hold good.

One would very much wish that the matter might rest here. From the point of view of the mill in question, probably the last word has been said on the subject. But unfortunately this is not so, with the municipal executive who are required to collect all refuse matters from the dwelling houses of rate-payers and from the streets and dispose of them in a sanitary and satisfactory manner. They have, therefore, to find out some other place in which this operation may be performed. But, as explained above, this has become increasingly difficult day by day and the time will soon be reached when even inconvenient plots of lands may not be available within a reasonable distance. And what then? If, as it seems probable, other municipalities in congested industrial areas are faced with similar problems, it is time that the question should be fully investigated and a solution found for it. In what appears below a suggestion is made with a good deal of hesitation, by one whose experience in urban municipal problems has been rather limited.

It has been well recognised that in India want of sufficient manure is one of the most important limiting factors in the cultivation of the food and other raw materials. The use of artificial manure is extremely limited, and the masses of our cultivating population rely on cow-dung which is not sufficient in quantity, is not properly stored for use, and of which a large quantity is wasted by use as fuel. For the last 10 years or so, very interesting and important experiments have been conducted by eminent scientists in different parts of India for the preparation, of what is generally known as compost manure. It is not desired to tire the patience of our readers by introducing in this note a resume of the results achieved by them. But it is sufficient to say that it is now universally recognised that the preparation of the compost-manure by utilisation of the sweepings and other refuse matters from the houses of villagers with the help of cow-dung and cow urine is destined to play an important part.

in the economic regeneration of India, particularly in the agricultural sphere. Dr. D. Spencer Hatch of Martandum gives a very interesting account of the results achieved by its use in the rural welfare centres under Martandum in his well-known book "Further Upwards in Rural India," and he has laid special emphasis on the fact that the introduction of compost-manure has also resulted in making the villages much cleaner than before. There seems to be, therefore, no reason why the municipal authorities should not take up the preparation of compost-manure on a large scale as a part of their normal activities. The times are opportune for a move on these lines. The slogan "More food as a weapon against Hitlerism" which has so long been heard in the Western countries only, is now resounding from one end of India to the other. In view of the difficult times ahead, and the restriction on imports and the limitations of in-land transports, we have been officially advised to grow more food for our own safety and production. In the municipal areas we depend for our food-supply on the surrounding rural areas and the municipal contribution to the "Grow-more-food" campaign should take the form of making available to the villagers larger quantity of manure than before.

It is the general idea that only straw and light vegetable matter can be converted into manure by decomposition, but recent experiments have proved quite convincingly that pieces of paper, jute sacks, mats, old clothes and rags can all be matured into first class manure, if they are properly treated.

In the making of such manure, cow-dung and cow-urine are essential ingredients. This is another advantage which the municipalities possess in this repect. In every municipality there is a large number of cattle both for carts and for the supply of milk. It would have been better for all parties concerned, if the cattle could be removed outside the municipal area, if a co-oprative system would be adopted for ensuring pure supply of milk to the towns and cities, but unfortunately such schemes, however alluring they may seem, on paper and in theory, are difficult to adopt in actual practice, with the result that most municipalities contain many insanitary cattle-sheds or (as they are locally called) *khatals*.

The condition of these cattle-sheds or *khatals* in the suburbs of Calcutta, as well as in other municipalities where population is dense, is generally very unsatisfactory. It is not possible under existing circumstances to make proper arrangement for the disposal of dirty matter produced in them. A part of the cow-dung is used for making of cakes to be used as fuel. The rest of it, together with urine and filth water used in cleaning the sheds, comes out in the shape of huge stream of filth the surrounding drains and becomes cause of serious nuisance.

It is, however, a matter of great regret that so much of valuable manure should thus be lost when within a short distance, the cultivator cannot get an adequate return from his land for want of sufficient manure. Considered from this point, the problem is one of national importance, and the solution which is suggested in the foregoing pages, namely, that the effluent from the cattle-sheds should be utilised for treating the sweepings from streets and human dwellings may probably be found worth our consideration and trial. The experiments made by Dr. Hatch in the Martandum villages have shown that the preparation of the compost-manure has resulted in cleaner villages. Let us hope that the same process, applied in the case of municipal towns, will produce the same result and make the town cleaner while increasing the quantity of manure available for the proper cultivation of our lands.

—Composting—II

(*Continued from page* 333)

5. At the end of the first week the heap is turned so that the outer portion of the heap becomes the inner and the rubbish inside the heap forms the outer covering. A trench three feet long, two feet wide and two feet deep is dug along the centre of the heap which is by this time reduced to about four-fifths of its original volume. Twelve cubic feet of crude nightsoil (twenty-five night-soil pails full), equal to about one-tenth of the volume of the standard heap, is added. The top of the trench is then again covered over with drawn refuse. Watering is continued, as before, daily in dry weather.

6. The turning of the compost heap, as described above, is done, again at the end of the second week and trenched along the centre. The same quantity of nightsoil is again added.

7. At the end of the third and fourth weeks the heap is again turned but no more nightsoil is added. Daily watering is discontinued. The heaps are now left to mature for one month. In the event of heavy rain a loose covering of grass (dallang) or cocoanut fronds is laid over the heaps.

Two months from the commencement of composting the heaps will have been reduced to almost one-third of its original size. The compost is then fully mature and can be used upon the land. The amount of compost to be used in vegetable cultivation depends upon the condition of the soil. In Singapore the proportion used successfully in cultivation plots has been a mixture of one part of soil to one of humus.

The Indore method requires no capital outlay on the construction of trenches, as in the case in the Calcutta method. The Indore method, however, necessitates the use of a much greater area of land and calls for much more manipulation. There is, therefore, a slightly greater recurring cost, though this is found to be no greater than is required for efficient incineration.

The Indore method is applicable only where the whole supply of nightsoil is available in villages or towns (*i. e.*, in villages or towns where the use of bucket latrines is universal) and where there is an ample supply of well water.

Temperature records in the Indore method are relatively higher and more prolonged than in the Calcutta system. The temperature reached in the first week averages 160°F and this heat is maintained at a high level (average 150°F) during the first three weeks.

Maggots, which may be seen at the surface of the heap, are destroyed at the first turn and do not reappear. The existence of fly breeding is evidence of inefficiency. Unpleasant odours, except at the time of applying nightsoil, are evidence of inefficient workmanship.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

COMPOSTING—II

The Safe Conversion Of Village Refuse And Night-Soil

[By J. W. Scharff, M.D., D.P.H., *Formerly Chief Health Officer, Singapore*]

(Concluded from the issue of 25th July, 1942)

The Agricultural Aspect

THE importance of composting is intensified by war conditions. The war has had a profound effect in hastening the effort which is being made in Rural Singapore to alter sanitary organization in such a way as to produce the greatest possible amount of compost, as quickly as can be done. Composting is now being carried out in three large village centres drawing supplies from about 10,000 inhabitants, yielding approximately three tons of crude compost daily. Arrangements are being made to extend the system.

Meanwhile certain areas of waste land near Health Department Coolie Lines have been occupied; over fourteen acres of this land are already being cultivated for the production of vegetables and fruit.

At the beginning it required considerable persuasion to induce the labourers to carry out this work in their spare time, after working hours, without extra pay.

The first of these vegetable and fruit garden allotments, to start cultivation, was begun in the third week of October, 1939; others followed in quick succession. The first crops were gathered in within two months; these consisted mainly of kang-kong, spinach and beans. Later, supplies of tomatoes, lettuce, cucumber, radishes, chillies, groundnuts, pumpkins, brinjals, ragi, tapioca and sweet potato began to arrive; and now, within six months of planting a bumper crop of papaya is about to be gathered in.

The produce is shared amongst Health Department labourers. At the present rate of production it is estimated that over 200 of them are saving at the rate of 20 cents a week as a result of their daily ration of vegetables. Thus within six months, vegetable production is benefiting the labour force at a rate of over $2,000 a year. What the increase in health and vitality of the labourers is going to be remains still to be computed.

The cost of composting is no greater than cost of incineration and the capital cost of the compost pit is very considerably less than that of a village incinerator.

The local staff of the Agricultural Department have been closely associated with this work and, but for their cordial assistance, this fine achievement on the part of the coolies could not have been accomplished.

There is evidence on all sides that this development is being watched with growing interest by the villagers, many of whom are now getting busy on their own allotments. The slogan "For Health and Victory Grow Your Own Vegetables and Fruit," is finding practical expression in the clamour for more and more supplies of compost by the would-be Chinese and Tamil gardeners. The Eurasian village community, and even the Malayas, are joining in this hubbub: there are signs that school teachers are awakening to the possibility of making the local schools gardens something more than mere show places. These developments are all of very recent date.

Local Experiments in Composting

The period of two years, preceding the outbreak of war, was taken up with the study of the methods by which composting of village refuse and nightsoil might be well and safely done. This necessitated tests not only from the chemical, as well as the parasitological standpoint but also involved attention to the aesthetic aspect of the process.

There have been many doubts to overcome and many difficulties and disappointments to face; there are doubtless many more adversities and adversaries to face before one can hope to establish this practice of composting on a firm, self-supporting and healthy basis.

From the parasitological point of view it has been necessary to ascertain the degrees of safety in the various systems which are practicable in this country. Temperature records have been made throughout the testing period and temperature readings are now being taken regularly under practical field conditions. The highest temperature recorded was 168°F and the lowest 142°F; these temperatures are maintained in the compost heaps for at least three weeks, during which time the compost is being turned and all fly maggots living in the surface of the heap are thereby killed. Thus the margin of safety is considerably greater than that which has been proved sufficient in dealing with sludge in Singapore.

It has been determined that the nightsoil used in making compost is literally teeming with ascaris eggs; it is also heavily contaminated with hookworm eggs. By the end of the third week, the compost is free from intestinal worm eggs.

Smell is a factor to be reckoned with, but I find that with increasing experience of the method, this objectionable feature, which is common to all concerns where nightsoil is manipulated, can be reduced to a minimum.

Indeed, I believe that, by seeding the nightsoil pails and buckets with compost, it will be possible to reduce the smell nuisance almost completely. It may, moreover, be possible, by this means, to introduce a saving in the present extra-

vagues use of antiseptic fluids. These are points which must remain for subsequent confirmation. It should be observed, however, that the presence of either flies or odour in any composting scheme is an indication of defective work. Composting depends for its success upon the elimination of flies and smell.

The chemical results of village composting in Singapore have so far been poor. Nitrogen is recorded at the rate of only 0.73 per cent. and Phosphates, in the experimental samples, occur only in negligible amounts. These figures were so disappointing, in comparison with the Indian results, that, in the latter stages of these preliminary experiments, I was in doubt as to whether it would be worth while continuing an apparently thankless task. I am glad to report that field tests are beginning to show that the purely laboratory approach to the problem was misleading. Either there was something wrong with the sampling or, as now appears more likely, small scale experiments did not suffice-to-establish the full effects of the chemical process involved in composting. The Agricultural Department in Singapore have now started a field test in their experimental agricultural station. It is confidently expected that these tests will bear out the view that the compost produced on a large scale from village refuse in Singapore is of great manurial value.

The following is a brief summary of two methods of composting village refuse and nightsoil which have so far proved to be practical and safe under the local conditions prevailing in Malaya.

The "Calcutta" Method Of Composting As Used In Singapore

A battery of brick-lined trenches, twelve feet long, four feet wide and two feet deep, are constructed. Channels, formed of loose bricks, are so laid, beneath the trenches, as to provide amply for drainage and aeration. (For specification see *Journal of Royal Sanitary Institute, Vol. LIX.*, No. 4, October, 1938).

2. An approximate amount of refuse is dumped daily into successive trenches. One trench may, if necessary, be used for two days' supply of refuse. The refuse is sorted; bottles, tins and other incombustible materials are taken out and put on one side for subsequent disposal.

3. The sorted refuse is spread loosely over the surface of the trench. A layer of about six to ten inches is required. The refuse is drawn up towards the side and sloping end of the trench, so as to form a hollow into which the nightsoil is to be dumped.

4. Crude nightsoil (undiluted with water) is poured direct from nightsoil pails on to the layer of refuse. About one gallon of nightsoil is required for each cubic foot of refuse.

5. Immediately after adding the nightsoil, the refuse is thoroughly mixed, using a long rake. The coolie stands on the edge of the trench. The mixture of refuse and nightsoil is then drawn into a heap to one end of the trench where it is left undisturbed for a week. No watering is done. In very wet weather a loose layer of attaps is used to protect the heap from excessive moisture.

6. At the end of a week (during which time seven other trenches will usually have been similarly filled) the rubbish is turned and is drawn over to the other end of the trench where it is left to mature for two weeks. It is then removed and stacked in a heap on an earth floor, preferably under cover, for a further two weeks, by which time it is ready for use.

Thus, at the end of the fifth week, a continuous daily supply of humus becomes available for agriculture. The whole process, when properly carried out, is free from fly-breeding. Maggots may occasionally be observed at the surface of the heap, but these are killed after the first turn. The trenches are so constructed as to prevent the escape of maggots. The average temperature recorded during the first two weeks is at 145°F. At the end of this period the temperature gradually falls to normal. The occurance of smell, except at the time of dumping nightsoil, is not more than that which is normally associated with an efficient septic tank.

The 'Indore" Method Of Composting Used In Singapore

Well drained land, free from flooding, is suitable for this method of composting. The area required is pegged and levelled. Plots of suitable size are marked out and defined with shallow earth drains.

2. Village refuse is stacked loosely in heaps. These heaps should not be less than six feet wide at the base, four feet high and four feet wide at the top. The volume of heap 6 ft. by 4 ft. by 4 ft. is reckoned as representing 96 cubic feet of refuse. Glass, tins, cocoanut husks, stones, and other incombustible material are sorted out and put on one side for subsequent disposal.

3. A trench, four feet long, two feet wide and two feet deep, having a cubic content of 16 cubic feet, is dug out in the centre of a heap of the standard size. This trench is filled with well-stirred crude nightsoil. The top of the trench is then covered over loosely with refuse drawn from the side of the heap.

The quantity of nightsoil filling the trench should equal about one-sixth (14 per cent.) of the volume of the heap. For ready reckoning each nightsoil pail full represents three gallons: approximately one gallon of nightsoil is added to each cubic foot of refuse.

4. The heap is left undisturbed for a week, except for a daily moistering with about six gallons of water in dry weather. No watering is done during wet weather.

(*Continued on previous page* 331)

RARE SURGICAL SUCCESS

Seven Stitches In The Heart

New York, July 21.

One of the most rare and difficult operations in medical history has saved the life of a 17-year-old war-worker who had been stabbed in the heart. Seven stitches were inserted in the heart after the surgeons had cut away three ribs to reach it. The blood which spurted from the main heart chamber was later poured into the veins in the patient's arm.—*Reuter.*

ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL

Location Of Industry—II

Particularly In Regard To Existing Towns

[By E. C. Roberts, A.M.Inst.C.E. (*A.M.*) *Deputy City Engineer, Cardiff*]

[*Concluded from the issue of the 25th July*, 1942]

An important function of the Regional Board should be the development of trading estates, either by the regional local authorities, public utility undertakings or other means.

Such trading estates should be designed, in conjuction with housing schemes for the factory workers. Each factory site should include a generous proportion of open space for sports grounds, tree planting, etc., and should be separated from the adjacent housing estates by parkways or green belts. The general "conurbation" would, therefore, consist of a number of existing towns as nuclei around which would be placed garden cities including trading estates and independent factories. The opinion is expressed that wherever possible existing towns should be developed in this manner in preference to the creation of few towns. By so doing, not only is the tradition and civic pride of the existing town maintained, but less land is required for industry, and agricultural resources are not unduly impaired.

A planned agricultural belt might, where practicable, be developed immediately outside the satellite township, laid out by the regional authority, as a small holdings and market garden colony. The latter would be of an extent sufficient to cater, in a large measure for the requirements of town in the respect of fresh fruit and vegetables, milk and dairy produce.

The planned agricultural belt should be regarded as an industry, the small holdings varying from, say, ten acre market garden holdings to seventy acre mixed farms. Provision should be made, in this zone, for an agricultural institute and the collective use of agricultural machinery.

In the capital towns provision might also be made for an Agricultural Training College.

Such a scheme would, as in the case of the trading estates, entail the purchase and development of the land by the Planning Authority.

The outermost zone might consist of "unplanned agricultural" allocated to private enterprise and would generally comprise larger and less intensely cultivated farms.

The location of secondary roads linking the various regional centres should be planned by the Regional Planning Board.

Applications for consent to establish new, or extend existing factories would be made to the constituent local planning authority; appeal, in cases of non-consent being made to the Regional Board. By discouraging proposals for the erection of new factories in the centres of overcrowded towns, but providing better facilities and attractions in the new satellite areas, much could be done to induce industrialists to leave such central areas. This policy would result in a substantial reduction of land values in these areas and by avoiding the payment of compensation render redevelopment schemes less costly and expedite their execution. Compulsory powers should be given to Regional Boards to prohibit development in unsuitable areas, but under the method advocated such powers, it is thought, would only rarely require to be exercised.

The detailed planning and general administration of the scheme would devolve on the constituent planning Committees. These functions might include density zoning, control of elevations, secondary roads and sewers, the re-development of built-up areas, etc. In many instances, however, main drainage schemes, river improvement works, water supply, etc., might with advantage, come within the purview of the Region.

I would here make a few suggestions regarding the construction of new factories on the proposed new trading estates and the utilisation of existing war-time factories.

The need for a quick resumption of industry after the war is imperative, to facilitate which it is

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suggested that standard type plans of factories suitable for and readily adapted to meet the needs of similar groups of light industries should be prepared in consultation with the technical experts of the industries concerned.

These factories would be of standard construction and could be put in hand immediately after the war. The buildings would be capable of quick and rapid construction and, although having a limited life, could be replaced after a stipulated period by more permanent and aesthetically pleasing structures. Concessions might be made in the rent for the payment of sinking fund to allow for replacement after a certain period. By this means the risk would be reduced to a minimum and the permanent factories only embarked upon after the schemes had matured.

Similar considerations would apply to converted war-time factories, which, owing to war-time exigencies are of unsatisfactory appearance, location or lack amenities. Such factories might be licensed for definite periods and concessions made to enable their replacement at the end of the licensed periods. A scheme on these lines would enable industry to make a quick start and accumulate a reserve for the substitution of more suitable buildings within a reasonable period and under more stable conditions. It would, moreover, conduce to equalising the supply and demand of labour.

Regional Planning should take account of and endeavour to absorb in the scheme war-time factories to the greatest possible extent.

Mention has previously been made to the deplorable neglect in the past of the development of navigable waterways. These are of great potential value to sea-board towns, as industries located on the banks possess the advantage of the cheapest form of transport. The development and control of ports is chiefly in the hands of private companies, railway companies or Public Trusts, who generally are constrained to exercise undue economy and are reluctant to undertake fresh expenditure on works, however beneficial or necessary. Moreover, their interests are derived from larger sources rather than from the city or region in which they are located. The investigation by Regional or National Planning Authorities of the possibility of improving and developing these natural advantages so as to permit the creation of new industrial sites adjacent to navigable waterways is long overdue. It is advocated that the specialist technical staff appointed by Regional Planning Boards for sea-board areas should include engineers competent to examine these potentialities and prepare river and dock improvement schemes.

The technique of such work has been considerably extended of late years by the development of tidal models and I am convinced that cities similarly placed to Cardiff, might derive considerable benefit as a result of engineering research of this character.

Taking Cardiff as an example, the Dock system was designed for the primary object of exporting coal—an industry which is likely to dwindle with the increasing use of oil fuel and electric power. Although situated on a wide navigable estuary and possessing three tidal rivers, in very few instances is it possible for raw material to be delivered direct to factories and works from the sea. Admittedly, the mouths of two of the rivers, *i.e.*, Taff and Ely, constitute tidal basins for the maintenance by scour of the dock entrances, whilst the high tidal range renders the berthing of coastal craft difficult alongside open wharfs and jetties. It seems to me, however, that the construction of a float or basin on the foreshore between the rivers Taff and Rhymney is a proposition worthy of investigation. Such a project would probably involve the training of the river Rhymney to act both as a feeder and as a scouring agent to the entrance channel, but if found possible a considerable length of wharfage could be created and a large area of land reclaimed and converted into valuable industrial sites.

Schemes of this nature could, with advantage, be investigated by a specialist staff engaged by the Regional Planning Boards in conjunction with the Local Authority, whose interests were directly concerned.

Should post-war planning develop on the lines here envisaged, considering the effect on local conditions in the Principality, it seems, on the grounds of cultural and economic affinity, that there is much to commend the constitution of the whole of South Wales and Monmouthshire as a Regional Unit.

Here we have an extreme case of the evils resulting from over-specialisation of industry and active efforts should be made to introduce new expanding basic industries of different kinds.

It is an encouraging reflection that the people of South Wales have displayed remarkable skill powers of adaptation in the new industries recently introduced, in which matters, I have been informed on excellent authority, they compare favourably with any section of the community. It would be a tragic commentary if this latent skill and aptitude were wasted. The unhappy conditions of pre-war years, the result largely of the absence of planning, must not be permitted to recur.

Four main industrial zones are indicated in the region, *viz.*: The Coalfields, the Coastal Belt, including the ports and pleasure resorts; the rich Agricultural belts of the vale of Glamorgan and parts of Brecon, Carmarthen and Pembroke Counties; and the mountainous hinterland of relatively small economic potentialities. In the first group, *i.e.*, coalfields, the possibility of rationalisation of colliaries for the purpose of the recovery of by-products should be considered. The trend of modern industrial development is towards the utilisation of coal for its by-products and there seems to be scope in this direction. The difficulty of finding suitable sites in the mining areas will be appreciated, and the more extensive of these should

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be reserved for potentially important industries of this character. The coastal region lends itself, by reason of its topography, to development of the lighter types of industries of category (c). The possibility of improving the ports on the lines exemplified and thereby attracting industries in category (b) should be investigated. The rich agricultural zones are suitable for intensive cultivation and development as small holdings, which in time would attract ancillary trades.

It is realised that the foregoing recommendations exceed in scope what has hitherto been accepted as town and country planning practice. The application, however, of rational and constructive planning has not yet operated in this country and to attempt to do so within the limits of existing legislation and procedure is considered to be futile. The post-war conditions will demand a renaissance in social conditions, the keynote of which will be planning in its broadest conception.

—*Journal of the Town Planning Institute.*



[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed by the correspondents]

Relief For Indian Evacuees From Burma And Malaya

To The Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette"

Sir,—I am enclosing a copy of a press *communique* issued by the Central Indian Evacuees Relief Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. I have been feeling that in spite of the efforts of the Government of India in the Department of Indians Overseas to do everything in their power to remove distress amongst the Indian evacuees, the scheme of financial relief put forward by the Government of India has not been fully taken advantage of by our countrymen who have returned from Burma and Malaya in helpless state of finance and who are finding themselves practically without any means of livelihood. The Central Indian Evacuees Relief Committee which, as you know, was specially constituted by the Federation to deal with all questions relating to Indian evacuees, has been receiving from day to day a number of applications for financial help. The Committee, therefore, thought it advisable to approach the Indian Press and, particularly, the Vernacular Press in the country, to help it in disseminating fuller information about Government's financial relief scheme so that the information about it may reach, through the Press, the remotest nooks and corners of India. I have every hope that you will kindly do everything in your power to help our countrymen in their hour of trial by giving as much publicity as you can and bringing the scheme to the notice of your readers through the columns of your valuable paper. I trust that you will kindly give publicity to the enclosed press *communique* and also comment on its contents.

Thanking you once again,—Yours, etc.,

ILLIGIBLE,
Secretary.

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and and Industry, Central Indian Evacuees Relief Committee.

28, Ferozshah Road.
New Delhi, 16th July, 1942.

[The *communique* referred to in the letter above is published elsewhere in "The War At Our Doors" columns.

—Editor, *C. M. G.*]

Indian Architecture

To The Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette"

Sir,—What Mr. S. Guha recorded in your esteemed paper of the 4th July last in supporting the construction of up-to-date buildings, simple, clean, well-lighted, ventilated, furnished with electric lights and fans, do not fundamentally differ from Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterjee's ideals for developing our indigenous styles of architecture. What Mr. Chatterjee particularly emphasises is the avoidance of slavish imitation of foreign styles and the evolving of a suitably modern Indian style consistently with modern conditions of Indian life and living. I do not remember if he has ever expressed that "everything foreign must be bad and everything indigenous must be good." On the other hand in his letter of June 27 he clearly mentioned—as he did in his previous articles—that "there are certain good elements in the ultra-modern and judicious incorporation of the same can strengthen neo-Indian styles of architecture."

Not to speak of pre-historic and mediaeval periods of the history of occidental architecture, even much later periods of Georgian and Victorian styles produced buildings which were ill-lighted and ill-ventilated. But interrupted light and ventilation of old-world structures produced great men, great minds, great stamina and greater longevity. Two generations back Bengal produced such people. The so-called ill-lighted, ill-ventilated edifices and houses of North Calcutta wherein several generations have spent their lives—I also live in such an old house—with their spreading verandahs and aristocratic courtyards are much more cosy, convenient and healthy to live in than the flimsy, overlighted, commercially planned, low, suffocating structures with a narrow outlook. Many modern structures, excepting their front rooms which admit direct light owing to the absence of verandahs, are ill-lighted in the interior. Every commercially planned structure devoid of verandah and courtyard, compound and side-space, is bound to be like that.

Magadha possessed thirteen-storeyed structures with heating and cooling arrangements. *Tana-pakhas* in old houses were in no way inferior to, and much more economical and hygienic than the electric fans of to-day. Mr. Chatterjee has very rightly complained that "Modern civilisation has brought in its train luxurious standards of living and fantastic ideals to upset our social equilibrium and India will have to find back her soul in architecture in order to

generate and foster a healthy nation." I quote a few lines from one of his articles :

"Imported architectual styles, and imported building materials and specifications of weak and unsuitable brands, tactfully popularised by well-organised propaganda, encouraged by certain Indians with perverted taste and degenerated mentality, have forcibly ousted our beautiful styles of architecture as well as the profitable application of very suitable indigenous building materials and specifications to the economic and cultural disaster of the nation."

Is Mr. Guha satisfied?—Yours, etc.,

AMIYA KUMAR BASU

1-B, Raja Kali Kissen Lane,
Calcutta.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS : A DIGEST

BENGAL INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

The first meeting of the reconstituted Bengal Industrial Survey Committee was held on Saturday last under the presidentship of Dr. P. N. Ghosh.

The Committee discussed the co-relation between the comprehensive inquiry regarding long-range industrial possibilities of Bengal which had been entrusted to it before, and the additional inquiry now referred to it regarding the effects of the war on the industrial situation of the province.

The Committee considered that while an inquiry as regards the present situation was necessary and desirable, it should not interfere with its normal work in connexion with the original terms of reference. At the same time, it admitted that the present situation although a passing phase, would have a far-reaching influence on the long-range industrial possibilities of Bengal, and for the matter of that for the whole of India. The Committee, therefore, decided to carry on its work of investigation and formulate suggestions on the present situation as well as consider long-range industrial problems of the province in all their aspects.

CALCUTTA GOVERNMENT TEST HOUSE

A Press Note says :—

A wide variety of materials, including textile goods, electrical equipment and stores, buildings and general engineering materials, vacuum brake fittings, metals and alloys, minerals and ores and miscellaneous stores, such as oils, lubricants, paints, varnishes, chemicals, fuels, etc. are tested in the Government Test House, Alipore, Calcutta, to determine their qualities.

The facilities for testing provided in that office are available to the general public no less than to Government departments. Fees are charged for all tests carried out and test-certificates bearing the Government seal are issued for all samples tested. Such test certificates can be used by firms and individuals for commercial purposes.

The Government of India are alive to the difficulties which nascent undeveloped Indian industries may experience in getting their products tested at the Government Test House on payment of fees at the scheduled rates, and have given their anxious consideration to the question of affording some measure of relief in the matter of fees in cases which stand in need of such concession. The question of revision of the schedule of fees is under consideration, and pending a final decision on subject it has been decided, as an experimental measure for a further period of one year, to reduce the testing fees to a certain definite extent in cases where Government are satisfied as to the need for concession.

Firms and individuals intending to take advantage of this concession are requested to apply to the Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, Calcutta, substantiating their claims to such concession.

The Government of India have also made provision for the total exemption from payment of fees in specially deserving cases, and firms and individuals, who consider themselves to be in that category, should apply to the Director, Scientific and Industrial Research, University of Delhi. On receipt of such applications, the Director, Scientific and Industrial Research, will arrange matters with the Government Test House if he considers that tests free of cost are justified.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CIRCULAR

The Registrar of Calcutta University has sent a circular to heads of all affiliated colleges in Bengal and Assam notifying that until further orders no fresh applications for emergency transfer certificates will be entertained. Emergency transfer certificates issued during the last session will hold good for the current session.

This decision has been taken in view of the increased facilities for study now available in 'safer areas' due to the opening of several new colleges and branch colleges in the mofussil and in consideration of the fact that guardians have had ample time to make up their minds regarding the education of their wards.

The colleges have further been informed that students of affiliated colleges will no longer be allowed to stay away from colleges, but will be required to prosecute a regular course of study this session as contemplated in the regulations : Students who will join new First and Third Year Classes during the current session will be similarly required to prosecute a regular course of study in order to be eligible for admission to their respective examinations.

This is in partial modification of the circular issued by the University in January regarding certain emergency provisions in respect of admission, transfer and withdrawal of students and conditions of study in affiliated institutions.

WAGES AND HIGHER COST OF LIVING

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., (Central), President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, addressed a meeting of the B. and A., E. I. and B. N. Railway Employees in Calcutta recently.

Mr. Mehta said that the index figures of the cost of living of the working class population had gone up by nearly 52 per cent. as officially announced. But these index figures had been proved to be wide of the mark by nearly 15 per cent. in two inquiries in Bombay. So it would not be wrong to say that the real rise was nearly 70 per cent. In order, therefore, to nullify the economic hardship caused by the rise in the cost of living, every man who was getting Rs. 100 should now be receiving a salary of Rs. 150 at the least according to Government figures of the rise in the cost of living. But, he said, it was another question whether the Railway Board would have the courage to increase the wages of workers according to the figures.

At a recent meeting of the Bengal Committee of the Indian Federation of Labour, held in Calcutta under the presidentship of Mr. Kali Banerjee, it was resolved to present a memorandum to Mr. R. S. Nimbkar on the urgent problems of labour in the Provinces.

CARGOES DIVERTED TO CALCUTTA

A request having been received through the London Chamber of Commerce for the nomination of three representatives to be appointed by the British Government to supervise the disposal of cargoes diverted to Calcutta, along with three representatives of the Dutch Government, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has nominated (1) Mr. R. MacFarlane of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, (2) Mr. J. Leisk of Messrs. Guest, Keen, Williams, Limited, who is also Chairman of the Calcutta Import Trade Association, and (3) Mr. A. K. G. Hogg of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company.

VITAL STATISTICS

(I)

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
18th July, 1942.

CITY OF CALCUTTA : (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 597 against 517 and 465 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 19. The general death-rate of the week was 27·1 per mille against 26·3 the mean of the last five years.

Town (*Wards* 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 18th July, 1942, was 502 against 441 and 391 in the two preceding weeks. There were 41 deaths from cholera, against 26 and 21 in the two preceding weeks. There was 1 death from small-pox during the week against 2 in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from influenza against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 62 and 58 respectively against 64 and 70 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25·9 per mille per annum.

There were 98 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 24·4.

There were 86 deaths from respiratory diseases against 70 in the previous week.

There were 46 deaths from tuberculosis against 29 in the previous week.

There were 82 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (*Wards* 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 95 against 76 and 74 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 5 were from cholera, nil from small-pox, 3 from influenza, 12 from fevers, 22 from bowel-complaints and 16 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 34.7 per mille.

There were 20 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 27·4.

There were 6 deaths from tuberculosis against 16 in the previous week.

There were 20 deaths of infants under one year.

[II]

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
25th July, 1942

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 533 against 597 and 517 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 55. The general death-rate of the week was 24·2 per mille against 26·2 the mean of the last five years.

Town : (*Wards* 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 25th July 1942, was 442 against 502 and 441 in the two preceding weeks. There were 23 deaths from cholera, against 41 and 26 in the two preceding weeks. There were 2 deaths from small-pox during the week against 1 in the previous week. There were 5 deaths from influenza against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 52 and 75 respectively against 62 and 58 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 23·0 per mille per annum

There were 48 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 20·5.

There were 66 deaths from respiratory diseases against 86 in the previous week.

There were 45 deaths from tuberculosis against 46 in the previous week.

There were 72 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (*Wards* 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 91 against 95 and 76 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 3 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 3 from influenza, 4 from fevers, 15 from bowel-complaints and 19 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 32·8 per mille.

There were 9 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 29·9.

There were 8 deaths from tuberculosis against 6 in the previous week.

There were 19 deaths of infants under one year.

AN AT HOME

Mr. S. P. Roy Choudhury, LL.B. (Leeds), Barrister-at-Law, Managing Director and Dr. K. Ghosh, M.B., D.T.M., D.P.H., Director-in-Charge, Ballygunge Branch of the Bank of Commerce Ltd. were 'At Home' to a party at Ballygunge on Saturday, the 25th July, 1942. A variety programme of entertainments were provided for and the guests were treated with tea in the afternoon and a sumptuous dinner at night. Among the guests were the following :—Mr. J. C. Das, Rai Saheb Dr. S. Chatterjee, Mr. H. D. Bose, Barrister-at-Law, Dr. S. N. Sinha, Mr. P. C. Basu, Mr. J. N. Majumdar, Mr. N. B. Lall Singha (Ukhra), Mr. K. B. Lall Singha (Ukhra), Mr. Bejan Basu (Burdwan), Mr. Arabinda Bhattacharjee (Khulna); Mr. D. P. Roy Choudhury, Rai Bahadur S. C. Sarkar, Mr. Sudhindra K. Dutt, Dr. K. K. Sen Gupta, Dr. T. P. Bhattacharjee, Mr. H. N. Sen, Mr. S. P. Roy, Mr. K. C. Biswas, Mr. J. Lochan Mitra, Dr. Suhrid Bose and Mr. P. K. Roy.

Mr. S. P. Roy Choudhury and Dr. K. Ghosh along with Mr. L. Bose (Secretary) were all attention to the guests.

CALCUTTA POLICE BULLETIN

18th July, 1942.

REWARD OF RS. 100

A reward of Rs. 100 is offered by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta for the arrest of or any information leading to the arrest of the following criminals who were responsible for several cases of thefts of Currency Notes from shopkeepers by sleight of hand and are wanted by the Calcutta Police.

(1) *V. T. Komlenko alias* V. J. Komlenko *alias* V. Oglieff *alias* Ogly *alias* Tagy Olgy *alias* Vladimir Oglieff—age 35, fair complexion, 5 ft. 5 in., clean shaven, parted hair, smartly dressed in European clothes, speaks fluent English, Russian and Urdu.

(2) *B. H. C. Komlenko alias* V. T. Komlenko *alias* V. J. Komlenko, alleged to be step-father of No. (1), age 50, fat, dark complexion, 5 ft. 2 in., clean shaven, growing bald, grey hair, dressed in European clothes, speaks fluent English, Russian and Iranian.

A woman who poses herself as Mrs. Komlenko is also seen in their company.

They are also expert cheats by note-doubling trick.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1. Supply of Disinfectants during the year 1942-43
2. Supply of Lorries for carrying filtered water in the Maniktola area during the period ending 31st March, 1943.
3. Supply of Cremation articles to the public at the Nimtolla Burning Ghat for a period of 3 years from 1st October, 1942.
4. Supply of Carts for removal of Stores during 1942-43.

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 5th August, and for 3 and 4 on 13th August, 1942. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

N.B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee.

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, *e.g.*, Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested

M. RAY.
Secretary to the Corporation.
Central Municipal Office,
The 29th July, 1942.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. II, Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 4th August, 1942 up to 2 p.m. :—

The Petty Improvement Contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in this District Engineer's room for inspection.

16. Renewals of B. O. E. pavement at Jehanara Lane (portion). Rs. 786, dated the 28th July, 1942. (One month).
17. Repairs to Ward Office. Ward Nos. 7 and 8. Rs. 607, dated 28th July, 1942. (One month).
18. Renewals to the pavement at the sewered ditch between Bowbazar Street and Scott Lane. Rs. 614, dated 28th July, 1942. (One month).
19. Renewals to footpath pavement at Amherst Street (portion) Ward 9. Rs. 950 dated 28th July, 1942. (One month.)
20. Renewals to footpath pavement at Upper Circular Road in front of Baitakkhana Bazar, Ward 9. Rs. 948, dated 28th July, 1942. (One month).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice."

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.
District II Eng'g. Office,
The 28th July, 1942.

Time Extended.

Notice to Petty Improvement And Petty Plumbing Contractors

Dates for receiving applications for registration of names as contractors for the following have been extended. The applications in connection with (1) and (2) below, will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer up to 2 p.m. on the date noted against each instead of on the 28th and 29th July, 1942, as previously advertised.

1. Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works of the Corporation for the year 1942-43.—25th August, 1942.
2. Petty Improvement Works (other than Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works) of the Corporation for the year 1942-43.—26th August, 1942.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Central Municipal Office
The 28th July, 1942.

S. S. Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all who it may concern, that an application has been received from Sm. Ram Dulari, recorded occupier of Stall No. 80 in Block C (old) in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, for permission to transfer her rights and interests in the above Stall to her partner Mr. Debi Golam Pandey. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date the notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

A. QASIM,
Revenue Officer
S. S. Hogg Market,
The 24th July, 1942.

License for Ferry Service

Offers in sealed covers, superscribed as "Rent for Corporation property" are invited from the public, to be submitted to the Chief Valuer and Surveyor on or before Saturday, the 8th August, 1942 at 2 p.m. in respect of the following :—

1. Annual license fee for taking license of the Ferry Service between Paramanick Ghat at Cossipore and Lala Babu Shire Ghat at Belur, for a period of 3 years.

The successful offerer will have to deposit one year's fee as security plus Rs. 2 being the cost of an agreement form on the spot on the acceptance of his offer by the Estates and General Purposes Committee, subject to the approval of the Corporation.

Other conditions may be seen at the office of the undersigned on any working day during office hours.

R. SINHA,
Chief Valuer and Surveyor.
Central Municipal Office,
The 27th July, 1942.

License for Removal of Ashes, Etc.

Offers for premium (Salami) are invited for taking license of the following Corporation property in sealed cover, superscribed as "Salami for Corporation property" and will be received by the Chief Valuer and Surveyor in his office on or before Monday, the 17th August, 1942 at 2 p.m.

1. License for removal of ashes and cinders from Tallah Pumping Station for a period of 3 years at a monthly fee of Rs. 30

The full amount of the salami together with a security deposit equivalent to six months' fee plus Rs. 2 as the cost of an agreement form is to be deposited by the successful offerer on the spot on the acceptance of his offer by the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee, subject to the approval of the Corporation. Other conditions may be seen at the office of the undersigned on any working day during office hours.

R. SINHA,
Chief Valuer and Surveyor.
Central Municipal Office,
The 29th July, 1942.

Re-payment of Loan

Regarding 4 per cent. Calcutta Municipal Debenture Loan of 1912-13, dated 1st November, 1912.

The 4 per cent. Calcutta Municipal Debenture Loan of 1st November, 1912, for Rs. 34,00,000 is repayable on the 1st November, 1942, from which date interest on it will cease. Holders of Debentures of this loan should tender their Debentures at the Local Authorities Loan Section, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, at least three weeks before the due date of repayment with the following endorsement on the back of each Debenture :—

"Received payment in full of all demand for principal and interest hereon."

.....
Signature of Holder.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Central Municipal Office.
The 1st August, 1942.

Gariahat Market

SALE NOTICE

It is notified for the information of those interested that the Stall No. 2, Block A, Gariahat Market, will be put to auction at the next meeting of the Public Utilities and Markets Committee to be held on Monday, the 3rd August, 1942 at 5 p.m.

Detailed information regarding this may be had at the office of the Superintendent, Gariahat Market.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Central Municipal Office,
The 29th July, 1942.

STATUS OF HOME GUARDS

A British Legal Decision

A case of importance to two million British home guards and of interest to home defence forces all over the world was settled at the court of session, Edinburgh, when Lord Keith decided that a home guard is not "a common soldier" and that his estate is therefore liable for death duties.

Lord Keith in his judgment made it clear that the estate had been conceded relief under the Act of 1924. The trustees had claimed the entire relief from the estate duties granted by the Finance Act of 1894 to common soldiers but Lord Keith ruled that this could not be granted and committed the case concerning Major Frederick Donals Mirriels, Commander in the home guard who was killed by the explosion of a hand grenade on August, 1940 leaving an estate valued at 300,000 sterling. Inland Revenue claimed 64,000 sterling estate duty while his trustees claimed he was "a common soldier" and as such was exempt from duty.

Lord Keith declared "to define the home guard in August, 1940 as a self-contained force consisting of nothing but common soldiers is to convey an idea that borders on the fantastic and is contrary to fact". Lord Keith committed the case so that the amount due to revenue could be estimated.

PATNA MUNICIPAL TAXES

Ratepayers Protest Against New Assessment

A disturbance was created by demonstrators at a special meeting of the Patna Municipal Board resulting in the meeting being adjourned.

The meeting was convened on the requisition of twelve members of the Board to discuss the new municipal assessment which is estimated to bring a return of over Rs. 1 lakh to the Board.

A large crowd of rate-payers assembled at the Municipal Office premises to stage a demonstration against the assessment and slogans against any enhancement of taxes were raised.

The resolution under discussion urged that the "Realisation of increased rates consequent upon the general assessment be kept in abeyance till the duration of the war and the existence of the several economic depression now prevalent." While discussion on the resolution was proceeding the disturbance created by the demonstrators increased and a number of people entered the meeting hall. The proceedings were adjourned.

The demonstrators then passed a resolution condemning the "policy" of the Board in the matter of municipal taxation and demanding suspension of operations of the adjustment list till the period of the war.

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BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.
CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with **Yellow** numbers on a **Black** badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have **Rectangular** brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

Geo. C. WOODWARD,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

Health should not be made to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers

Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing means health and longevity

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Curry Beef ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Sirloin „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Suet (Kidney) —	1 4 0			
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...				
Heart each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Oxtails each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0		
Skrits each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Kindney per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	0 10 0	0 12 0		

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Lion „ —	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder „ ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter „ ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb.	0 8 0			
Other portion per lb. —	0 12 0			

MUTTON.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Chops per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Breast „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Leg „ ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb. ...		0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Kidneys each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart „ ...	0 2 0	0 4 0		
Liver „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Brain „ ...		0 2 0		
Tongue „ ...	0 8 0	0 3 6		
Trotters „ ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each —	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each —	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer ...	1 0 0	1 2 0		
Goat and Kid meat ...		0 10 0		

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz. —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb. ..	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb. —	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb. —	1 8 0	3 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen —	12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer —	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Luncheon „ „ ...	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork „ ...	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen ...	1 2 0	

DRY FISH	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer —	1 4 0	1 8 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer —	1 4 0	2 8 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Bhetkee „ —	0 12 0	1 8 0
Maldive „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. large per „ ...	6 0 0	
Bali chau per seer —	4 0 0	4 8 0
Papadams per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
Dry Prawns per seer — —	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices very according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE HERE

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital ... ... £ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... ... £ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund ... ... £ 2,200,000

Head Office :—26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

THE CHARTERED BANK

OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

(*Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.*)
(*Liability of shareholders limited.*)

with which is affiliated the Allahabad Bank Limited.

Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,000,000

Head Office: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

London Branches { 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.
28, Charles II Street, Haymarket, London, S. W. 1

Branches throughout the East, and at Manchester & New York.

All forms of Banking business transacted

RECOVERY OF INCOME-TAX

The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Executor and/or Trustee of Wills and/or Settlements for its constituents and as Agent for the recovery of Income-Tax and the preparation of Income-Tax and Super-Tax returns.

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(Incorporated in England)

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS, TRANSACTED

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders limited.)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3.

Subscribed Capital — ... £ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... ... £ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund ... — £ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders — £ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah Mosul, Bombay Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta. Manager,

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

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THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

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Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 101, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay) Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot and Surat

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,18,00,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka. Mr. Gagan Vihari L. Mehta, Mr. Lakshmi Niwas Birla.

General Banking Business Transacted.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

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Branches:—Burrabazar & Shambazar (Calcutta) & Naraingunge

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FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or less.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security. Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe Custody.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted: Rates, rules, etc., on application.

D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Chicken (Broth) ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Capon ,, ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do (roasting) ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turkey Cock ,, ...	10 0 0	14 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 13 0	0 14 0
Do. Special ...		
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Portridge ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snipes ,, ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ,, ...	4 8 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	3 0 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...		
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...		
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ...		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Mursidabad ...		
Do. Country ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...		0 2 0
Do. per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower, Beneres each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,		
Do. Darjeeling ,,		
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cucumber per score ...	0 10 0	0 15 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 8 0
Ginger ,, ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 5 0	0 4 0
Turmaric ...		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...		
Knol khol Country each ...		
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each ...		
Lettuce per score ...	0 5 0	0 10 0
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer	0 2 0	
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. ,, white ,,	0 3 0	
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur per seer		
Do. Darjeeling ...		1 2 0
Do. Hazaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 4 0	
Do. Country do. ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer		
Do. New per seer ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old) ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...	0 4 0	
Do. Rangoon ,, ...		
Do. Shillong ...		
Robob each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Pulbul per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 2 6	0 5 0
Do. Country per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Squash per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country ,,		
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,		
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer ...		
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. Africa 3—5 ...		
Do. Kulu per doz. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Nanital ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 4 to 5	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 2—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. King David ...		
Do. Jonathan ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 3—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious 3—4 ...		
Amra per score ...		
Bael Fruit each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	12 0 0	
Black Berry per score ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Country Apples 4 to 6 ...	1 0 0	
Goosebery per seer ...		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul per box (large)		
Do. California per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Grape Fruit each ...		
Java ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. (Country) per doz	0 12 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Khubanee ,, ...		
Do. (large) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Lemon (English) per doz.		
Lichees per 100 (Mozafferpur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Locket per score ...		
Monkey Lichees per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
M. Melon Jaunpur ...		
Mask Melon per seer ...	0 3 6	0 5 0
Mask Melon ,, (Lucknow)		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz.	3 0 0	5 0 0
Do. Langra 4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fazlie 5 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhash ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Country per 100 ...		
Do. Bombay 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras per doz. ...	2 0 0	
Do. Lilam 8 ...	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz. ...		
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mossomi 10 ...	1 0 0	
Poona ,, 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Bombay per doz ...		
Oranges Nagpur ,, ...		1 0 0
Do. Bombay ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Madras per doz. ...		1 0 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.
84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at 4 per cent. p. a. on Rs. 500.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 2½ per cent. p. a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 3½ per cent. p. a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

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BANKERS' UNION LIMITED
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TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS.

Post Box: 106. Phone: Cal. 1259.
CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.
Head Office:—*8, Canning Street, Calcutta*
Branches at important Trade Centres in Bengal and Bihar
Our Specialities—We have arranged Safe-Custody in Branches far off from Danger-Zone. We undertake charge of collection of House-Rent, interest on loans, mortgages, bills, drafts, cheques and hundies Etc. We help in Paying Insurance premiums, Municipal Taxes, Electric and Telephone Bills.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peanut per seer ...		
Pineapple Country each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Singapore ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Ceylon ,, ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do, Tijpur ,, ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Kalimpong ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Plantain Champa Buneh ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Martaban ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul ,, ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. Country ,, ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Country per score ...		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
,, Kandahar ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prunes Fresh per doz. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)		
Do. Liby do. ...		
Do. Delmonta do.		
Calasia do. ...		
Pears Cashmere 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Do. (Cooking) ...		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Cashmere ...		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peaches Peshwar 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisin Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	
Do, Muscatal loose per lb. ...		
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Apple per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Sofata 12—20 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	3 0 0	3 8 0
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz (Orange)	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 4 to 6 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Country per score ...		
Surdah Quetta per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Tamarind per score ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Water melon Country each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Goalund each ...	0 6 0	
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Water fruit per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
DRY FRUITS		
Apples Ring per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. ,, 1 lb. packet ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Almond salted (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Almond English (large) per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Apricots dry with seed per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Apricots dry without seed per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Alobokhara per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Brazilnuts per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Chilgooja per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cocoanut dry per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Currants Australian per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Chestnut per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 6 0	0 8 0
Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Figs 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Khurma per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Pears dry per lb. ...	1 14 0	2 0 0
Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0

When you stop advertising, this is what you say in effect:

"We hereby notify everybody that we do not expect to do business any more."

Municipal orders do not wait. All the 12 months, the municipalities are buying equipment and supplies and the "Gazette" advertisement will bring you results just as well as it will in March.

Keep up your advertising every month in the year if you expect to do business all the year around.

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)		
Ista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Salted shelled per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Prunes dry per lb. ...		
Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Sultana per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Do. 1 lb. pecket ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Table 1 lb. packet...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. American 1 packet...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay	1 0 0	1 2 0
Dinapur	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter per cake ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per seer	0 4 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...		2 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	1 10 0	2 0 0
Do. (salt-water) ,, ...	2 8 0	
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Rohi per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut Pieces) ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Hilsa each (Padma) ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe 6—12 ...	1 0 0	
Mullet per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (cut pieces) ...		1 4 0
Pomfret per seer ...		2 0 0
Prawns per seer (small)	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Lobster ...		
Sea fish	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Brand (White or Brown) 2 lb. each ...	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. do. ½ lb. ,, ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz. ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)		
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Edam ,, ...	1 8 0	
Do. Overland ,, ...		
Do. Cheddarn ,, ...	1 12 0	
Preserved, mixed, per lb. ...		0 8 0
Do. unmixed, ,, ...	0 6 0	
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Kraft cheese per lb. ...		3 8 0
***FLOUR.**		
Household No. 3 and all other varieties per seer		0 3 9
Californian flour No. 1 per seer		
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.		
Californian flour No. 2 per seer		
Country flour per seer ...		
*Atta Red (Chaundashi)	0 3 6	0 3 10½
Do. White per seer ...		0 3 10½
***RICE**		
Deshi coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md. ...	8 0 0	9 0 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Kabul rice per seer ...	0 7 0	0 9 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...		
Golab Soru rice ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
SUGAR		
*Cawnpore Sugar per seer		
Crystal	0 5 6	0 5 9
***DAL Etc.**		
Arahar per seer ...		0 3 3
Channa ,, ...		0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...		0 3 0
Mung (haree) ,, ...		0 3 0
Mung (sona) ,, ...	0 5 9	
*Salt ,, ...		0 1 10½
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin ...	0 13 0	
2 lb. ,, ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. ,, ...	3 12 0	
*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 6
Castor Oil ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	0 8 0	
,, ,, ,, No. 2	0 7 0	
***KEROSENE OIL**		
Kerosene Oil (*Superior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	3 1 9	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 3 1½	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Kerosene Oil (*Inferior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk...	3 14 6	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 2 10½	
***COAL AND COKE**		
Domestic Coal (retail) per md.	1 4 0	
Domestic Coke (whole sale) at the Depot ...	1 2 0	
Soft Coke per md. ...	1 3 0	1 4 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cake ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet ...	0 1 6	1 0 0
Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweet, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb. tins	1 6 0	1 12 0
,, 2 ,,	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo	1 13 0	
Assorted Creams ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb.	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 0
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 0
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 0
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 9
Milk	1 1 0	1 8 0
Mixed (Household)	1 1 0	1 12 0
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 0

18¾ price up.

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 13 0	1 2 6
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, ½ lb tin.	1 12 0 per tin	15 % price up.
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...	2 12 0	5 5 0
Cow & Gate Rusks ...	1 8 0	
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— per Tin	0 4 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin ...	1 6 0	"
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk— Powder No. 1 per bot....	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Pepperments per lb.	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Deresske per tin of 50 ...	1 8 0	
Scissor per pkt.	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin 50 of	1 2 0	
" " (magnum)	1 2 0	
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 8 0
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 2 0	
Glassgow Mixture per lb	10 8 0	
Spencer's "Doretto" ... Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...		1 12 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 12 0	0 13 0
Black & White tin of 50		1 12 0
Craven A tin of 50 —	1 10 0	
Match Box of 80 stick ea.	0 0 9	
Do. 40 Do.	0 0 6	

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do. .	1 3 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 6 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 2 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do. do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 9 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0	
Do. 2nd quality	1 0 0	
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 3 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 1 0	
"ISPAHANI'S TEA"—		
Special Darjeeling 1 lb. tin	1 12 0	
Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 4 0	
Cafe Brand packets "	1 0 0	
Afternoon 1 lb. 2 oz.	1 2 0	
LOOSE TEA		
F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	1 10 0	2 0 0
O. P. Darjeeling and Assam per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
DUST TEA		
Darjeeling and Assam Dust per lb. ...	0 14 0	1 2 0
Red Ensign Coffee " ...	1 6 0	
Coccoa ½ lbs. ...	1 2 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz. ...	1 1 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 lbs. ...	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 " ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 " ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 " ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 " ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin		
Do. ½ lb. ...		
Mustard ¼ " ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott. ...	1 15 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	1 4 0	1 10 0
Sausages English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 14 0	
Soups, Assorted " —	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott. —	1 12 0	
Isinglass per pkt. ..	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag ...	1 15 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 6 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin — ...	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	2 4 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt. ...	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb. per tin —	3 12 0	
C. & V. Vinepar per bottle	1 12 0	
Radgate or Nickson Ham per lb. ...	3 8 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb. ...	3 8 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin	1 12 0	
Morton's Eagle Brand Scotch Roller Oats 2 lb. tin ... —	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin ... —	0 9 0	
Chamois Leather large ...	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 6 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	
Bisurated Magnesia, medium	0 7 0	2 2 0
Ellerman's Embrocation	1 12 0	
Zam-Buk	2 4 0	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	1 12 0	0 14 0
Oriental Balm ...	0 8 0	
Sloan's Liniment —	0 4 0	1 0 0
Kruschen Salt —	0 15 6	
PAINTS.	1 11 0	
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) "	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

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Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
RICE.		
Balam (Coarse) ...		
Do. (Medium) ...		
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Kora) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Atap) ...	0 3 0	
Kamini (Do.) ...	0 3 6	
Chinisbakkar (Do.) ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Golap Khas (Do.) ...		0 4 0
Dadkhani ...	0 4 0	
Deshi Boiled ...		
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra (Medium) ...	—	0 2 6
Patnai (Coarse) ...		
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal ...		0 2 9
Katari Bhog ...	0 3 3	0 3 6
DAL.		
Gram (Patnai whole) ...		0 2 6
Gram (Dal) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Sona) ...	0 4 0	
Do. (Krishna) ...		
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 6	
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	
Do. Khari ...	0 3 0	
Mattor Dal ...		0 3 0
Salt ...		0 2 0

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BUTTER & GHEE		
Bombay Butter per seer		
Aligarh " ...	1 2 0	
Pabna " ...	1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa) ...	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo) ...	1 6 0	1 8 0
Jessore ...	1 6 0	
OIL.		
Ghani Oil ...		0 8 0
Mustard Oil ...	0 9 0	
Cocoanut Oil ...		0 14 0
Kerosene Oil ...	0 3 0	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White Java) ...	0 5 9	0 6 0
Do. (Brown Java) ...		
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flower (Country) ...		0 4 0
Atta ...	0 2 3	0 3 3
Suji ...	0 4 0	
Gur (Sugar Cane) ...		0 5 0
" Khajure ...		
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. New (Country) ...		
Do. (Gauhati) ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Patal ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Brinjal ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas ...		
Cauliflower each ...		
Cabbage each ...		
Ginger ...	0 7 0	0 8 6
Onion ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Mutton ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Goat & Khashi ...		0 12 0
FISH.		
Rohi (Cut-pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Koi ...	0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
RICE.		
Balam per md. ...	8 0 0	9 0 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. (Kora) ...	7 2 0	7 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Kamini (Do.) ...	8 4 0	8 8 0
Khinisankkar (Do.) ...	10 0 0	11 0 0
Dadkhani ...	10 0 0	11 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Dudkalma ...		
Nagra ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Patnai (Kora) ...	8 0 0	8 4 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	6 0 0	6 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Rupsal ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...	0 5 0	0 5 6
Do. (Krishna) ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Kalai Dal ...		0 3 0
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mosbor Dal (Sprit) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mattor Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...	2 4 0	
Ranchi ... —		
Darbhanga —		1 12 0
Sree (Mark) ...	1 13 0	
Khurja ...		1 8 0
Bhaduwa ...	1 15 0	
Lakhi —	1 8 0	
"Debia Debee" per seer		1 12 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 5 6	0 5 9
Do. (Brown) —		0 3 6
Do. (Bata) ...	0 5 0	0 5 6
Flour per seer ...	0 3 9	
Atta —		0 3 6
Do. B ... —	0 3 9	
Gur ... —	0 5 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...		0 4 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 9	0 1 6
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		1 8 0
Bombay per lb. Salted	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pabna per seer —	1 8 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin ...		1 6 0
Milk ...		0 4 0
Cows' Head —		
Condensed Milk ...		0 4 0
Milk Maid —		
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 25 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 8—16 —	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 6 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pesta ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab " —	0 3 0	0 6 0
Grapes per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
VEGETABLES		
New Patal ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
New Potatoes ...	0 2 0	0 3 6
Potatoes (New) ...		
Brinjal —	0 2 6	0 4 0
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Ginger —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 1 0
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion — ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Cauliflower ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
FISH		
Parsey per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Pona " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bagda " ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki " ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Hilsa " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi per seer ...	0 6 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
MEAT		
Mutton ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
" (Duck) Do. ...		0 9 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	—	1 7 0
Cocoa Hornby ...		
Coffee Polson's lb. ...	1 2 0	
Condensed Milk ...		
BISCUITS		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 9 6
H. & P. Do. —	—	
Household per tin —		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 7 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 555 ...	1 10 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes —		0 11 6
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.		
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sago (Pearl) ...		
Quaker's Oats ...	1 0 0	
Pascal's Logenges (glass) each —	0 10 0	0 10 6
Jam ...		
Jelly —	0 6 0	0 7 0
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 2 6	0 3 0
Quickwhite (White) ...		
KEROSENE OIL		
Elephant Brand tin ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	0 3 6
Do. " Tin —	—	
Rising Sun ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
MUTTON		
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 12 0	
Do. 2nd „ ...	0 10 0	
Goat per seer ...		
Kid „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Poultry Chicken each		
Fowl (country) ...		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting) ...		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS		
Ducks per score ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Fowls „ ...		0 12 0
VEGETABLES		
Brinjals per seer ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 5 0	
Ginger „ ...	0 6 0	
Pati Lemon per score ...	3 1 6	0 4 0
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Kagji Lemon per score	0 1 3	0 2 0
Onions Patna red per seer	0 2 0	
Do. Bombay „ ...		
Do. Country „ ...	0 2 0	
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Deshi (New) ...	0 3 0	
Do. Madrasi „ ...		
Do. Rangoon „ ...		
Do. Gauhati „ ...		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer ..	0 1 3	0 2 0
Do. Disi per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Hilly „ ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage each ...	0 1 6	0 6 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Peas Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Darjeeling „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Deshi „ ...		
Beans „ ...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Squash „ ...	0 4 0	
Tomato „ ...		
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS		
Apple Australia ...		
Do. Cashmere 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. American ...		
Do. Kulu 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Peshwari ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Apricot per seer ...	1 12 0	2 4 0
Batavia per pair ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Beal fruit each ...		
Bedana (Green) ...	2 0 0	
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. dry per seer ...		0 10 0
Chilghoza „ ...		
Dates Arab „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Bagdad „ ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		
Do. Nasik „ ...		
Do. Quetta „ ...		
Do. Chaman „ ...	2 8 0	
Do. Australia „ ...		
Khorma „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Kesur Deshi „ ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Singapore „ ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Khobani „ „ ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Kajoo Nuts „ ...		
Lichis Country per 100 ...		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer ...		
Prune per lb. ...	0 2 0	1 0 0
Papaya Country each ...		
Dates fruit per seer ...		
Do. Basra per lb. ...	0 0 6	0 1 6
Green Cocoanut ...	1 0 0	
Plums per seer ...		

ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
FRUITS—(Contd.)		
Safata 20—32 ...	1 0 0	
Mango (Local) ...		
Do. Kanchan 16—30 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras ...		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Nilambari 10—25...	1 0 0	
Do. Totapuri 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do Fazli 3—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Golapkhas		
Do. Himsagar ...		
Do. Kissen Bhogh ...		
Mash melon per seer ...		
Kharbuza per seer ...		
Orange Ichanagore ...		
Do. Sylhet ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Nagpur 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta Bagdad per seer ...		
Do. Multan ...	6 0 0	
Do. Kabul ...	5 8 0	
Peara 25—50	1 0 0	
Pineapple Singapuri each		
Do. Assam ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Do. Country each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Peaches 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain Champa per score	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Martaban per score	0 7	0 12 0
Musket per seer ...		
Pomegranate per seer ...		
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Dholka ...		
Raisin (Rad) per seer ...		
Do. Sultuna „ ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Almond shelled „ ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. without shell ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Do. do. large ...	0 12 0	
Surdah Quaman per seer	0 8 0	1 8 0
Water melon Goalando ...	0 5 0	0 10 0
Do. Deshi ...		
Do. Farukabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Sarbati Lemon (Musembi)	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer 8—12	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Shelled „ ...		
Nut Ground „ ...		
Sharifa 6—12 ...	1 0 0	
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	0 12 0	0 13 0
Darjeeling do. „ ...		0 13 0
Bombay „ „ ...		1 4 0
Aligarh „ „ ...	1 2 0	
Jessore „ per seer ...		1 12 0
Dinapur „ „ ...		1 10 0
Pabna „ „ ...		1 6 0
Darbhanga „ „ ...		1 6 0
Mazafferpur „ „ ...		1 6 0
Ghee „ ...	1 10 0	1 12 0
Cow's Ghee „ ...	2 0 0	
Do. Milk „ ...	0 4 0	
FISH		
Bagda per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md. ...		
Do. (cut pieces) p. s. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Bhetkee „ ...		
Prawns „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Hilsa „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Rohi „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Rohi (cut pieces) „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Small fish „ ...		
Chetal „ ...		
Crab per pair ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Koi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Singhee per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Magoor per seer (small) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (large) ...		

ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
RICE		
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog ...		
Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
Do. (Medium) „ ...		
Patnai (Atap) „ md. ...	8 12 0	
Hilly (old) per md. ...		
Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasal per md. ...		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No 1 per maund	8 12 0	
Do. No. 2 per md.		
Chamormoni ...	8 12 0	9 0 0
Balam (old) per md. ...		
Chini Shakkar No. 1 per maund (old) ...		
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund ...	7 12 0	
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...		
Kamini per maund ...	9 8 0	
Peshwar Rice per md. ...		18 0 0
Dhaki Chata ...	8 8 0	10 0 0
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer ...		
Java „ „ ...		
Cocoanut Oil „ ...	0 14 0	
Mustard Oil „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Salt per seer ...	0 1 10½	
Flour „ ...	0 3 9	
Atta B per md. (Tota) ...		9 8 0
Sujee „ ...	0 3 7½	11 0 0
Atta fresh per seer ...		
Chandausi Atta per md. ...		9 4 0
Til Oil „ ...		23 0 0
Til Oil per seer ...	0 10 0	
DAL		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 5 9	
Mug Dal „ ...	0 4 0	
Arhar „ ...	0 3 9	0 4 0
Kalai ...		0 3 3
Khesari „ ...	0 2 6	
Mosoor (spilt) „ ...	0 3 3	
Do. (khari) „ ...	0 3 0	
Mator „ ...	0 3 0	
Chana Dal „ ...	0 3 0	
Do. „ ...		0 3 3
Biuli „ ...		
TEA.		
Family Mixture ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...		2 4 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Orange Pekoe ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pekoe per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 6 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Pekoe Dust ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
KEROSENE OIL.		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
„ „ Bulk „		
Owl & Swan per tin ...		
„ „ Bulk ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Elephant Brand per bot. (White) ...	0 3 1½	
Elephant Brand per bot. (Red) ...	0 2 9	
Snowflake per tin ...		
Soft Coke per md. ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta.
The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District.
Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 [illegible] 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsay ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Crab each —	0 0 9	0 1 6
MEAT		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 9 0	
Fowl's eggs ,, ...	0 10 0	
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ..		0 5 0
Brinjal ,, ...		0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato per seer ...		0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 4 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 8 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...		0 4 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potato (Rangoon) —		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		0 2 0
Pulbul per seer ...		0 2 0
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		0 3 0
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...		
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 20 ...		
Grapes	1 4 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	1 4 0	
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...		
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 8 0
Almond ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 10 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) ... per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apples 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Pears 20—30 ...	1 0 0	
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Madras ,, ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 8 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	2 0 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 14 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	2 4 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer —	0 4 0	
Atta White No. 1 —		0 8 9
Sujee ,, —		0 3 0
Atta Brown —		0 3 9
'B' Atta —	0 4 0	
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 3 0	
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	7 12 0	8 0 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 8 3	
Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		12 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,	6 0 0	7 12 0
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...	10 0 0	12 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 8 0	
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 6	0 5 9
Tea per lb. ...	0 3 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Chana ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...		0 3 0
Bhanga ,, ...		0 2 6
Khasaree ,, —	0 2 6	
Kalai ,, —	0 3 0	
Biuli ,, —	0 3 0	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 4 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 7½	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...		
Coal	1 4 0	
Fuel — —		0 13 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.		
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab ...	—	—
Beef per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat & Kid —	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY & EGGS.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,, ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,, ...	—	0 3 0
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Brinjal ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflour ,, ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 4 0	—
Cucumber per score ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)		
Garlic per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly ,, —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion ,, —	0 1 6	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ,, —	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Modhupur) ,, —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potatoes (Nainital) ,, —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. (Deshi) ,, —		
Pulbul ,, —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,, —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Raddish per score ,, —	—	—
Squash ,, —	—	—
Sweet Potatoes ,, —	0 1 6	—
Sweet Pumpkin each —	0 1 0	0 4 0
White ,, ,, —	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato Darjeeling ,, —	0 8 0	0 10 0
FRUITS.		
Almond per seer —	0 14 0	2 0 0
Alubokra ,, —	—	—
Amra (Belati) per score —	0 1 0	0 1 3
Bedana per seer —	1 0 0	—
Bael each —	0 0 3	0 0 9
Dates per seer —	0 4 6	0 5 0
Grapes ,, —	0 12 0	—
Lime per score —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Plantain (Champa) per doz. —	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. (Martaban) ,, —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Papaya each —	0 1 0	0 4 0
Pomegranates per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100 —	0 4 0	0 8 0
Sugarcane each —	0 0 9	0 1 0
Oranges per score —	0 10 0	0 14 0
BUTTER		
Butter per seer —	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ghee Lakhee ,, —	1 4 0	—
Do. Bhadwa ,, —	1 12 0	—
Do. Sree ,, —	1 12 0	—
Pure Cow Ghee per seer —	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk —	—	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From.	To.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer —	0 5 0	
Atta white No. 1 —	0 4 6	0 5 0
Sujee —	—	0 5 0
Atta Brown —	—	0 4 3
"B" Atta —	0 4 6	0 4 9
RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Patnai per seer —	0 2 9	0 3 0
Banktulsi (Manja) per md.	7 0 0	8 8 0
Do. (Kora) per seer	0 2 9	0 3 0
Deshi (Boiled) per md. —	5 0 0	6 8 0
Rangoon per seer —	0 2 0	—
Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. —	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. (Atap) ,, —	8 0 0	9 0 0
Golap Soru ...	10 0 0	11 0 0
Mustard oil per seer —	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar ,, —	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb. —	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Cocoanut oil ,, —	0 6 0	0 7 0
Arahar per seer —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Chana ,, —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, —	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasaree ,, —	0 2 0	—
Kalai ,, —	0 2 3	0 2 6
Biuli ,, —	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mug (Hari) Katcha ,, —	0 3 0	
Do. (Sona) ,, —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, —	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,, —	0 1 6	0 1 9
Barley Powder —	0 4 6	0 7 0
Do. Pearl —	0 6 6	0 12 0
Robinson's Barley —	0 4 3	0 14 0
Jelly —	0 5 0	0 12 0
Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle. —	0 2 6	—

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P
MEAT.		
Beef per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Mutton „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat and Kid „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pork „ —	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl „ —	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken „ ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon „ —		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl's „ „ ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 14 0
Silong —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfret per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mango fish per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Do. (Desi) —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Bean (French) per seer —	0 1 8	0 1 6
Bean (Ranchi) „ ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Brinjal „ ...		
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Do. (Darjeeling) —		
Cauliflower —		
Carrots (Country) per doz.		
Do. (Darjeeling) „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz. ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Ginger per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Garlic —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger „ —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Onion „ ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Patna) „ —		
Do. (Desi) „ ...		
Do. (Ranchi) „ ...	0 8 0	0 3 6
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 1 9	
Do. (Desi) „ ...		0 1 6
Pulbul ...		
Raddish (English) per bundle ...		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes „ ...	0 2 0	0 3 6
Sweet Pumpkin each ...	1 0	0 2 0
Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 0 9	0 1 0
Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	
White Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Apricot ...	2 0 0	
Apples ...		
Figs per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score ...		
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Beal each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate „ —	0 10	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100 —	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer ...	0 4	0 6 0
Almond „ ...	1 8	2 0 0
Grape „	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. per box ...		
Goosberry per seer ...		
Jack fruit each —		
Khubani per see —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kharbuza „	2 0	
Lichis per 100 —		
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote „ ...	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer	2 0 0	3 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz. —	0 2	0 3 0
Papaya each —	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple „ ... —	0 1 0	0 3 0
Plums per score —	0 4 0	0 6 0
Raisins ... —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score ...		
Star apple ...		
Tamarind per seer —	0 1 0	
Walnut „ —	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100		
Do, (Madras) 12—16 —		
Golap Khas —		
Langra 16—30 ...		
Bombay 25 to 30 —		
Totapari per score ...		
Sipia —		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Keshin Bhog 12 to 16 —		
Fazli 8 to 10 —		
Prnes S. W. per seer —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer —		
Sugarcane —		
Water Melon each ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb. —	1 0 0	
Dinapur „ ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk —	0 4 0	
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. —	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb. —	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 6
Atta „ —	0 3 6	0 4 6
Sujee „ —	0 5 0	0 5 0
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Kora) „	0 3 0	
Chinisakkhar per seer —	0 3 6	0 4 0
Deshi „ —	0 2 6	0 2 9
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar —	0 5 6	0 6 0
Tea per lb. —	0 14 0	1 8 0
Cocoanut Oil —	0 14 0	1 0 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer —	0 3 6	0 3 6
Chana „ —		0 3 6
Khari Masoor „ —	0 2 3	
Bhanga ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree „ ...		
Kalai „ —		0 2 0
Mung (Hari) „ ...	0 3 6	
Do. (Sona) „ ...	0 4 0	
Mattor „ ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Salt „ —	0 1 6	0 1 9
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...		0 2 6
Do. (Elephant) Brand per tin Refined —	3 10 3	p. bot.
Ordinary ...	2 10 3	
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	0 15 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

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Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

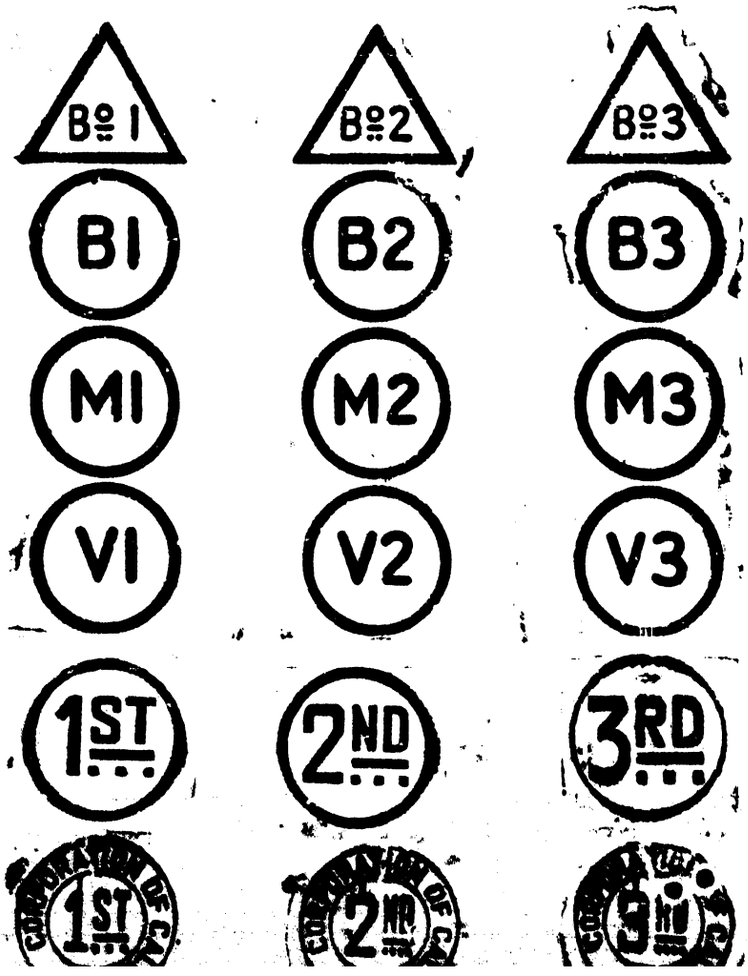
ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Labster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Baghda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhanguar ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 4 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 12 0	0 15 0
Fowl's eggs „ ...	0 12 0	0 15 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Brinjal „ ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ...		
Tomato per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Garlic „ ...	0 0 6	
Green Chilly „ ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Onion ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. „ ...	0 12 0	1 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
„ (New) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mangoes (Langra) ...		
Pulbul „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes „ ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes ...		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Almond „ ...	0 14 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Madras „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 13 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 11 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk „ ...		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Sujee „ ...	0 5 6	0 6 0
Atta Brown ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
"B" Atta ...	0 4 0	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 9	0 2 9
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	8 4 0	8 8 0
„ (Kora) per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar „ md.	9 0 0	9 8 0
Deshi (Boiled) „		6 4 0
Rangoon per seer ...		
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...	9 0 0	9 4 0
SUNDRIES		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Sugar „ ...	0 5 0	0 5 9
Tea per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer (medium)	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana „ ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khari Masoor „ ...	0 3 0	
Bhanga „ „ ...	0 3 0	
Khasaree „ ...	0 2 6	
Kalai „ ...	0 2 6	
Biuli „ ...	0 2 9	0 2 9
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 2 9	
„ (Sona) „ ...		
Mattar „ ...	0 5 9	
Salt ...	0 4 6	0 4 9
COKE & COAL		0 1 6½
Soft Coke per md. ...		
Coal „ ...		
Keresene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	1 4 0	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb tin.	0 3 6	
Do. ...	0 4 6	
Barley Pearl ' „	0 7 6	
Do. 2 „	0 6 6	
Corn Flower 1 „	0 12 0	
Robinson's Barley ...	0 11 0	
Cobra Boot Polish ...	0 6 6	0 11 6
Jelly ...	0 1 0	0 5 0
	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for
BUFFALO MEAT

BEEF

MUTTON

VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for
COW & BUFFALO MEATS

Marks for
SHEEP & GOAT MEATS

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THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 8th August, 1942 Published Every Saturday.

Chronicle And Commen

THE SEVENTH AUGUST

THIS DAY a year ago the mortal life of the POET merged itself into eternity. This day we remember him in deep reverence and offer him once again the homage of our heart. To us he is not dead; he lives in our lives which he had moulded and made.

The world is running with blood today. Caught are we in the contradictions of conflicting ideologies; lost are we in a babel of tongues; encircled are we in massive gloom and deep despair. Our chains today sit heavy on our feet and there is not a flash of glow left in the sky with which we can build even an illusion of hope. We turn and cry: 'Light, Oh where is light?'

But amidst all tribulations and terror the trumpet sounds—the Poet's Call—to hearten those that despair and droop. His voice, his message, speds across the world :—

Let us know that Thy light grows dim in the heart that bears its insult of bondage,

That the life, when it becomes feeble, timidly yields Thy throne to untruth,

For weakness is the traitor who betrays our soul.

Let this be our prayer to Thee—

Make us strong that we may not insult the weak and the fallen,

That we may hold our love high where all things around us are wooing the dust.

They fight and kill for self-love, giving it Thy name,

They fight for hunger that thrives on brothers' flesh,

They fight against Thine anger and die.

But let us stand firm and suffer with strength for the True, for the Good, for the Eternal in man,

for Thy Kingdom which is in the union of hearts,

for the Freedom which is of the soul.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE was the Poet of Humanity, which to him was undivided and indivisible. He saw Man as a whole beyond the barriers of borders and birth, above the conflicts of creeds and communities, doctrines and dogmas. He preached his faith in Man till the very end of his life. Amidst the crumbling ruins of civilisation, standing before cataclysm, he looked forward to the opening of a new chapter in the history of Man.

Today, on this ever-memorable day, let us seek and renew our strength from him and drive from our hearts all fear and feebleness.

The Week In The Corporation

Food Shortage In Calcutta

Corporation Special Committee To Improve Situation

FOLLOWING a statement by the Mayor, Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker, regarding the food situation in Calcutta and decisions reached at a conference convened by him and held on Tuesday last at the Central Municipal Office, a Special Committee of eight members was appointed at the meeting of the Corporation on Wednesday last (August 5).

The Special Committee will consist of:—

The Mayor, the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Madan Mohan Barman, Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen, Mr. Muhammad Rafique, Mr. Indra Bhusan Beed, Mr. Bejoy Singh Nahar and Mr. Sudhir Kumar Chatterjee.

The efforts of the Committee would, in the first instance, be confined to the arrangement for the regular supply of essential foodstuffs to the eight Corporation markets and the weekly requirements of these markets in respect of these commodities would be supplied to the Corporation by Government permits.

The Committee begins to function with immediate effect and the first report of their work would be laid before the Corporation at the next ordinary meeting.

The Mayor said in the course of his statement that there was a shortage of essential foodstuffs in the city and that something had to be done to improve the situation. He had called a conference which was attended by the Controller of Prices, and as a result certain decisions had been tentatively reached.

THE MAYOR'S STATEMENT ON THE FOOD SITUATION

ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

I desire to make a statement in connection with the scarcity of food supply. There is acute shortage of essential foodstuffs in the city, and something has to be done to improve the situation.

I called a Conference, which was attended by the Controller of Prices. As a result of our Conference, the following was tentatively agreed upon :—

(1) The principal essential commodities, about which the supply is scanty, are rice, sugar, salt, kerosene oil, flour and matches. The Controller of Prices stated that kerosene oil was beyond the control of the Provincial Government and arrangement for that was to be made with the oil Companies. Regarding flour, it was stated that the supply of wheat from the source, specially from U. P., was scarce, and it might not be possible to supply the quantity required. The public will have to be told about the position and it is possible that the supply of flour and wheat will be further curtailed

As regards rice, sugar, salt and matches, the Controller of Prices stated that there might not be any difficulty in supplying these commodities in sufficient quantities.

It was generally agreed that the Corporation efforts would be confined, in the first instance, to the eight Corporation markets, big and small, and the weekly requirements of these markets in respect of these commodities would be supplied to the Corporation by Government permits.

(2) It was suggested that permits for such weekly requirements would be given to the Corporation in the name of the Chief Executive Officer, or any other Officer deputed by him, and the Corporation would take delivery of the goods themselves, and distribute them to the different retail dealers in the market, according to their requirements. It was agreed that the Corporation would see that the commodities were sold by the retail dealers of the market at the controlled prices, and it was further agreed that this should be dealt by the organisation which existed in the Corporation markets, or if necessary, by strengthening such organisation, or even taking the help of the Government Inspectors in the matter, if necessary. If the expenses incurred be higher than the difference between the wholesale and retail controlled prices, even then the commodities would be sold in the market retail shops at the controlled prices, the Corporation finding the difference from its own funds. If the difference be high, the Government will be written to on the subject, and they may come to the help of the Corporation in the matter. It was considered absolutely necessary that the retail dealers will sell at the controlled prices. The Corporation will keep a strict watch on this, and if there is any attempt to profiteer on the part of the retail dealers, prosecution will have to be started

(3) In case the Corporation be able to arrange for importing rice from surplus districts, the Controller of Prices agreed to provide facilities for transport and issue the necessary permits for the same.

Another point, which was insisted upon by the Controller of Prices, is that even with the difficulties that exist at present, owing to the absence of ration cards in the city, the tendency on the part of well-to-do people to hoard essential foodstuffs must be discouraged, and propaganda for that purpose will have to be carried on. He also

suggested that there should be restriction on the quantity of such commodity to be so sold.

The Government has been written to for a general approval of the decisions arrived at the Conference, and their confirmation is awaited. In the meantime, I would suggest that a small Committee consisting of 5 members of the Corporation should be formed to give practical shape to the proposal. A good deal of work will devolve upon this Committee, and it may be necessary for the Committee to meet from day to day, without observing the usual formalities. It will be a sort of a Directorate in a Commercial House, and would be responsible for working out and carrying out details of the work.

The same Committee may also consider the proposal which has been made by the Labour Grievances Special Committee regarding the supply of essential foodstuffs to all employees of the Corporation drawing up to Rs. 150 per month, which will involve also a large amount of money, roughly about Rs. 4 lakhs.

"RABINDRANATH DAY"

Corporation To Observe Every Year

The House accepted the following motion tabled by Mr. W. Zaman and moved in his absence by Mr. Satish Chandra Bose :—

> *"That the 7th of August, every year be declared as 'Rabindranath Day' and that all Corporation Offices and Schools do remain closed on that date as a mark of respect to the revered memory of the departed great."*

The Special Meeting of the Corporation and the Committee meetings fixed for the day (Friday, the 7th August, 1942.) were adjourned to Monday at the instance of Mr. Sudhir Kumar Chatterjee.

If the House agree to my proposal, effect may be given to this suggestion. There is no doubt that something has to be done to ease the food situation as far as practicable.

Mr. Sudhir Kumar Chatterjee said that he had visited several markets in his locality and had found that many of the grocers' shops were going without stores. On inquiry he ascertained that the people concerned were not getting the necessary permits from the Government to buy stores. He wrote to the Controller of Prices about the matter, and the latter said that the Government had made arrangements for the supply of foodstuffs to the consumers. Mr. Chatterjee added that the number of shops opened by the Government for the sale of foodstuffs was inadequate for the purpose.

Mr. Bejoy Singh Nahar said that the Government had utterly failed in stopping rice being exported from Calcutta. Even in their Municipal markets there was very little rice. He approved of the Mayor's suggestion that a small committee should be appointed to take the necessary steps to improve the situation.

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee also emphasized the seriousness of the food situation.

Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghosh said that he had no faith in the arrangements made with the Controller's Department. He knew of people who got the permits but not the goods.

Mr. Amulya Chandra Mitter also dwelt on the seriousness of the food situation and the hardship of people.

Mr. Mahammad Rafique said that there were many unemployed men in Calcutta who often lined up before shops and bought stuffs and sold them at a profit. The only remedy, he said, was that they should have ration cards.

TAGORE DAY

Calcutta Observance Programme

Dr. P. N. Banerjee, M.L.A. (Central), Honorary Secretary, All-India Rabindranath Tagore Memorial Committee announces that the following programme will be observed on Friday, August 7, in connection with the first death anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore :—

Morning : 7-30 *a.m. to* 8-30 *a.m.*

Nimtala Ghat Cremation Site : admirers of the Poet will visit the cremation site at the Nimtala Ghat and pay their tributes of respect to his memory in solemn silence without uttering a single word and leave the place immediately. The arrangements are in the hands of the North Calcutta Congress Committee.

Afternoon : 4-45 *p.m.*

Town Hall Meeting

President—Sj. Hirendranath Datta.

Speakers—Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker, M.L.A., Mayor, Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Kalipada Tarkalaryya, Sreematee Anurupa Debi, The Hon. Mr. P. N. Banerjee, M.L.A., Mr. W. C. Wordsworth, Hon. Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, M.L.A., Mr. Kiron Sankar Roy, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Mr. A. K. M. Zakariah, Mr. Atul Chandra Gupta and Rai Khagendra Nath Mitra Bahadur.

Education Institutions To Observe Holiday

All Government educational institutions in Bengal will observe a holiday on August 7, as a mark of respect to the memory of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. Instructions to this effect have already been issued by the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, to the authorities of these institutions.

The Chief Executive Officer also made a statement regarding the discussion with the Controller of Prices, amplifying certain points raised in the discussion.

Ultimately a Special Committee of eight members was appointed as stated above.

New Councillor

Mr. H. N. Nicholls, who had been elected a Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce constituency in place of Mr. S. A. Gray, resigned, was sworn in as a member.

Petrol For Councillors

Mr. Bejoy Singh Nahar moved the following motion tabled by Dr. S. K. Sarkar, Messrs. B. K. Banerjee, B. C. Das, J. Kolay, A. S. Nasker, Syed Badrudduja, W. Zaman, S. K. Chatterjee, Bepin B. Sandkhan, S. K. Mitter, N. C. Paul, Dhirendra Nath Ghosh, B. Ganguli, K. C. Chakravarty and F. C. Ghose.

That the Petrol Rationing Authority, Calcutta Area, be requested to arrange for at least 15 gallons of petrol per month for each Alderman and Councillor of this Corporation.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Dhirendra Nath Ghosh.

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee moved an amendment to the effect that instead of asking for 15 gallons of petrol per month for each Alderman and Councillor of the Corporation, they should ask for 4 gallons per head. It would appear ridiculous if they accepted the motion asking for 15 gallons.

Mr. Muhammad Rafique seconded the amendment of Mr. Mookerjee.

Mr. J. H. Methold stated that the motion should be amended by making it clear that only such Aldermen and Councillors should be supplied with petrol as possessed cars.

Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen resented the observation made by the previous speaker as he could never think that Aldermen and Councillors not possessing cars would ask for petrol.

The motion was accepted by the House.

Lack Of Fuel For Cremation

At the instance of Mr. N. C. Chatterjee a Special Committee consisting of 8 members was appointed to enquire into the complaints made as to the lack of fuel and other necessary articles for the cremation of dead bodies at the Nimtolla Burning Ghat, causing considerable inconvenience and hardship to the public and to report to the Corporation as to the steps which ought to be taken to deal with the situation.

The Committee consist of (1) Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, (2) Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen, (3) Mr. Madan Mohan Barman, (4) Mr. Amulya Chandra Mitter, (5) Mr. Indra Bhusan Beed, (6) Mr. Dhirendra Nath Ghosh, (7) Prof. S. N. Das and (8) the Chairman of the Public Health Standing Committee, Dr. Subodh C. Sarkar.

In placing the motion before the House, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee quoted from a correspondence in the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, which stated that on the 30th June last the cremation of the body of a lady had to be delayed for more than three hours due to lack of fuel in the Nimtolla Burning Ghat. The shortage was not made good and the situation worsened; it came to such a pass that in the course of the next few days on one occasion, owing to want of wood and jute sticks, eleven bodies had to be cremated practically together. According to existing arrangements the Corporation had to keep at least 750 maunds of fuel for the purpose. He was, however, told that the Chief Executive Officer had cancelled the license of the contractor. Mr. Chatterjee urged that something should be done to prevent recurrence of such unseemly happenings.

Mr. Amulya Chandra Mitter said that the old contractor who supplied fuel at the Nimtolla Burning Ghat had been replaced by a new contractor and the work was now going on all right.

Mr. Satish C. Bose said that it was bad enough that men in these times found no peace when alive, —let them at least die in peace—in the knowledge that their last rites will be properly performed. He heartily seconded the proposal of Mr. N. C. Chatterjee.

Mr. Anandi Lal Poddar asked if the Sub-Registrar of the Nimtolla Burning Ghat had informed the Chief Executive Officer that the contractor was unable to supply fuel.

The Chief Executive Officer informed the House that he was apprised of the situation on the 29th July for the first time. The next morning he went to the Burning Ghat and found the situation very bad. He immediately made certain arrangements for supply of fuel. The old contractor was removed and a new contractor placed.

Mr. Madan Mohan Barman wanted to know when exactly had this shortage of fuel taken place and what action, if any, had been taken by the Public Health Standing Committee.

Major P. Bardhan said that the Health Committee had considered the matter and gave direction to the Chief Executive Officer.

Mr. Susil Chandra Sen said that the situation called for a thorough and immediate enquiry.

After Dr. Subodh Chandra Sarkar, Chairman of the Public Health Standing Committee, had made a statement, a Special Committee, as stated above, was appointed to go into the matter.

Trade Unions And Trade Disputes: Two Bills

To consider the provisions of the Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill, 1942 regarding the recognition of Trade Unions and those of the Trade Disputes (Amendment) Bill forwarded by the Government to the Corporation for their opinion, a Special Committee consisting of (1) Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee, (2) Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee, (3) Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghosh, (4) Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, (5) Mr. L. W. Balcombe, (6) Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee and (7) Mr. Syed Badrudduja was appointed at the instance of Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee.

Labourers' Demonstration

While the Corporation meeting of Wednesday was in progress a large number of Corporation employees belonging to the labour and menial staff staged a noisy demonstration outside the Central Municipal Office protesting against the decision of the Special Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider the demands put forward by the Association in regard to dearness allowance, etc.

It is understood that the Committee recommended that the labour staff should get Re. 1 each in addition to Re. 1 as dearness allowance already granted and that an advance of one month's pay should be given to other employees drawing salaries up to Rs. 150.

The Committee's recommendations, it is stated, would involve a total expenditure of Rs. 14 lakhs—Rs. 5 lakhs for Rs. 2 War Emergency Allowance; Rs. 5 lakhs for the advances; and Rs. 4 lakhs for obtaining stores of essential foodstuffs.

The minimum demands of the workers were that the labour staff should get Rs. 3 each and an advance of two months' pay to be deducted from their pay after the war and that a dearness allowance of 15 per cent. should be given to all other employees drawing salaries up to Rs. 300 who should also be granted advance of two months' pay.



Born : *Nov.* 10, 1848
Died : *Aug.* 6, 1925

—SURENDRANATH BANERJEA

Homage To Surendranath Banerjea

Seventeenth Anniversary Of His Death

THE hope that saner counsel would prevail with the Congress and that nothing would be done, which would bring disaster to India and its people, was expressed by the Chief Minister of Bengal, Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, presiding at a public meeting held under the auspices of Sir Surendranath Institute in Barrack Road, Barrackpore, on Thursday evening in connection with observance of the seventeenth anniversary of the death of Sir Surendranath Banerjea.

Referring to the incomparable services which the late Sir Surendranath had rendered to Bengal, the Chief Minister said that Sir Surendranath was not merely one of the pioneers of the Indian National Congress, but had contributed vastly to the building up of India's political life. He was a sound statesman and always took a view of things consistent with constitutional advance and progress. He added that if Sir Surendranath had been alive to-day, the decision which was being taken by the Congress would not have been adopted by that body.

The Mayor

In paying his homage on behalf of the Corporation of Calcutta, Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker, Mayor, said that the self-government which they witnessed in the working of the Calcutta Corporation was Sir Surendranath's making. It was foreign to Sir Surendranath's nature to submit to injustice. He was a constructive genius who moulded a new nation out of Indians. He was in every sense the father of Indian nationalism.

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee

"We cannot afford to remain as idle spectators at this critical hour in the history of India. Our appeal must go forth to both parties to cry a halt and to consider before a plunge is finally taken whether any settlement is possible which will satisfy the legitimate anxiety on the part of the British Government to see to the welfare of India and at the same time fulfil the rights and aspirations of the Indian people."

This statement was made by Hon'ble Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Finance Minister, Bengal, presiding at another meeting held at Overtoun Hall, Calcutta.

After paying a tribute to the memory of Sir Surendranath, Dr. Mookerjee said: "To-day's meeting has a special significance, particularly in view of the fateful session of the A.-I.C.C. in Bombay with which indeed is closely connected the future cause of Indian freedom for which Surendranath Banerjea lived and died. There is not the least doubt that any mass movement likely to rouse political passions throughout India is fraught with grave consequences to the future well-being of the people. Any such movement, if started now, will be of a character entirely different from similar past movements inasmuch as the

enemy, who is standing at the gate will welcome signs of internal disruption and disunity as a source of special strength to him.

Dr. Pramatha Nath Banerjea, M.L.A. (Central), Dr. Sundari Mohan Das, Sj. Hemendra Prasad Ghose and Moulavi Ahmed Ali also addressed the meeting.

At Ripon College

The seventeenth anniversary of the death of Sir Surendranath Banerjea was duly observed in the Ripon College, Calcutta, on Thursday.

In the morning the teaching and office staff of the School and the Arts and Science and Law Colleges, and the students assembled in the College Common Room. A portrait of Sir Surendranath Banerjea was garlanded and a commemorative ceremony was held at which Prof. Batuk Nath Bhattacharyya offered, on behalf of the gathering, a tribute of respect to the illustrious founder of the institution. Prof. Bhattacharyya referred to the invaluable services of the great political leader and spokesman of India's aspirations for freedom and mentioned his devoted work for national unity, educational progress of the country and to the building up of the life of the nation in all spheres.

NEW HOWRAH BRIDGE

Draft Bye-Laws Published For Consideration

The Calcutta Gazette publishes a number of draft bye-laws proposed to be made for the use of the New Howrah Bridge and the approaches thereto and for the passage of boats and vessels under or through the said Bridge.

The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 16th August next, and any objection or suggestion with respect thereto which may be received by Mr. S. K. Ghosh, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, before that date, will be duly considered.

It is proposed that no pedestrians shall cross or use the approachways except at the prescribed crossing places. No person shall hawk or offer anything for sell or beg or loiter about or on the Bridge or its approaches.

It is also proposed that all vehicles on the bridgeway and approachways shall move so as to offer the least obstruction to the free passage of tramcars in each direction.

BIRTH OF QUINTUPLETS

Two Die Soon After Birth

Dublin, Aug. 1.

The surviving two boys and a girl of quintuplets born in Eire yesterday evening were stated to-day to be doing well in a Dublin hospital to which they were taken by ambulance after two of the quins, both girls, had died soon after birth. They travelled 150 miles by ambulance to Dublin from Breaghy near Sligo where their mother, Mrs. Thomas Leydon, a farmer's wife lives. The first of the quins was born at about 9 p.m. and the last at about 11 p.m. All weighed between 2 and 3½ pounds.

Dr. Michael Martin of Carney who attended the birth telephoned to many parts of the country to get an ambulance and petrol to have the remaining babies taken to hospital at Dublin which he considered was their only chance of survival. They were being fed on distilled water.

Doctors eventually obtained a Red Cross ambulance from Dublin and the three babies were rushed to hospital there accompanied by the father. The Leydons spent a number of years in America but they returned to Ireland about six years ago to live in Breaghy.

DARIDRA BANDHAB BHANDAR

Nineteenth Annual General Meeting

The Nineteenth Annual General Meeting of the members of the Daridra Bandhab Bhandar was held at 65/2B, Beadon Street on Sunday, the 26th July, with Mr. Raghunath Dutt in the Chair.

Office-bearers and members were elected for the Executive Committee for the current year.

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage.

The War At Our Doors

COMPENSATION TO EVACUEES

India Government's Reply To Congress Complaints

New Delhi, August 8

The following Press *communique* has been issued :—

In their resolution of July 10, 1942, the Congress Working Committee have referred to various complaints arising from war-conditions and the steps that the civil and military authorities have considered it essential to take to meet the present threat of hostile aggression.

The Government of India have for sometime been in close touch with Provincial Governments. The criteria for the assessment of compensation enumerated in the Congress Working Committee's resolution are recognised both in law and practice, and the reports of Provincial Governments show that they are fully alive to the importance of the following principles :—

(1) Compensation should be paid on the spot and promptly.

(2) Compensation should be on as generous a scale as possible and shall take into account the inconvenience caused in addition to the actual value of the property.

(3) Whenever a building or land has to be requisitioned or evacuated, the military authorities should approach the civil authorities first except in very special or urgent circumstances.

(4) The longest possible notice of requisitioning or evacuation should be given.

(5) Evacuation and requisitioning should be under the personal supervision of the Collector.

(6) Wherever there is likely to be delay in valuation or payment adequate advances should be given.

(7) Where evacuation is necessary, funds should be placed at the disposal of Collectors for the immediate relief of those evacuated especially the aged and infirm, and they should make every effort to find employment for those evacuated and to provide temporary accommodation and alternative sites, lands and houses.

(8) When boats are requisitioned, care should be taken to see that those required for essential purposes are exempted and, whenever possible, that temporary permits are issued.

(9) The procedure for assessing compensation should be made as short and businesslike as possible.

(10) A Special Magistrate or Officer of that status should be posted in each area where requisitioning is necessary to receive complaints, to assess and pay compensation, and to look after labour.

In order, however, still further to simplify the procedure of payment and to meet any cases or hardship or delay caused by uncertainty of ownership or failure to reach agreement the Government of India have after consideration of the Provincial Government reports issued orders which delegate the fullest possible powers to Collectors of districts and entirely supersede normal practice. Where delay is necessarily involved in assessing compensation or in reaching an agreement the Collector is further authorised to make an advance payment, in all cases in which the person or persons concerned are of small means of up to 80 per cent. of the amount which in his opinion is likely to be assessed as the ultimate sum of compensation, where compensation is to take the form of recurring payments, the Collector, if he considers that some immediate payment is necessary to alleviate

THE WAR DRUMS

THE war drums are sounded.
Men force their features into frightfulness
and gnash their teeth;
and before they rush out to gather raw
human flesh for death's larder,
they march to the temple of Buddha,
the compassionate,
to claim his blessings,
while loud beats the drum rat-a-tat
And earth trembles.

THEY pray for success;
for they must raise weeping and wailing
in their wake, sever ties of love
plant flags on the ashes of desolated homes,
devastate the centres of culture
and shrines of beauty,
mark red with their trail
across green meadows and populous markets
and so they march to the temple of Buddha,
the compassionate,
to claim his blessings,
while loud beats the drum rat-a-tat
And earth trembles.

THEY will punctuate each thousand of
the maimed and killed
with the trumpeting of their triumph,
arouse demon's mirth at the sight
of the limbs torn bleeding from women and
children;
and they pray they may befog minds with
untruths
and poison God's sweet air of breath,
and therefore they march to the temple of
Buddha, the compassionate,
to claim his blessings,
while loud beats the drum rat-a-tat
And earth trembles.

—RABINDRANATH TAGORE

hardship, may pay a six months' instalment in advance. Instructions are also being issued to those concerned in the construction of aerodromes to offer employment on the works to the inhabitants of the areas requisitioned in all cases where this has not already been done.

It is likely that much of the land requisitioned for purposes of defence will not be required after the conclusion of hostilities, and the Government of India have decided that it should then be made available to the original owners, should they wish to resume possession. The best and most convenient methods for arranging for such resumption are now being examined with a view to ensuring that all reasonable facilities for the re-acquisition of their property are accorded to the dispossessed.

Country Boats

The problems arising from the requisitioning or removal of country boats are obviously of particular complexity. On the one hand, military necessity requires that these important means of communication should not be left within the reach of the enemy in threatened areas. On the other hand, it is fully realised that to deprive the owners of their use must cause considerable hardship. The areas in which such action has been found necessary are comparatively few in number; and in every case care has been taken to ensure that boats needed for essential agricultural purposes or communications have been exempted from the scope of the orders and wherever possible boats are admitted to the affected area under temporary permits. Every effort is also being made to find alternative employment for fishermen affected by these orders.

The working of the orders regarding the requisitioning of motor vehicles, cycles and cars is also constantly watched and any grievances brought to light receive the immediate attention of the authorities. Whenever a requisition has been made, compensation has been paid at generous rates and in few cases in which there has been delay in the payment of compensation, exhaustive instructions have already been issued to prevent further delay.

Madras Area

In Madras it is reported that the amount of compensation assessed has not been disputed in any case. In Bombay the instructions issued have been characterised by the Press as "on the whole sound and satisfactory."

Difficulties In Bengal

In Bengal the problems are both larger and more difficult to tackle owing to its geographical position. The local officials have been working under a great strain, but every attempt is being made to deal with the problems which have arisen on systematic principles and to remedy complaints that may have been due to the speed with which action had to be taken at the outset.

Steamer Transport Service

As an example of what is being done the Bengal Government have planned to institute a river steamer transport service in the area in which country boats have had to be removed.

In Orissa since the advent of the monsoon, a considerable number of boats has been released so as to allow the ordinary life of the community to be carried on.

In Assam such complaints as have arisen were mainly due to the necessity for immediate action by the military authorities, which in some cases had to be taken without consulting the civil authorities. In other provinces few, if any, specific complaints have come to light. Speaking generally everything possible has been done to explain to the people the necessity for the action taken and the degree of co-operation on the part of the public has on the whole been admirable.

Main Difficulties

It seems to the Government of India that the main difficulties of the public arise not from the limited measure for requisitioning or acquisition necessitated by war needs, but on account of the high prices, and occasional local scarcity of essential commodities like wheat, sugar, salt and kerosene. The restricted amount of transport available is one of the main features of the problem and must be accepted in this, as in many other countries as one of the inevitable consequences of war; but the Government of India wish to assure the public that within the resources available to them every attempt is being made to make the best possible use of transport facilities to avoid local shortages of essential commodities, and they are prepared in certain cases to give civil requirements priority even over military needs. It is a regrettable fact, however, that much of the difficulties is due to profiteering. The Government are determined to deal vigorously with this problem and with those who increase the sufferings of the people by withholding foodstuffs from circulation; but it is clear that official measures alone, without co-operation from all elements in the population, cannot be entirely effective. Those who criticise Government for the sufferings resulting from high prices and scarcity and who claim that they possess influence with the people would serve the public interest better if they would use that influence to prevent hoarding and similar malpractices.

Private Defence

One portion of the resolution refers to restrictions on organisation for self-protection and expresses the opinion that it is the inherent right of all to protect their own life and property and those of their neighbours. All citizens possess certain legal rights in the matter of private defence; nor, of course, has there been any interference whatever with those rights. There is also no ban on organisations for mutual defence as such. Military drilling and the wearing of military or semi-military uniforms by non-official bodies have been prohibited for good and sufficient reasons; the Government of India have themselves recently recommended to Provincial Governments the encouragement of village defence parties and other organisations designed to afford protection to the community against the activities of unsocial elements. What *the Government of India are not prepared to countenance is the formation of what have been called 'private armies' the ostensible purpose of which may be to afford protection to the community as a whole or particular sections of it, but whose real object is to usurp the Government's responsibility for the maintenance of law and order and to aim at the setting up of some kind of parallel administration. The determination of Government to adhere to that position in the public interest is reaffirmed.*

WOMEN'S PART IN WAR-EFFORT

Work In India

That women in India have taken and are taking a prominent part in the war effort, is indicated by the fact that large numbers of women, both British and Indian, are serving to-day both in voluntary organizations and as doctors, nurses, clerks, store-women, switchboard operators, dispensers, plotters in the Observer Corps, drivers of motor vehicles, etc.

Soon after the outbreak of war the Government of India provided them with larger opportunities to prove their usefulness. Early last year, for instance, the Government decided to throw open the R. A. M. C. to women and all British doctors in military employment were commissioned and enrolled as Lieutenants under the same conditions of service and pay as male R. A. M. C. Officers.

It was also decided to open a special women's branch of the Indian Medical Service to supplement general service recruitment in the emergency cadre of the I. M. S. on the same general terms and conditions as for male doctors. Recruitment in the first instance was restricted only to those lady doctors who possessed special experience in the subjects of ear, nose and throat, radiology, pathology, ophthalmology and anaesthetics. This condition has now been removed, and a large number of qualified lady doctors have become eligible for appointment to the I. M. S. Forty lady doctors were recently interviewed and about 28 were selected, bringing the number of lady doctors in the I. M. S. to 40.

There are several nursing services. Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service and its Reserve and the Territorial Army Nursing Service are all recruited in the United Kingdom by the War Office to serve in any war area. There are about 1,000 such nurses in India and reinforcements are sent from the War Office. The Indian Military Nursing Service, regular and temporary, and the Army in India Nursing Service are recruited in India to serve with the Indian troops wherever they may be. There are about 150 in India and 110 overseas. Reinforcements for overseas have to be met from the small number available in India. The question of granting emergency commissions to the members of the Indian Military Nursing Service is under examination.

The fifth nursing service, namely the Auxiliary Nursing Service in India was constituted in August, 1941, to provide a reserve of nurses, sufficiently trained to be immediately useful when required.

The service is made up mainly of uncertified nurses with a minimum of three months' experience in hospitals. This service is now incorporated with the Indian Voluntary Aid Service, only 30 members of which have elected to remain, all others having been transferred to the new service.

There are 570 nurses in the Auxiliary Nursing Service, serving in India and overseas.

In the non-medical field, Lady Linlithgow's recently inaugurated Women's Auxiliary Corps has over 1,100 members who have replaced men doing various jobs in the Army and Army Headquarters. The Corps has so far 40 platoons and over 50 officers in all parts of India.

PUTTING THE CLOCK FORWARD

For Purposes Of India's Defence

The existence of two different standards of time in India is for purposes of defence undesirable and since the 15th May this year a uniform standard time has been observed throughout the country, says a Press *communique*. In deciding what that standard should be the Government had had to consider on the one hand the convenience of that portion of India which lies to the west of Meridian 82½ and already enjoys sufficient daylight saving and on the other the requirements of the eastern provinces where it is essential to avoid any electricity of the overload due to overlap of factory demands with those of domestic, office and street lighting and where extra daylight may be needed to mitigate the effect of obscuration.

Since in the summer months there is an adequate margin of daylight in the eastern areas, it was considered that by an adjustment of office and factory hours, requirements of those areas during the summer could be adequately met if standard time were fixed at five-and-half hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time throughout India and a uniform time was introduced accordingly as from the 15th May.

The Government of India understood however to consider the question of a further change before the winter season commenced. It has now been decided that to ensure the continuance of sufficient daylight in the eastern provinces it is necessary to make such a change in the near future, and that Indian Standard Time throughout the country should be six and half hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. The change will take effect from midnight of the 31st August—First September from which date clocks will be advanced by one hour.

It is fully realised that the advance of clocks by one hour must inevitably cause some inconvenience to areas lying west of Maridian 82½ but it is believed that by an adjustment of hours of work this inconvenience can be overcome and that when the public become accustomed to the new time no great difficulty will be experienced.

"PROTECTED PLACES" IN CALCUTTA

Defence Of India Rules

The following have been declared "protected places" in Calcutta under the Defence of India Rules :—

North—Ballygunge Maidan.
South—Premises No. 48, Old Ballygunge Road.
East—Old Ballygunge Road.
West—Ballygunge Maidan.

North—92, Narkeldanga Main Road, on open plot of land.
South—Narkeldanga Main Road.
East—Ghose Bibi Lane.
West—91, Narkeldanga Main Road.

North—10, South Tangra Road, a maidan.
South—A Chinese Cemetery within Dhappa, 24-Parganas.
East—10, South Tangra Road, a maidan.
West—11, South Tangra Road.

Special Article

Free Schools In Calcutta In Early Nineteenth Century

[By Jogesh C. Bagal, *Assistant Editor, "The Modern Review" and "Prabasi"*]

SOME years back, I contributed an article to the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* in which I gave an account of the primary schools of Calcutta run under the supervision of the Calcutta School Society during the years between 1818 and 1833. These schools, with only a few exceptions, charged fees from scholars. But in the early decades of the nineteenth century many of our philanthropic countrymen started free schools of a primay nature for the education of the young. Both Bengali and English were taught in these schools. Accounts of them, though brief, will prove interesting and instructive to the present-day readers. It should be noted that many free schools, for both boys and girls, were started by this time in Calcutta by the various Christian Missions, or Societies formed under their auspices. But as their avowed object was the inculcation of Christian doctrines along with the three R's to the young learners, these schools were not very popular, and I will not deal with them here. Some account will be given, however, of Mr. David Hare's school at Pataldanga, College Square, as it was a full-fledged free school and imparted liberal education to the scholars. He alone managed this school after the dismemberment of the Calcutta School Society.

Rammohun Roy's School.

The first and foremost of these schools worth mentioning was that of Raja Rammohun Roy. Rammohun settled in Calcutta late in 1814. Distressed at the illiteracy and consequent drawbacks of his countrymen, especially of the poor, he founded for them a Bengali school at Suripara. Later, he opened an English class at his own garden house in connection with this school. It must be sometime in 1817, for we have it on the authority of *Samachar Darpan* (October 8, 1831) that while Rammohun was not taken in the management of the Hindu College owing to the opposition of the orthodox Hindus, he, instead of quarrelling with them, himself founded an English school in no time. This was, according to the paper, an instance of magnanimity which was found so largely in him. Instruction was given to the students free of charge, and such poor but meritorious students as Tarachand Chakravarty, took their lessons here. From the start Rammohun alone bore all the expenses of the school including the house-rent and the pay of the teachers.

As the school became popular in the locality, students flocked to it in large number. Rammohun felt the necessity of erecting a house of its own. He procured a piece of land in Simla near Cornwallis Square, on which a new house was built. He removed his school to this premises in 1822. Henceforth it came to be known as the Anglo-Hindu School. It was from this time onward, perhaps, that he received monetary assistance from his friends and admirers in the town for the proper maintenance and efficient management of the school.

Rammohun tried hard to get the best possible men on the spot for teaching purposes, and in this he was fortunate enough. Sandfort Arnot, assistant editor of Mr. James Silk Buckingham's *Calcutta Journal*, was engaged in June, 1824, also, as a teacher of English for his school. But as he was soon found guilty under the Press Ordinance of 1823, he had to leave the country at once. Some gentlemen of the locality headed by Gurudas Mukherjee sent in a memorial to the Government for getting the order rescinded, but to no purpose. Efficient teachers like Sinclair and Turnbul served the school sometime or other between 1824 and 1830 as Head Master. Mr. William Adam, friend and disciple of Rammohun, was one of the visitors of this school. He wrote in 1827:

> "Two teachers are employed, one at a salary of Rs. 150 per month, and the other at a salary of Rs. 70 per month; and from 60 to 80 Hindu boys are instructed in the English language. The doctrines of Christianity are not inculcated, but the duties of morality are carefully enjoined, and the *facts* belonging to the history of Christianity are taught to those pupils who are capable of understanding general history."

Though it was especially meant for the children of the poor, yet Rammohun and his friends, Dwarkanath Tagore and others, who were also donors, ungrudgingly sent their wards to this institution. Sons of the poor and the rich were treated alike, no distinction being made in respect of teaching or any other thing. This was noticed in newspapers, too. The *Bengal Chronicle* (January 10, 1828) in the course of an account of the annual examination and the prize distribution of the boys,—and it was done at that time with some ceremony—says:

> "To the intelligent observer it must also have been an additional source of gratification to notice among the scholars several of the children of the native gentlemen who contribute to the support of the school, in no respect distinguished from those who receive their education gratuitously."

Progress shown by the students at the annual examinations, pleased those present very much. Prominent Europeans and Indians attended these functions. They included David Hare, Sir Edward Ryan, Dr. Tytler, William Adam, Dwarkanath Tagore and others. Some of them used to examine the students while others distributed the prizes to the best of them. Boys received prizes for regular attendance also. Newspapers did not grudge space in reporting these functions in some detail. In the course of the account of the annual examination of 1829, The *Calcutta Gazette* (February 28, 1829) referred to the devotion of Rammohun Roy to the cause of the school in particular and to that of Indian education in general, in these glowing terms:

> "It becomes us to state here that although the Anglo-Indian school is partly assisted by public contributions, yet the greater portion of

the expenses is paid by one of the most liberal and enlightened of native gentlemen—one whose name has been long before the world, whose talents are surpassed by his worth only, and whose efforts to ameliorate the intellectual condition of his countrymen, can never be too highly appreciated."

The Alumni of the school included such stalwarts as Ramaprasad Roy and Debendranath Tagore. Students cultivated sympathy and love for one another by concerted actions. They joined their brothers of the same age, of the Hindu College and Pataldanga School in founding a debating society so far back as 1830. They gave it the name of Anglo-Indian Hindu Association and proposed to discuss subjects pertaining to learning. Discussion of religious subjects was precluded.

Two years later, in December, 1832, we find the students of the Anglo-Hindu School alone take initiative in starting another association with the sole object of 'the perfect cultivation of the Bengali language.' Associations had already been started by the elders for this purpose. But among the students with whom mastery of English was the only thing wished for, establishment of such a society was very much surprising. But in the Raja's school an ideal of true culture was set before the students, so much so that even from their early days they contracted a love for their people and country and strove to ameliorate them to the best of their power. This association, called *Sarbatattwa Dwipica Sabha*, was formed at Raja Rammohun Roy's School at Simla on the 30th December, 1832, with Ramaprasad Roy as President and Debendranath Tagore as Secretary. The account of this inaugural meeting will show the currents and undercurrents of thought in the mind of the young students of the Raja's school. I take it from *Samachar Darpan*, dated January 19, 1833:

"When the individuals present had taken their seats, Sreejoot Joygopal Bushoo observed that 'as no Society has been found in Calcutta for the cultivation of the Bengalee language, we have proposed to establish one for that purpose, and we believe that the country will be greatly benefited by its influence.' Baboo Debendranath Thakoor then observed that, 'it was most proper to thank those who had purposed to form this society and acknowledge their virtue; for if it be permanently established the literature of our country will be fully developed. At present we see many societies formed for the cultivation of the English language. You may therefore conclude, Gentlemen, that if this society be formed for the cultivation of pure Bengalee, its members will become perfectly versed in it.' Sreejoot Joygopal Bushoo then said, that if Baboo Debendranath Thakoor would undertake the office of Secretary to the Society, the business would be successfully managed: and in this all were unanimous. Sreejoot Nubeen-madhub De then said, that it would be well if Ramaprasad Roy were President of this Society for sometime: and in this all joyfully acquiesced. Baboo Ramaprasad Roy and Baboo Debendranath Thakoor having taken their respective seats, observed to the company that it was now necessary to settle the laws of the Society. Sreejoot Shamachurn Sen Goopta then said, "It seems proper to us that this Society be called the *Surbhututtwa Deepeeka*, and no one dissented. Sreejoot Dwarkanath Mittra and Sreejoot Nubeen-madhub De then proposed that the members of the Society should meet every Sunday at 4 p.m. to which all assented. The President then said that no language must be used in this Subha but Bengalee; and all agreed to this likewise. Sreejoot Nubeen-madhub De then said that the President should be changed every month; for if any person eminently skilled in Bengalee were to be had, it could not be advisable to leave him aside, and have another for President. But if the Secretary instead of being inattentive to his duty, should shew diligent zeal in it, and be able to gratify the members, then he should continue fixed in his Secretaryship. Otherwise it will be necessary to appoint another Secretary. For the present month, however, Baboo Debendranath Thakoor is chosen to this office: and whenever anyone is appointed to this office that is to be for one month. Shama Churn Sen Goopta then said, that religion should be discussed in this Society. On this subject there was some division, but ultimately all were perfectly agreed to it. Sreejoot Nubeen-madhub De then moved, that if the President and Secretary could not attend at the appointed hour from any necessary engagement, they must give previous notice to all the members, which was approved by all."

When Raja Rammohun Roy left for England in November 1830, he made over the charge of the school to its head teacher Purna Chandra Mitra. Since then the school was run by him and came to be known as Purna Mitra's school. In 1834, the school was renamed the Indian Academy. The celebrated Bhudeb Mukherjee was a student of of this school.

David Hare's School

David Hare conducted three schools at Simla, Thanthania and Pataldanga and defrayed all the expenses from his own pocket. Himself a zealous Secretary of the School Society, these schools naturally came under its supervision. Radhakanta Deb says that the management of the Pataldanga School was shared by the Society as well. Accounts of Hare's schools had already been given in the article in this *Gazette* already referred to. When the Society relinquished its laudable activities in 1823 owing to the fall of the Agency Houses including its Treasurers Messrs. Mackintosh and Co., the management of the Pataldanga School devolved solely on David Hare. He then amalgamated his Thanthania School with it. Since then instruction was given here both in English and Bengali. The Government contribution of Rs. 500 due to the School Society was paid henceforward to Mr. Hare every month for the maintenance of this institution. The School continued to send each year thirty of its best scholars to the Hindu College, and their monthly fees (Rs. 150) were paid out of this amount. The instruction was given all along free to the boys, who were supplied books as well free of cost. All the expenses in excess of the Government contribution were defrayed by Mr. Hare himself. When, after the death of Mr. Hare, which melancholy event took place on June 1, 1842, the Council of Education took over its charge, they, too, noticed:

"That the pupils of this school had hitherto been admitted entirely by Mr. Hare, that they paid nothing for schooling, books, or stationery, that the discipline was maintained by Mr. Hare personally and that he

paid from his own funds any incidental expenses, in excess of the Government allowance of five hundred rupees."

The school progressed greatly, year after year. The General Committee of Public Instruction, the predecessor of the Council of Education of 1842, expressed satisfaction at its progress. Their report of 1840-41 contains the following account of the school, prepared for the last time by Mr. David Hare.

"438 boys were instructed in various branches of English and Vernacular learning under Native teachers (the furthest advanced being fit for admission into the senior department of the Hindu College) for the sum of 530 Rs., of which the balance of 30 was paid by Mr. Hare. . . In his opinion the school was in very good order; . . . he was in the constant habit of visiting it daily at irregular times and frequently examined some of the boys and classes in their different lessons, which enabled him to speak with confidence as to its results.

"Of the 21 scholarships awarded in 1841-42, to the Hindu College, seven were gained by boys originally admitted from Mr. Hare's school. The school in question also furnished numerous pupils to the Medical College."

On the death of David Hare, the Council of Education took over the charge of this school. They radically changed character of the school, new entrants being charged fees every month.

Jagomohan Bose's School

Jagamohan Bose of Bhowanipur started a free school there at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Students of this school made much progress in their studies, both Bengali and English. It has been said that scarcely a person was found in this locality who was not sometime or other instructed in his school. It was known as the Union School. Respectable Englishmen and Indians visited it time and on and expressed much satisfaction at the progress of the students. Like the boys of the prominent seminaries of Calcutta they too acquired proficiency in English. Reports of examinations held here found their way to newspapers, from which we learn that Jagamohan Bose bore the whole expenses of the school himself. The *Samachar Darpan* of October 28, 1828 says to the following effect:

"At Bhowanipur there is an English school. Many Englishmen went there to conduct the examination of its boys. On its roll are four hundred students. They one and all read English. All the expenses of this school are paid by a generous-hearted Bengali gentleman. His name has not been made public, but his generosity will evoke praise from everybody." [*Translated from Bengali*].

Another account appeared in the same paper on March 7, 1829. In this occurs:

"In the last week examination of the boys of the Bhowanipur school took place. The school was founded about thirty years ago by Srijut Jagamohun Bose. . . We learned that he is paying all the expenses of the school as a religious duty. . . . Boys of the Hindu College, of Srijut Rammohun Roy's and of Srijut Jagamohun Bose's schools are giving sufficient proof of their efficiency in English in the examinations held before the European gentlemen." [*Translated from Bengali*].

Jagomohan Bose died sometime in January, 1853. From the letter of "An Inhabitant of Bhowanipore" dated January 20, 1853, published in *The Hindoo Intelligencer* of the 24th, we learn much of Jagomohan and his school. Let me give it *in extenso*:

"The sudden death of Baboo Jagomohun Bose of Bhowanipur, though at an advanced age, is deeply regretted by men of all classes. The eminent merits of the deceased; his placid and calm temper, his zeal for the cause of education; and his labours for its diffusion, are universally known. Throughout his whole life and throughout his connection with this place, no single inhabitant has ever had any cause but that of being pleased with his conversation and rejoiced at the pains he took disinterestedly for their welfare. The name of David Hare deserves to be embellished in letters of gold in the hearts of many of our countrymen at large and so is the name of Baboo Jagomohan Bose in a limited sphere. More than 37 years past, before many of the metropolitan Institutions had their existence, Babu Jagomohun Bose had a school at Bhowanipur where English lessons had been daily given and prepared. Though not a professional teacher, his talents and leisure hours were devoted to the improvement of children of all classes. With the co-operation of Sir Edward Ryan and his relative Major Ryan, with the assistance of David Hare and of the Ghosal Babus of Kidderpore he made his school attain a very respectable name among the educational establishments in the country, and though the Institution is not now in a similar condition, it was only on account of a broken constitution and the infirmities of age hastened by family losses, that he was unable to take so much pains for it as he did before, and they too for the setting up of a Missionary Institution on a very large scale in the place where to the utter shame and loss of our countrymen many send their children. One circumstance must be added which is that almost all persons now holding respectable and creditable situations under Government and the agencies resident at Bhowanipur were educated in the Union school and formed their habits of life and business under the eyes of this man before whose time none of the middling and none of the higher classes set turbans on their heads and went to work. Such a man deserves to be remembered and his admirers are thinking of something best calculated to commemorate his memory in a measure suitable to their means."

Free School Started By Hindu College Students

One of the beneficent works of the students of the Hindu College was the establishment of free schools in Calcutta for the children of their countrymen and especially for those who could not pay for their education. The Rev. K. M. Banerjea referred to at least six of these schools in his paper *The Enquirer* late in 1831. From the *Samachar Darpan* of September 10, 1831, which quoted *The Enquirer*, we learn:

"Since the notice we took of a school at Andoola we have heard of several establishments in different parts of Calcutta all conducted by Hindoos. We understand on good authority

that there are at present existing in this town six morning schools in six different quarters where upwards of *three hundred and seventy* boys receive instructions. All these institutions have been projected and are conducted by Hindoo youths who have themselves been educated at the Hindu College."

Hindu Free School was the name given to most of the schools. Rasik Krishna Mallik, a remarkable student of the Hindu College, started one such at Simla, and eighty boys studied there. They were all free students. They had to pay half the cost of the books only.

Another school of this name was founded by Radhacharan Pal, an ex-student of the Hindu College. In this he was assisted by Madhab Chandra Mallik, Bhuban Mohan Mitra, Ganga Charan Sen and others. David Hare, Derozio, Rasik Krishna Mallik and Dakshinaranjan Mukerjee conducted an examination of the students of this school in 1831, and found them proficient in their studies. This school received donations from such of our liberal countrymen as Dwarkanath Tagore, Prasanna Kumar Tagore, Biswanath Motilal, Kalinath Ray and Raja Kalikrishna Bahadur. It was in existence even in 1837, and had in its roll two hundred boys at that time.

We find a third institution of this name in 1834. Govinda Chandra Basak established this school, and Chandra Mohan Basak managed its affairs. It contained 130 students in 1838. David Hare conducted its annual examination this year and found the boys quite up to the mark.

Hindu Benevolent Institution was started by Saradaprasad Basu in 1831. A notice of the monthly examination of its boys appeared in the *Samachar Darpan* of December 10, of this year. The efficient management of this school and the conduct of the boys gave enough promise of its future progress.

Hindu Liberal Academy was another institution of this nature. Lakshminarayan Mittra, Sarat Chandra Mukherjee and Biharilal Set opened this school on March 1, 1832. The authorities not only instructed the boys free but also supplied books, paper and pen to them free of charge.

We learn of another free school, the *Oriental Free School* of Jorasanko, from a letter in the *Samachar Darpan* of February 4, 1837. This school was started by Gobinda Chandra Majumdar and Bholanath Basu. The letter contains an account of the examination held here, which speaks much of the progress, boys had made in their studies, especially in their English. I make the following extracts from it:

"The examination of the above institution, which lasted more than three hours to the satisfaction of all, took place at the home of the late Dewan Santiram Singh, on the 19th January, at 11 o'clock, a.m., in the presence of many European as well as Native gentlemen, namely, Dr. Perkins, Baboo Kristochunder Sing, Dewan Ramlochun Ghose, Baboo Nundolall Singh, Baboo Peeree Mohun Bose, Gouresunker Turkobagis, Baboo Gopallall Mitter, and many others. Mr. David Hare was, at the general consent, appointed examiner. The students were brought to the test, answered every question proposed to them satisfactorily, and during the course of a single year have improved a good deal, wherefore they merited much praise. Here, Mr. Editor, I cannot forbear mentioning the names of those boys that acted in that vast assembly. A boy named Kailaschunder Dass rose up first and delivered his speech with much fluency, which was what Brutus addressed the Romans after killing Caesar, and was followed by Kaleecoomar Mookerjee, who imitated a blind boy with a staff in his hand and moving with slow steps showed many motions. Immediately afterwards the third and last actor, Soodaram Banerjee, repeated the mournings and afflictions of an orphan in such an affecting manner, that he moved everyone to compassion and was praised for his exact imitation. After the conclusion of this, the managers of the academy distributed handsome rewards among such as deserved."

It is now evident that in those early days of English education free schools, too, played a very important part in diffusing knowledge among our countrymen. These should be remembered to-day along with their noble founders and organisers with love and gratitude.*

BOMBAY PORT TRAFFIC

New Control Order

Bombay, Aug. 1.

The Naval Officer-in-Charge, Bombay has issued an order for the control of traffic in the Port of Bombay.

All merchant vessels entering the port must comply with such directions and instructions as will be given to them by the Examining Officer. They must also, on entering the port, hoist their international code signal letters and should not make use of private signals of any description. No merchant vessel having anchored in the examination anchorage will be allowed to leave it without the parmission of the Examining Officer. No merchant vessel other than small craft should enter the port by the east channel. When the port is closed no vessel should move within the port except by a special order.

Small craft other than fish carriers should not enter or move within the port at night except with the special permission of the Naval Officer-in-Charge. Fish carriers entering the port at night should close the examination vessel and should not proceed further until given permission to do so by the Examining Officer.

No vessel within the port is allowed to proceed at a speed greater than authorized by the pilot in charge. Regulation lights must be exhibited dimmed by ships under way at night in accordance with the navigation and anchor lights order. Vessels other than small craft should not leave the port without the permission of the Naval Control Service officer. Small craft also should not leave the port without first obtaining a pass from the Customs authorities.

The order has been published in the *Bombay Gazette*. —*Associated Press.*

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*In preparing this article I have mainly depended on:

1. "Rammohun Roy as an Educational Pioneer", by Brajendra Nath Banerjee. Published in the *Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society*, June, 1930.
2. *Sambadpatre Sekaler Katha*, Vols. I & II by the same author.
3. Contemporary newspapers, including *Samachar Darpan*.
4. *Report* of the General Society of Public Instruction and the Council of Education, 1840-42.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

SLEEPLESSNESS

Its Cause And Solution

INSOMNIA is not a modern complaint, but there is no question that it is more prevalent to-day than ever before in the history of civilisation. It is to the anxiety of the times that we must attribute this increase. From morn till night our senses are subjected to a battery of stimuli which impose a heavy strain upon our nervous systems. Moreover, we have forgotten the true meaning of peace and leisure and hence it is hardly surprising that enormous numbers of people retire to bed at night with over-wrought brains only to find that the calm and restful sleep they seek eludes them with distressing frequency.

Of the many forms of mental suffering, it is doubtful if there is any to be compared with the affliction of persistent sleeplessness. It is most incapacitating to both mind and body. After a succession of wakeful nights there results an extraordinary depreciation in the general health and vitality. Lack of sleep is relatively more dangerous than lack of food. The effects of insomnia are revealed in many ways, irritability of the feelings, blunting of the mental efficiency, lassitude during the day and in failure of physical strength, loss of appetite, poor digestion and a lowered resistance to germ infections. To the sufferer it is undoubtedly the psychological results which are most distressing. The utter misery and anxiety which are the inevitable sequel to the lonely vigil of sleepless nights is a bitter and never-to-be-forgotten experience.

As a rule, it is the sensitive minded who are most prone to fall victims to insomnia. Often they are highly intelligent and engaged in creative intellectual work. Writers and members of the literary craft are peculiarly susceptible, a happening not to be wondered at when one considers that the nature of their work so frequently entails late and irregular hours and intensive brain activity. Hard thinking, if sustained late into the night, leads to a fermentation of the mental processes which makes sleep almost impossible, and once the sleep rhythm is disturbed to any serious degree it is most difficult to regain.

Accurate Diagnosis Of Its Cause Essential

Now, the key to the successful management of insomnia is an accurate diagnosis of its causes. If these are not tracked down to their source, treatment will only be palliative and the complaint will recur with increasing severity. Generally, the most obvious factors leading to sleeplessness are disorders of the bodily health. Naturally, *pain*, especially if of inflammatory origin, or due to nerve irritation, as in sciatica, neuritis and neuralgia, is a potent disturber of sleep. In heart and chest troubles the nightly rest is often upset. Feelings of discomfort in the heart region and cough are notable enemies of sleep. Also, in cases of high blood pressure, the consciousness of the pulsing of the arteries makes going off to sleep very difficult. A most frequent cause is some form of dyspepsia, especially if it is associated with flatulence. In many people excessive bodily fatigue leads to insomnia, while in feverish illnesses this symptom is commonly present.

Then, there are certain external causes the significance of which is often missed by the victims of sleeplessness. In the case of robust stolidly-minded people, it takes a great deal of physical discomfort to disturb their sleep provided they are reasonably tired, but with the sensitive types it is surprising how some apparently minor upset will destroy a night's sleep. A strange bedroom, unaccustomed sounds or lights, a pillow of unusual height, an uncomfortable mattress, too heavy bed clothes—such factors as these may render sleep impossible. In adequate ventilation of the bedroom, producing a sense of oppression is another common cause, while a general failure to observe the primary laws of health in relation to insufficient exercise, faulty bowel habit, heavy meals late at night, and the improper use of stimulants, such as coffee or tea, will initiate severe attacks of insomnia in certain people.

Insomnia And Mental Malady

There is an intimate connection between insomnia and certain forms of mental and nervous disease. It is a frequent early symptom of nervous breakdown, especially of the axiety and exhaustion type. In such illnesses the insomnia, while it is seldom the primary cause, is a very troublesome complication, aggravating the course of the disease and hindering recovery. Mind disorders associated with depression are nearly always accompanied by sleeplessness in the early stages, a symptom which greatly accentuates the sufferings of the patient. Finally, there is a type of sleeplessness where there is no discoverable factor, either physical or mental. The victims of this insomnia present a difficult problem to the doctor. Their disorder would appear to be due to some definite abnormality of the nervous mechanism governing the sleep rhythm, and it is in such cases that the doctor may be reluctantly driven to treat by means of hypnotic drugs.

Overcoming Symptoms

Let us now consider the ways and means to overcoming the dread symptoms of insomnia. It is well-known that sufferers are apt quickly to reach a stage when they despair of ever again enjoying a sound night's sleep. This pessimistic attitude is understandable, but it must be resisted strenuously. It is reassuring for these victims to know that most people sleep more than is necessary, just as they eat more than is necessary, and that in all probability their lack of sleep will not permanently damage their health. A correct attitude of mind towards their disability which, in the vast majority of cases, is temporary, is essential as a preliminary

to cure. That accomplished, the sufferer should turn the attention to examining critically the mode of life and should endeavour to discover the cause or causes of the insomnia.

In the presence of actual physical disease it is imperative that the sufferer should place himself under the care of the doctor. The insomnia of circulatory, respiratory or gastro-intestinal disorder can be relieved by appropriate medicinal and physical methods of treatment. Similarly, the existence of neurosis requires expert investigation and management for treatment of the insomnia alone will prove disappointing. It is the neurotic cause of the insomnia which must be eradicated.

Essentials To Sound Sleep

With these reservations, what measures are available for the relief of sleeplessness? To begin with, the external physical factors require attention. The bedroom should be well ventilated, not draughty and not cold. The bed should be comfortable and equipped with a smooth, firm and slightly resilient mattress. The bed clothes should be light though warm. It is important never to retire to bed feeling cold. In particular cold feet are a hindrance to sleep. Therefore, when necessary, ensure that the bed clothes are warm—with a hot-water bottle if need be—and old people will find a bedroom fire advantageous to their comfort and their sleep. Conservation of fuel should be practised. Experiments should be made with regard to the height of the pillow, for this is a determining factor in quite a number of cases. Every effort must be made to safeguard against unnecessary noise, especially during the early hours of going to bed. It is to be remembered that the first few hours of sleep are the deepest and most refreshing.

Relaxation Before Bed-Time

A period of mental and physical relaxation should always precede the hour of retirement. Exciting "thrillers," the performance of serious mental work, or the indulging in verbal controversies is to be avoided. With regard to food, this factor varies according to the individual. It may be emphatically stated that a heavy meal is taboo, but some people may find a light meal is helpful to their mental comfort and an aid to sleep. Coffee or tea should, of course, never be taken just prior to bed-time, but a glass of warm or hot milk or some malt or chocolate beverage will often be found to be most efficacious in promoting sleep. Baths may be of service in the treatment of insomnia. Here again there is the factor of individual variation to be considered. With some a *hot* bath fairly prolonged will be most efficacious: with others a warm or tepid bath will be of greater value.

Massage is another physical method which often gives good service in the treatment of insomnia. A light general massage late in the evening may induce sleep in some or it may be limited to the limbs, a kneading action in the direction of the veinous circulation being specially valuable. In other cases gentle stroking movements from the back of the head down to the neck and upper part of the spinal column is best. Gentle stroking of the hair or brushing it for a prolonged period has also been tried with success.



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Muscular relaxation is essential for sleep, so that when in bed every effort should be made consciously to relax *all* the muscles. Think of each group of muscles in succession and so ensure their relaxation.

The psychological aspect is naturally of fundamental importance. To anticipate a restless night or to deliberately set out to court sleep is a bad practice. An effort should be made to make the mind a blank and sleep will tend to steal over unawares. It is pernicious to go to bed and then commence to think over the troubles of the day or of the morrow. It is comparatively easy to stem a flow of thoughts at their commencement, but let the mind get active in the quiet of the night and it becomes well-nigh impossible to check the race of ideas until the mind is thoroughly exhausted.

Sleeping Draughts

Finally, a few words are necessary on the subject of the sleep-producing drugs. There are numerous hypnotic and sedative medicines which when correctly used *under the direction of a doctor* are of value in the alleviation of insomnia, but they never produce the quality of natural sleep. Their use is only indicated when all natural methods as suggested above have not proved successful, and when the health is being undermined by the insomnia. Even in such cases, their administration should only be temporary, to tide the sufferer over a difficult phase, and the danger of the possible development of a drug habit is ever to be kept in mind.

ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL

Battle Of The Roads

Highways That Will Decide The Course Of War

[By Paul Norton]

FOR four years the Burma Road which the Japanese have now cut has not only been the life-line of Free China, but a symbol of its resistance in the face of tremendous odds. Now other roads are building, not only in Asia, but in Australia, America and Africa which will play a vital part in the defence of the United Nations.

Australia also has its "Burma Road, destined to be a key in the defence of the continent if it is invaded from the north. Port Darwin is not connected by railway with the great cities of south-eastern Australia. Until a few years ago it was not connected to them by land at all, except for camel tracks. When troops were needed at this northern base, they had to make a sea voyage as long as that across the Atlantic.

The railway from Darwin petered out at Birdum. The railway from the south finished at Alice Springs, 650 miles away. Between was land which was almost desert, parched by heat and drought. In 1940, the Australians built a highway across the desert. They had to work against time, not only because of the Japanese threat, but also because when the rains came the land is temporarily turned to swamp and work is impossible. The highway was pushed ahead at the rate of three miles a day and completed in what was record time for Australia and probably any other continent.

To-day endless convoys of lorries move along the road, kicking up the dust and stopping at the wells which have been constructed at fifty mile intervals, with life-giving water being pumped up from the depths by wind power. The road means that Darwin no longer has to rely entirely upon sea for supplies and reinforcements.

The Great Alaska Road

On the other side of the Pacific Ocean, American engineers are beginning the construction of a 1,200 mile highway of great strategic importance. The road will link Canada and the United States with Fairbanks in Alaska, blasting its way through some of the most difficult country in the world. Hitherto Alaska has been linked with the world only by sea and by air. The difficulties of construction are not only those involved in crossing the Rocky Mountains but also of climate. In summer Alaska is as hot as the tropics. In winter, the temperature falls far below zero. Yet American military engineers are confident that with modern methods and machinery they can build this road at the rate of nearly four miles and have it completed inside a year.

The importance of the road is revealed by a glance at the map. Alaska would provide Japan with a stepping stone to the American continent if she contemplated invasion. From Alaskan aerodromes, many of the big cities of western Canada and United States are brought within bombing range. Alternatively, if the United Nations launch an offensive against Japan, Alaska provides an ideal advanced base. Only 95 miles across the sea is Siberia and the road may become part of a new route for sending supplies to Russia. The cost will be about twelve millions and the United States will maintain the road until after the war when it will be handed to Canada.

A Three-Purpose Road

In Central Africa a road system is being completed of great importance to the Allies. It serves three purposes. It enables troops to be moved rapidly to face any German threats from Tripoli or the Vichy West African colonies. It enables supplies to be carried from the Free French West African ports to the Middle East, short circuiting the long journey round the Cape. And it enables British forces in the Middle East to strike south-east or south-west to meet any threat from German or Japanese troops.

Thousands of natives have been engaged on the work of road building to link up French Equatorial Africa, the Sudan and Kenya and Nigeria. The road journey across Africa which, only a few years ago, was considered quite a major feat of exploration, may now be accomplished by lorries or cars in a

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few days. The Free French territories in Central Africa are well served by roads, many of them built before the Great War by German colonist. The present efforts are devoted to linking up the system with the British Empire. The trans-continental route runs from the port of Doula in the Cameroons to Yaunde, the capital, thence to Bangui and then Juba in the Southern Sudan. The route then goes to Khartoum or Mombasa by water and railway. Khartoum gives connections with all Egypt and the Middle East, Mombasa with the Indian Ocean. There is another route *via* Yaunde, Ngaundere, Fort Lamy, Abeshr and Khartoum.

New Route To China

In Asia, those indefatigable road builders, the Chinese, are constructing a new road to replace that put out of action by the Japanese advance. The route is further west, through the vast mountains of Sikang, down the Tibetan frontier to Assam to link with India. The route is more difficult than the Burma Road from Lashio to Chungking, but nearly half of it is believed to have been completed. China built the Burma Road in about seven months. The same urgency and use of mass labour may enable them to complete the Assam route earlier than is expected.

The loss of the Burma Road makes the road from Semipalatinsk in Russia to Chungking doubly important. The road links with the Russian railway system, but at present it is a road only in name for about 1,500 of its 2,000 miles length. The "North-West Road" is largely a caravan track and it passes along the edge of the Gobi Desert through immensely difficult country. When this route is turned into a motor road many thousands of tons of supplies from Russia will be able to reach China every month, for it has good connections by rail with the great industrial regions of the Urals.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT

Henceforth on Fridays the Court will rise for the mid-day adjournment at 1 p.m. (instead of 1-30 p.m., as in other days) and resume at 2 p.m. This is for the first time that the High Court has introduced this one-hour recess during Fridays.

GIRL STUDENT'S SUCCESS

Miss Madhuri Dey has this year stood fourth among girl candidates in I. Sc. Examination of the Calcutta University. She was also awarded a Government scholarship at the Matriculation Examination in 1940. Miss Madhuri is the daughter of Mr. Surendranath Dey, Assistant Assessor, Calcutta Corporation.

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CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS : A DIGEST

TAGORE DEATH ANNIVERSARY

The Registrar of the Calcutta University informs :—

"Heads of affiliated colleges and recognised schools have been requested by the University to close all educational institutions on Friday, the 7th August, 1942, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

"The University Examination fixed for that date will be held."

* * * *

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following :—

The seventh of August every year is a memorable day not only in history of India but in the history of the world. It is on this day that our beloved Rabindranath, one of the greatest Poets of the world breathed his last. His contributions to world culture in the fields of poetry, arts and philosophy and his services to humanity had drawn the admiration of the eminent persons of the age. In his outlook he was both National and International. To him Nationalism was a prelude to Internationalism. He believed that Nations can live in peace if they respect each others' rights and this can be achieved through culture only. But whenever there was any national humiliations he came out of his poet's world and recorded his protest in his own sombre language.

In 1906 he threw himself whole-heartedly in the Anti-Partition Movement of Bengal. In 1919 he gave up his Knighthood as a mark of protest against the Punjab wrongs.

In 1931 in complete disregard of his old age and indifferent health he addressed a mass protest meeting at Calcutta *maidan* on Hijli shooting.

His services to the Nation towards the end of his life the laying of the Foundation stone of Mahajati Sadan, the great national edifice, his remarkable reply to Miss Rathbone's letter and his illuminating message to his dear countrymen on the occasion of the last New Year's Day (Bengali) in his life, are our proud memories.

It is hardly possible to recall in this brief sketch, all his services done to the nation and the world in various sphere of human activities.

The B. P. C. C., therefore, appeals to all the District and local Congress Committees and other institutions in particular and the people in general to observe the 7th of August as Rabindranath Day to pay our respectful homage to his great memory.

The anniversary will be observed with due solemnity at the Nimtola Burning Ghat in the morning. Students and all organisations should join the function and observe it in perfect silence by offering wreaths and flowers only. The public are requested to muster strong at the Town Hall meeting in the afternoon.

TILAK AND RASUL : TRIBUTES TO MEMORY

The services which Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Abdul Rasul had rendered to the cause of Indian Nationalism were recalled at a public meeting held on Saturday last at the University Institute Hall in observance of the anniversary of the deaths of the two great sons of India. Dr. Sundari Mohan Das presided at the meeting which was largely attended and organised by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

In paying his tributes, Prof. Atul Sen, M.L.A., said that Lokamanya Tilak was a man of great courage and determination, who had never cowed down before any persecution or prosecution that came on his way as a life-long fighter against the alien ruling power in this country. An epoch-

latest in the evolution of Congress politics in India, Tilak would go down in history as a man whose only dream in life was to free his countrymen from the shackles of bondage.

Abdul Rasul was above all taints of communalism and to-day when communalism was showing its ugly teeth throughout the country it was indeed refreshing to remember his memory.

Mr. A. M. A. Zaman, M.L.A., said that no useful purpose would be served simply by paying tributes to great men, unless at the same time they strove to live up to the ideals which these men had placed before them. Tilak and Rasul were both above petty nationalism and they preached throughout their life-time the ideal of a united nation. But how far had they progressed towards that goal?

Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose said that Tilak was a real leader and servant of people. It was he who first infused life and courage in Indian politics by directing the energies of the Indian National Congress from the path of constitutionalism towards a more vigorous channel. Tilak would be remembered also by his countrymen as a man of rare courage, who refused to bow down before injustice and oppression. Tilak's nationalism was broadbased and not a narrow one. He was above all communalism which was now making a desperate attempt to take the place of nationalism.

Mr. Narendra Nath Sett recalled how cordial were the relations between Bengal and Maharastra at the time of Tilak and pointed out that but for Tilak the relations between the two provinces would not have been what it was to-day.

Dr. Sundari Mohan Das said that Tilak was a revolutionary in the sense that he brought about a great change in the thoughts and outlook of life of his contemporary countrymen. It was long he had left them for good. But his message would live and inspire Indians for centuries to come. The sufferings and sacrifices he had to undergo for the cause of the country had no parallel. Their tributes to him would have some meaning if they could understand the real import of his message and act up to it. The two-nation theory of which they heard so much to-day was beyond the conception of Tilak. So was the case with Abdul Rasul also.

"DISSERVICE TO COUNTRY"

"It is preposterous to think that a national Government could be formed immediately after the British withdrew. And if the present state of things has to be ended even at the risk of anarchy reigning supreme in India, as proposed by Mr. Gandhi, I will say that he is out to do the greatest disservice to the country that can be imagined," declared Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, M.L.A. (Central) in a broadcast talk on Saturday night from the Calcutta Station of All-India Radio. He expressed the view that the Congress resolution would only create chaos and confusion and urged that "in India's interest, all patriotic men and women, to whatever community they belong must join together to save the country."

MR. ANANDILAL PODDAR

Mr. Anandilal Poddar, M.L.A., Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, has been appointed non-official visitor to the Alipore Central Jail (24-Parganas) for a term of two years.

CALCUTTA SALT PRICES : REVISED RATES

The price of salt in Calcutta has again been revised, the new rates coming into effect from the 1st of August, 1942. It is explained that the existing price was based on the price of salt selling at Kandhi and the railway freight payable to Calcutta. The price at the source has since considerably increased and instead of railway wagons, ships will now carry the supplies necessary for Bengal. The revised price includes compensation to shippers for risks of deviation, if any.

The rates are :—Ex-ship Rs. 360 and ex-*gola* Rs. 375 per 100 maunds (exclusive of duty and price of gunny bags); and wholesale bazar price Rs. 5-9-0 per maund and retail price As. 0-2-9 per seer (without gunny bags).

BENGAL SECONDARY EDUCATION BILL

The sitting for the Select Committee on the Bengal Secondary Education Bill, 1942, which was due to be held on Monday, has been postponed *sine die*. It is understood the objection raised by a certain member to the chairmanship of the Minister-in-Charge, who happens to be a member of the Bengal Legislative Council and not of the Assembly, has been upheld by the Advocate-General.

SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU

It is understood that Rt. Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is coming down to Calcutta this week. It is not known whether he has got any political mission. He is likely however, to address a political meeting to be held under the auspices of the conciliation group of which the Metropolitan of India is the President.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 1st August, 1942

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 566 against 533 and 597 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 3. The general death-rate of the week was 24·6 per mille against 27·2 the mean of the last five years.

Town (*Wards* 1 *to* 27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 1st August, 1942, was 470 against 442 and 502 in the two preceding weeks. There were 16 deaths from cholera, against 23 and 41 in the two preceding weeks. There was no death from small-pox during the week against 2 in the previous week. There were 9 deaths from influenza against 5 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 33 and 86 respectively against 32 and 75 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 24·4 per mille per annum.

There were 62 imported deaths. Excluding these the death-rate of the Town was 21·2.

There were 88 deaths from respiratory diseases against 66 in the previous week.

There were 32 deaths from tuberculosis against 45 in the previous week.

There were 108 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (*Wards* 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 96 against 91 and 95 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 5 were from cholera, nil from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 3 from fevers, 23 from bowel-complaints and 7 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 35·1 per mille.

There were 20 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 27·4.

There were 3 deaths from tuberculosis against 8 in the previous week.

There were 25 deaths of infants under one year.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p m Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed Tender for or specifications and tender forms apply the Keeper of Records Price Rs 2 per set Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present

1, Supply of Cremation articles to the public at the Nimtolla Burning Ghat for a period of 3 years from 1st October 1942

2 Supply of Carts for removal of stores during 1942 43

3 Supply of certain items of Miscellaneous stores during the year 1942 43

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 5th August and for 3 on 18th August, 1942 The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months

M RAY
Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office
The 5th August 1942

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No II, Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed 'Tender for on Tuesday the 11th August 1942 up to 2 p m —

The Petty Improvement Contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in this District Engineer's room for inspection

22 Repairing central section College Street Market Rs 638 dated 4th August 1942 (3 weeks)

23 Renewal of footpath of Mangoe Lane (portion) —Rs 596 dated 4th August 1942 (1 month)

24 Renewal of footpath of Dalhousie Square (portion) —Rs 501 dated 4th August 1942 (1 month)

25 Renewal of kerb and channel stones of Wellesley Place (portion) Rs 787 dated 4th August, 1942 (1 month)

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice in Clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice"

D N DUTT,
District Engineer II

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 4th August 1942

District No III, Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for on Wednesday the 12th August 1942 up to 2 p m

57 Repairing bench shelter at Maddox Square in Ward 21—Rs 55 dated 5th August 1942 (2 weeks)

58 Repairs to Vegetable Chandney in Entally Market—Rs 940 dated 5th August, 1942 (1 month)

59 Construction of retaining wall by the side of single channel drain in the passage leading to 15, Rowland Road—Rs 327, dated 5th August 1942 (15 days)

60 Repairs to footpath in Dr Suresh Sarkar Road in Ward 19 Rs 110 dated 5th August 1942, (2 weeks)

61 Repairs to public latrines at the junction of Lime Street and South Sealdah Road Rs 234 dated 5th August 1942 (3 weeks)

62 Rubbishing flanks of Lottery Road (western portion) in Ward 19 Rs 101, dated 5th August, 1942 (1 day)

63 Repairs to Buffalo sheds in Gowkhana III—Rs 455 dated 5th August, 1942 (3 weeks)

64 Earth work in flanks in Hughes Road in Ward 18—Rs 347 dated 5th August 1942, (3 weeks)

65 Repairs to Ward Office of Ward 21 Rs 217 dated 5th August 1942 (3 weeks)

N.B Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice in Clause 6 of the tender and agreement form for piece work should be read as "3 days' notice"

S C GHOSE
District Engineer III

District III Eng'g Office
The 5th August 1942

District No II Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed, "Tender for on Thursday the 13th August 1942 up to 2 p m —

31 Construction of boundary wall around the graveyard at surplus land on Mohan Chand Road—Rs 163 dated 15th November 1941, (3 weeks)

32 Constructing compound wall along the east boundary of Lt Nos 8 and 9 on the new 35 ft road connecting Mansatola Lane and Pipe Road—Rs 475 dated 24th October, 1940 (1 month)

33 Relaying kerb and channel stones at Iswar Ganguly Lane (portion) —Rs 327, dated 26th June 1942, (3 weeks).

A F NABI BAKSH,
District Engineer, IV.

District IV Eng'g Office
The 4th August, 1942

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT

To All P I Contractors District III and Dhappa

Re Repairs to the damaged shed attached to Trolly shed at Bellaghatta

Dear Sirs

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department The tender in a sealed cover endorsed as above will be received by me on the 11th August 1942 at 12 noon

The work is to be completed within 3 weeks from the date of order to take up the work in hand

Yours faithfully,
P C BOSE
Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,
The 30th July 1942

Dr Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme.

P Repairs to the bridge at Bhojerhat

Quotations in sealed covers superscribed as above are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 2 p m of Friday the 14th August 1942

Intending tenderers are expected to see the site of work and ascertain other particulars in this respect from the office of the undersigned on any working day during office hours before submitting their quotation The successful tenderer will have to deposit a cash security of Rs 80 to the Corporation Treasury through this department before taking up the work in hand which must be completed within 30 days from the date of his receiving the work order

A N BANERJEE,
Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 3rd August, 1942

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CORPORATION NOTICES—*Contd.*

Re-payment of Loan

Regarding 4 per cent. Calcutta Municipal Debenture Loan of 1912-13, dated 1st November, 1912.

The 4 per cent. Calcutta Municipal Debenture Loan of 1st November, 1912, for Rs. 34,00,000 is repayable on the 1st November, 1942, from which date interest on it will cease. Holders of Debentures of this loan should tender their Debentures at the Local Authorities' Loan Section, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, at least three weeks before the due date of repayment with the following endorsement on the back of each Debenture :—

"Received payment in full of all demand for principal and interest hereon."

.....
Signature of Holder.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office.
The 1st August, 1942.

License for Removal of Ashes, Etc.

Offers for premium (Salami) are invited for taking license of the following Corporation property in sealed cover, superscribed as "Salami for Corporation property" and will be received by the Chief Valuer and Surveyor in his office on or before Monday, the 17th August, 1942 at 2 p.m.

I. License for removal of ashes and cinders from Tallah Pumping Station for a period of 3 years at a monthly fee of Rs. 30

The full amount of the salami together with a security deposit equivalent to six months' fee plus Rs. 2 as the cost of an agreement form is to be deposited by the successful offerer on the spot on the acceptance of his offer by the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee, subject to the approval of the Corporation. Other conditions may be seen at the office of the undersigned on any working day during office hours.

R. SINHA,
Chief Valuer and Surveyor.

Central Municipal Office.
The 29th July, 1942.

S. S. Hogg Market.

NOTICE

To all who it may concern, that an application has been received from Sm. Ram Dulari, recorded occupier of Stall No. 80 in Block C (old) in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, for permission to transfer her rights and interests in the above Stall to her partner Mr. Debi Golam Pandey. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date the notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

A. QASIM,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 24th July, 1942.

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MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with **Yellow** numbers on a **Black** badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have **Rectangular** brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. **No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.**

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

Geo. C. WOODWARD,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

Health should not be made to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers

Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing means health and longevity

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Curry Beef ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Sirloin „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Suet (Kidney) —	1 4 0			
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Molted „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...				
Heart each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Oxtails each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0		
Skrits each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Kindney per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	0 10 0	0 12 0		

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Loin „ —	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder „ ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter „ ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb.	0 8 0			
Other portion per lb. —	0 12 0			

	1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
MUTTON.				
Chops per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Breast „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Leg „ ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb. ...		0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Kidneys each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart „ ...	0 2 0	0 4 0		
Liver „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Brain „ ...		0 2 0		
Tongue „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 6		
Trotters „ ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each —	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each —	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer ...	1 0 0	1 2 0		
Goat and Kid meat ...		0 10 0		

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FOR ALL SORTS OF SKIN DISEASES

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PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz. —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb. ..	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb. —	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb. —	1 8 0	3 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen —	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer —	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Luncheon „ „ ...	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork „ ...	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen ...	1 2 0	

DRY FISH	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer —	1 4 0	1 8 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer —	1 4 0	2 8 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Bhetkee „ —	0 12 0	1 8 0
Maldine „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. large per „ ...	6 0 0	
Bali chau per seer —	4 0 0	4 8 0
Papadams per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
Dry Prawns per seer — —	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices very according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital ... ... £ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... ... £ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund ... ... £ 2,200,000

***Head Office*:—26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.**

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Paid-up Capital	...	...	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	..	—	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	—	—	£ 1,000,000

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Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay) Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot and Surat

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,18,00,000

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Chicken (Broth) ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Capon „ ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Duck (curry) „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do (roasting) „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) „ ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) „ ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (cutlet) „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese „ ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons „ ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turkey Cock „ ...	10 0 0	14 0 0
Do. Hen „ ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 13 0	0 14 0
Do. Special ...		
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Portridge „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock „ ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen „ ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rabbit „ ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snipes „ ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) „ ...	4 8 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	3 0 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...		
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) „ ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...		
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ...		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal „ seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...		
Do. Country ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...		0 2 0
Do. per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower, Beneres each		
Do. Monghyr „		
Do. Lahore „		
Do. Darjeeling „		
Do. Ranchi „		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 2 0	
Cucumber per score ...	0 10 0	0 15 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 8 0
Ginger „ ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turmaric ...		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...		
Knol khol Country each ...		
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each ...		
Lettuce per score ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer	0 2 0	
Do. Patna red „		
Do. „ white „	0 2 0	
Do. Country red „		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur per seer		
Do. Darjeeling ...		0 12 0
Do. Hazaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Kagbangla „ ...		
Do. Country „ ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 4 0	
Do. Country do. ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer		
Do. New per seer ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old) ...		
Do. Madras „ ...	0 4 0	
Do. Rangoon „ ...		
Do. Shillong ...		
Robob each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Pulbul per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 2 6	0 5 0
Do. Country per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Squash per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 3 6
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country „		
Do. Chukerdhurpur „		
Do. Sikkim „		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer ...		
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. Africa 3—5 ...		
Do. Kulu per doz. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Nanital ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 4 to 5	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 2—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. King David ...		
Do. Jonathan ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 3—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious 3—4 ...		
Amra per score ...		
Bael Fruit each ...	0 4 0	0 6 6
Bedana Kabul per seer	12 0 0	
Black Berry per score ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Coconut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Country Apples 4 to 6 ...	1 0 0	
Goosebery per seer ...		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul per box (large)		
Do. California per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Grape Fruit each ...		
Java ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. (Country) per doz	0 12 3	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Khubanee „ ...		
Do. (large) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...		
Lemon (English) per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-pur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Locket per score ...		
Monkey Lichees per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
M. Melon Jaunpur ...		
Mask Melon per seer ...	0 3 6	0 5 0
Mask Melon „ (Lucknow)		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz.	3 0 0	5 0 0
Do. Langra 4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fazlie 5 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhash ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Country per 100 ...		
Do. Bombay 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras per doz. ...	2 0 0	
Do. Lilam 8 ...	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz. ...		
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mossomi 10 ...	1 0 0	
Poona „ 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Bombay „ per doz ...		
Oranges Nagpur „ ...		2 0 0
Do. Bombay „ ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Madras per doz. ...		1 0 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.
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CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at ½ per cent. p. a. on Rs. 200.
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AND BRANCHES.
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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peanut per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pineapple Country each .	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Singapore „ ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. Ceylon „ ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do, Tipur „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Plantain Champa Buneh ..	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Martaban „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar „ ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul „ ..	0 4 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ..	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. Country „ .	0 4 0	0 6 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. S. African per lb. .	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Country per score ...		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
„ Kandahar ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prunes Fresh per doz. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb)		
Do. Liby do. ...		
Do. Delmonta do. .		
Calasia do. ..		
Pears Cashmere 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Do. (Cooking) ..		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. ..	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Peshwar ..		
Do. Australian per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Cashmere ...		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peaches Peshwar 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisin Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet .	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ..	0 8 0	
Do. Muscatal loose per lb .		
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet		
Rose Apple per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Sofata 12—20	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz	3 0 0	3 8 0
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz (Orange)	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 4 to 6	1 0 0	
Do. Country per score ...		
Surdah Quetta per seer .	0 10 0	0 12 0
Tamarind per score ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Water melon Country each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Goalund each ...	0 6 0	
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur		
Water fruit per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
DRY FRUITS		
Apples Ring per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. „ 1 lb. packet ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Almond salted (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Almond English (large) per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0
Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...	3 4 0	3 8 0
Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...	1 8 0	3 0 0
Apricots dry with seed per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Apricots dry without seed per lb. ...	1 8 0	3 0 0
Alobokhara per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Brazilnuts per lb. ...	3 8 0	3 0 0
Chilgooja per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cocoanut dry per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Currants Australian per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Chestnut per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 6 0	0 8 0
Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Figs 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Khurma per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	3 0 0	3 4 0
Pears dry per lb. ...	1 14 0	3 0 0
Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0

When you stop advertising, this is what you say in effect:

"We hereby notify everybody that we do not expect to do business any more."

Municipal orders do not wait. All the 12 months, the municipalities are buying equipment and supplies and the "Gazette" advertisement will bring you results just as well as it will in March.

Keep up your advertising every month in the year if you expect to do business all the year around.

VALUE FOR MONEY **KEVENTER'S BUTTER** AT STALL Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)		
Ista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Salted shelled per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Prunes dry per lb. ...		
Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Sultana per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Do. 1 lb. pecket ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Table 1 lb. packet...	0 0 0	1 4 0
Do. American 1 packet...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay	1 0 0	1 2 0
Dinapur	0 11 0	0 13 0
Butter per cake ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per seer	0 4 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...		2 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	1 10 0	2 0 0
Do. (salt-water) ,, ...	2 8 0	
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 12 0	0 4 0
Rohi per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut Pieces) ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Hilsa each (Padma) ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe 6—12 ...	1 0 0	
Mullet per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (cut pieces) ...		1 4 0
Pomfret per seer ...		2 0 0
Prawns per seer (small)	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Lobster ...		
Sea fish	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BRFAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Brand (White or Brown) 2 lb. each ...	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. do. ½ lb. ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)		
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Edam ,, ...	1 8 0	
Do. Overland ,, ...		
Do. Cheddarn ,, ...	1 12 0	
Preserved, mixed, per lb. ...		0 8 0
Do. unmixed, ,, ...	0 6 0	
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Kraft cheese per lb. ...		3 8 0
***FLOUR.**		
Household No. 3 and all other varieties per seer		0 3 9
Californian flour No. 1 per seer		
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.		
Californian flour No. 2 per seer ...		
Country flour per seer ...		
*Atta Red (Chaundashi)	0 3 6	0 3 10½
Do. White per seer ...		0 3 10½
***RICE**		
Deshi coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md. ...	8 0 0	9 0 0
Do. per seer ,,	0 3 6	0 4 0
Kabul rice per seer	0 7 0	0 9 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...		
Golab Soru rice ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
SUGAR		
*Cawnpore Sugar per seer		
Crystal ... ,,	0 5 6	0 5 9
***DAL Etc.**		
Arahar per seer ...		0 3 3
Channa ,, ...		0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...		0 3 0
Mung (haree) ,, ...		0 3 0
Mung (soua) ,, ...	0 5 9	
*Salt ,, ...		0 1 10½
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. ,, ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. ,, ...	3 12 0	
*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 6
Castor Oil ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	0 8 0	
,, ,, ,, No. 2	0 7 0	
***KEROSENE OIL**		
Kerosene Oil (*Superior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 3 1½	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Kerosene Oil (*Inferior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk...	3 14 6	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 2 10½	
***COAL AND COKE**		
Domestic Coal (retail) per md.	1 4 0	
Domestic Coke (whole sale) at the Depot ...	1 2 0	
Soft Coke per md. ...	1 3 0	1 4 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cake ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb.	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb. —	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet ...	0 1 6	1 0 0
Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Assorted Chocolates per lb. — ...	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb.	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweet, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins	1 6 0	1 12 0
,, 2 ,,	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo	1 13 0	
Assorted Creams ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb.	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 8 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie ½ lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Nice ½ lb. tin ...	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lb. tin Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 0
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 0
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 0
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 9
Milk	1 1 0	1 8 0
Mixed (Household)	1 1 0	1 13 0
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 0

15% price up.

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

B N D S
BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 13 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, ½ lb tin		1 12 0.
		per tin
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...		2 12 0
Cow & Gate Rusks ...		1 8 0
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— per Tin	0 4 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin ...	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk Powder No. 1 per bot. ..	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Pepperments per lb.	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Dereszke per tin of 50 ...	1 8 0	
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin 50 of ...	1 2 0	
" " (magnum)	1 2 0	
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 8 0
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 2 0	
Glassgow Mixture per lb	10 8 0	
Spencer's' "Doretto" ...		
Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...		1 12 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Black & White tin of 50		1 12 0
Craven A tin of 50 —	1 10 0	
Match Box of 80 stick ea.	0 0 9	
Do. 40 Do.	0 0 6	

15 % price up.

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do	1 8 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 2 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do do. ...	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 2 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0	
Do. 2nd quality	1 0 0	
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 3 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb pkt.	1 1 0	
"ISPAHANI'S TEA"—		
Special Darjeeling 1 lb. tin	1 12 0	
Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 4 0	
Cafe Brand packets "	1 0 0	
Afternoon 1 lb. 2 oz.	1 2 0	
LOOSE TEA		
F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	10 0	2 0 0
O. P. Darjeeling and Assam per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
DUST TEA		
Darjeeling and Assam Dust per lb. ...	0 14	1 2 0
Red Ensign Coffee " ...	1 6 0	
Coccoa ½ lbs ...	1 2 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz. ...	1 1 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 lbs. ...	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 " ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 " ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 "	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 " ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin		
Do. ½ lb. —		
Mustard ½ " ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott. ...	1 15 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	1 4 0	1 10 0
Sausages English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 14 0	
Soups, Assorted " —	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott. —	1 12 0	
Isinglass per pkt.	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag ...	1 15 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 6 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin ...	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	2 4 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb, per pkt. ...	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb per tin —	3 12 0	
C. & V. Vinepar per bottle	1 12 0	
Radgate or Nickson Ham per lb. ...	3 8 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb. ...	3 8 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin ..	1 12 0	
Morton's Eagle Brand Scotch Roller Oats 2 lb. tin	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin .. —	0 9 0	
Chamois Leather large ...	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 6 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	
Bisurated Magnesia, medium	0 7 0	2 2 0
	1 12 0	
Ellerman's Embrocation	2 4 0	
Zam-Buk ... —	1 12 0	0 14 0
Amrutanjan Pain Balm..	0 8 0	
Oriental Balm —	0 4 0	1 0 0
Sloan's Liniment —	0 15 6	
Krushen Salt —	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) "	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

Tea Merchants
Head Office:
11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
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Rangoon Branch:
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BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF
TOSH'S TEA
A. TOSH & SONS
Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24
(Phone: Cal. 4122)

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153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal.
(*Opp. Sealdah Stn.*)

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
RICE.		
Balam (Coarse) ...		
Do. (Medium) ...		
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Kora) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Atap) ...	0 3 0	
Kamini (Do.) ...	0 3 6	
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Golap Khas (Do.) ...		0 4 0
Dadkhani ...	0 4 0	
Deshi Boiled ...		
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra (Medium) ...	...	0 2 6
Patnai (Coarse) ...		
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal ...		0 2 9
Katari Bhog ...	0 3 3	0 3 6
DAL.		
Gram (Patnai whole) ...		0 2 6
Gram (Dal) ...	0 2 .	0 2 6
Mug Dal ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Sona) ...	0 4 0	
Do. (Krishna) ...		
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	
Do. Khari ...	0 3 0	
Mattor Dal ...		0 3 0
Salt ...		0 2 0

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BUTTER & GHEE		
Bombay Butter per seer		
Aligarh „ ...	1 2 0	
Pabna „ ...	1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa) ...	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo) ...	1 6 0	1 8 0
Jessore ...	1 6 0	
OIL.		
Ghani Oil ...		0 8 0
Mustard Oil ...	0 9 0	
Cocanut Oil ...		0 14 0
Kerosene Oil ...	0 3 0	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White Java) ...	0 5 9	0 6 0
Do. (Brown Java) ...		
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flower (Country) ...		0 4 0
Atta ...	0 2 3	0 3 3
Suji ...	0 4 0	
Gur (Sugar Cane) ...		0 5 0
„ Khajure ...		
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. New (Country) ...		
Do. (Gauhati) ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Patal ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Brinjal ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Peas ...		
Cauliflower each ...		
Cabbage each ...		
Ginger ...	0 7 0	0 8 6
Onion ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Mutton ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Goat & Khashi ...		0 12 0
FISH.		
Rohi (Cut-pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	9 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns ...	0 0 0	0 12 0
Parsey ...	0 0 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Koi ...	0 8 0	0 14 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
RICE.		
Balam per md. ...	8 0 0	9 0 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. (Kora) ...	7 2 0	7 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Kamini (Do.) ...	8 4 0	8 8 0
Khinisankkar (Do.) ...	10 0 0	11 0 0
Dadkhani ...	10 0 0	11 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Dudkalma ...		
Nagra ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Patnai (Kora) ...	8 0 0	8 4 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	6 0 0	6 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Rupsal ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...	0 5 0	0 5 6
Do. (Krishna) ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Kalai Dal ...		0 3 0
Knasari Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mosoor Dal (Sprit) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mattor Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...	2 4 0	
Ranchi ...		
Darbhanga ...		1 12 0
Sree (Mark) ...	1 13 0	
Khurja ...		1 8 0
Bhaduwa ...	1 15 0	
Lakhi ...	1 8 0	
"Debla Debee" per seer		1 12 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 5 6	0 5 9
Do. (Brown) ...		0 4 6
Do. (Bata) ...	0 5 0	0 5 6
Flour per seer ...	0 3 9	
Atta ...		0 3 6
Do. B ...	0 3 9	
Gur ...	0 5 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...		0 4 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 9	0 8 6
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		1 8 0
Bombay per lb. Salted	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pabna per seer ...	1 8 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin ...		1 6 0
Milk ...		3 4 0
Cows' Head ...		
Condensed Milk ...		
Milk Maid ...		0 4 0
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 25 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 8—16 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 6 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pesta „ ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Grapes per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
VEGETABLES		
New Patal ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
New Potatoes ...	0 2 0	0 3 6
Potatoes (New) ...		
Brinjal ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Ginger ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 0 6
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Cauliflower ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
FISH		
Parsey per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rona „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bagda „ ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki „ ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 0	0 1 0
Hilsa „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
MEAT		
Mutton ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
„ (Duck) Do. ...		0 9 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	—	0 7 0
Cocoa Hornby ...		
Coffee Polson's lb. ...	1 2 0	
Condensed Milk ...		
BISCUITS		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	—	1 9 6
H. & P. Do. ...	—	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 7 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 555 ...	1 10 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes „ ...		9 11 6
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.		
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sago (Pearl) ...		
Quaker's Oats ...	1 0 0	
Pascal's Logenges (glass) each ...	0 10 0	0 10 6
Jam ...		
Jelly ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 2 6	0 7 0
Quickwhite (White) ...		
KEROSENE OIL		
Elephant Brand tin ...	—	0 3 6
Do. per bottle ...	—	
Do. „ bulk ...	—	
Rising Sun ...	—	
Do. per bottle ...	—	

N. B.—Prices very according to supplies.

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 12 0	
Do. 2nd „ „ ...	0 10 0	
Goat per seer ...		
Kid „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Poultry Chicken each ...		
Fowl (country) ...		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting)		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS		
Ducks per score ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Fowls „ ...		0 12 0
VEGETABLES		
Brinjals per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 4 0	
Ginger „ ...	0 6 0	
Pati Lemon per score ...	3 1 6	0 4 0
Ladies finger per seer ...		0 3 0
Kagji Lemon per score ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
Onions Patna red per seer	0 2 0	
Do. Bombay „ ...		
Do. Country „ ...	0 2 0	
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Deshi (New) ...		
Do. Madrasi „ ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Rangoon „ ...		
Do. Gauhati „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer ...	0 1 3	
Do. Disi per seer ...	0 1 6	
Do. Hilly „ ...	0 1 6	
Cabbage each ...	0 1 0	0 10 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Peas Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Darjeeling „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Deshi „ ...		
Beans „ ...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Squash „ ...		0 3 0
Tomato „ ...		
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS		
Apple Australia ...		
Do. Cashmere 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. American ...		
Do. Kulu 6—10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Peshwari ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Alubokhara per seer ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Apricot „ ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Batavia per pair ...		
Beal fruit each ...		
Bedana (Green) ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. dry per seer ...		0 10 0
Chilghoza „ ...		
Dates Arab „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Bagdad „ ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		
Do. Nasik „ ...		
Do. Quetta „ ...		
Do. Chamali „ ...		
Do. Australia „ ...		
Khorma „ ...		
Kesur Deshi „ ...		
Do. Singapore „ ...		
Khobani „ „ ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Kajoo Nuts „ ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Lichis Country per 100 ...		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer ...		
Prune per lb. ...		
Papaya Country each ...	0 2 0	1 0 0
Dates fruit per seer ...		
Do. Basra per lb. ...		
Green Cocoanut ...	0 0 6	0 1 6
Plums per seer ...	1 0 0	

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs.A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safata 20—32 ...	1 0 0	
Mango (Local) ...		
Do. Kanchan 16—30 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras ...		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Nilambari 10—16...	1 0 0	
Do. Totapuri 6—10 ...	1 0 0	
Do Fazli 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Golapkhas		
Do. Himsagar ...		
Do. Kissen Bhogh ...		
Mash melon per seer ...		
Kharbuza per seer ...		
Orange Ichanagore ...		
Do. Sylhet ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Nagpur ...		
Do. Bombay 6-10 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta Bagdad per seer ...		
Do. Multan ...	5 8 0	
Do. Kabul ...		
Peara 25—32	1 0 0	
Pineapple Singapuri each		
Do. Assam ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Do. Country each ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Peaches 6—10 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain Champa per score	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Martaban per score	0 [illegible] 0	0 12 0
Musket per seer ...		
Pomegranate per seer ...		
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Dholka ...		
Raisin (Rad) per seer ...		
Do. Sultuna „ ...		
Almond shelled „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. without shell ...		3 8 0
Do. do. large ...		5 0 0
Surdah Quaman per seer	0 12 0	
Water melon Goalando ...	0 8 0	1 8 0
Do. Deshi ...	0 5 0	0 10 0
Do. Farukabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Sarbati Lemon (Musembi)	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer 8—12	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Shelled „ ...		
Nut Ground „ ...		
Sharifa 10—16 ...	1 0 0	
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	0 12 0	0 13 0
Darjeeling do. „		0 13 0
Bombay „ „ ...		1 4 0
Aligarh „ „ ...	1 2 0	
Jessore „ per seer ...		1 12 0
Dinapur „ „ ...		1 10 0
Pabna „ „ ...		1 6 0
Darbhanga „ „ ...		1 6 0
Mazafferpur „ „ ...		1 6 0
Ghee „ ...	1 10 0	1 12 0
Cow's Ghee „ ...	2 0 0	
Do. Milk „ ...	0 4 0	
FISH		
Bagda per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md. ...		
Do. (cut pieces) p. s. ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Bhetkee „ ...		
Prawns „ ...		
Hilsa „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Rohi „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Rohi (cut pieces) „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Small fish „ ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chetal „ ...		
Crab per pair		
Koi per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Singhee per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Magoor per seer (small)	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (large)	1 4 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES	From	To
RICE	Rs.A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog ...		
Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
Do. (Medium) „ ...		
Patnai (Atap) „ md. ...	8 12 0	
Hilly (old) per md. ...		
Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasal per md. ...		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	8 12 0	
Do. No. 2 per md.		
Chamormoni ...	8 12 0	9 0 0
Balam (old) per md. ...		
Chini Shakkar No. 1 per maund (old) ...		
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund ...	7 12 0	
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...		
Kamini per maund ...	9 8 0	
Peshwar Rice per md. ...		18 0 0
Dhaki Chata ...	8 4 0	10 8 0
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer ...		
Java „ „ ...		
Cocoanut Oil „ ...	0 14 0	
Mustard Oil „ ...	0 8 0	
Salt per seer ...	0 1 10½	0 9 0
Flour „ ...	0 3 9	
Atta B per md. (Tota) ...		9 8 0
Sujee „ ...	0 3 7½	11 0 0
Atta fresh per seer ...		
Chandausi Atta per md. ...		
Til Oil „ ...		9 4 0
Til Oil per seer ...	0 10 0	28 0 0
DAL		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 5 9	
Mug Dal „ ...	0 4 0	
Arhar „ ...	0 3 9	0 4 0
Kalai ...		0 3 3
Khesari „ ...	0 2 6	
Mosoor (spilt) „ ...		
Do. (khari) „ ...	0 3 3	
Mator „ ...	0 3 0	
Chana Dal „ ...	0 3 0	
Do. „ ...	0 3 0	
Biuli „ ...		0 3 3
TEA.		
Family Mixture ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Golden Orange Pekoe		
Quality per lb. ...		2 4 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe	1 8 0	1 12 0
Quality per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Orange Pekoe ...	1 4 0	1 6 0
Pekoe per lb. ...		
Darjeeling Autumn	1 12 0	
Special per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pekoe Dust ...		
KEROSENE OIL.		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
„ „ Bulk „		
Owl & Swan per tin ...		
„ „ Bulk ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Elephant Brand per bot. (White) ..	0 3 1½	
Elephant Brand per bot. (Red) ...	0 2 9	
Snowflake per tin ...		
Soft Coke per md. ...		

N.B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
Engineers, Builders and Contractors,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Telephone :—Calcutta 5632. Telegram :—"REWARD" Cal.

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ..	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsay ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
Crab each —	0 0 9	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mutton ,, ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ..	0 9 0	
Fowl's eggs ,, ...	0 10 0	
VEGETABLES.		
Beans (French) per seer ..		0 5 0
Brinjal ,, ...		0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato per seer ...		0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 4 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 8 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...		0 4 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potato (Rangoon) —		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		0 2 0
Pulbul per seer ...		0 2 0
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		0 3 0
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...		
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 20 ..		
Grapes	1 4 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	1 4 0	
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...		
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 8 0
Almond ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 10 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) ... per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apples 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Pears 20—30 ...	1 0 0	
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Madras ,, ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 8 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	2 0 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 14 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	2 4 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer —	0 4 0	
Atta White No. 1 —		0 3 9
Sujee ,, —		0 5 0
Atta Brown —		0 3 9
'B' Atta —	0 4 0	
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 3 0	
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	7 12 0	8 0 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 3 3	
Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		12 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,	6 0 0	7 12 0
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...	10 0 0	12 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 3 0	
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 6	0 5 9
Tea per lb. ...	0 3 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Chana ,, ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...		0 3 0
Bhanga ,, ...		0 2 6
Khasaree ,, ...		
Kalai ,, —	0 2 6	
Biuli ,, —	0 3 0	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha) —	0 3 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 0	
Mattor ,, ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Salt ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
	0 1 7½	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...		
Coal	1 4 0	
Fuel — —		
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		0 13 0

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.		
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab ...	—	—
Beef per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat & Kid —	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY & EGGS.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,, ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,, ...	—	0 3 0
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Fowl's eggs ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Brinjal ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflour ,, ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 4 0	—
Cucumber per score ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)		
Garlic per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly ,, —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion ,, —	0 1 6	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ,, —	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Modhupur) ,, —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potatoes (Nainital) ,, —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. (Deshi) ,, —		
Pulbul ,, —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,, —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Raddish per score ,, —	—	—
Squash ,, —	—	—
Sweet Potatoes ,, —	0 1 6	—
Sweet Pumpkin each —	0 1 0	0 4 0
White ,, ,, —	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato Darjeeling ,, —	0 8 0	0 10 0
FRUITS.		
Almond per seer —	0 14 0	2 0 0
Alubokra ,, —	—	—
Amra (Belati) per score —	0 1 0	0 1 3
Bedana per seer —	1 0 0	—
Bael each —	0 0 3	0 0 9
Dates per seer —	0 4 6	0 5 0
Grapes ,, —	0 12 0	—
Lime per score —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Plantain (Champa) per doz. —	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. (Martaban) ,, —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Papaya each —	0 1 0	0 4 0
Pomegranates per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100 —	0 4 0	0 8 0
Sugarcane each —	0 0 9	0 1 0
Oranges per score —	0 10 0	0 14 0
BUTTER		
Butter per seer —	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ghee Lakhee ,, —	1 4 0	—
Do. Bhadwa ,, —	1 13 0	—
Do. Sree ,, —	1 12 0	—
Pure Cow Ghee per seer —	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk —	—	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From.	To.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer —	0 5 0	
Atta white No. 1 —	0 4 6	0 5 0
Sujee —	—	0 5 0
Atta Brown —	—	0 4 3
"B" Atta —	0 4 6	0 4 9
RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Patnai per seer —	0 2 9	0 3 0
Banktulsi (Manja) per md.	7 0 0	8 8 0
Do. (Kora) per seer	0 2 9	0 3 0
Deshi (Boiled) per md. —	5 0 0	6 8 0
Rangoon per seer —	0 2 0	—
Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. —	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. (Atap) ,, —	8 0 0	9 0 0
Golap Soru ...	10 0 0	11 0 0
Mustard oil per seer —	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar ,, —	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb. —	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Cocoanut oil ,, —	0 6 0	0 7 0
Arahar per seer —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, —	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasaree ,, —	0 2 0	—
Kalai ,, —	0 2 3	0 2 6
Biuli ,, —	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mug (Hari) Katcha ,, —	0 3 0	—
Do. (Sona) ,, —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, —	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,, —	0 1 6	0 1 9
Barley Powder —	0 4 5	0 7 3
Do. Pearl —	0 6 6	0 12 0
Robinson's Barley —	0 4 3	0 14 0
Jelly —	0 5 0	0 12 0
Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle. —	0 2 6	—

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Beef per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat and Kid ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pork ,, —	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,, —	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,, —		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl's ,, ,, ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 14 0
Silong —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfret per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mango fish per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Do. (Desi) —		
Bean (French) per seer —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) ,, ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Cabbage (Country) each ...		
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 2 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower —		
Carrots (Country) per doz.		
Do. (Darjeeling) ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz. ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Ginger per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Garlic —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger ,, —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Patna) ,, —		
Do. (Desi) ,, ...		
Do. (Ranchi) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 3 6
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 1 9	
Do. (Desi) ,, ...		0 1 6
Pulbul ...		
Raddish (English) per bundle ...		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 0 9	0 1 0
Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	
White Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Apricot ...	2 0 0	
Apples ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Figs per seer ...		
Amra (Belati) per score ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bedana per seer ...	0 0 9	0 8 0
Beal each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomegranate ,, —	0 1 6	0 2 6
Blackberries per 100 —	0 1 0	0 1 3
Cocoanut each ...	1 0 0	
Custard Apples 12 to 16	0 4 0	0 6 0
Dates per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Almond ,, ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Grape ,,		
Do. per box ...		
Goosbarry per seer ...		
Jack fruit each —		
Khubani per see —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kharbuza ,, ...	0 2 0	
Lichis per 100 —		
Lime per score ...	0 [illegible]	0 4 0
Lokote ,, ...	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 30 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz. —	0 2 0	0 3 0
	0 2 0	0 4 0
Papaya each —	0 1 0	0 3 0
Pineapple ,, ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Plums per score —		
Raisins ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score ...		
Star apple ...		
Tamarind per seer —	0 1 0	
Walnut ,, —	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100		
Do, (Madras) 12—16 —		
Golap Khas —		
Langra 16—20 ...		
Bombay 25 to 30 —		
Totapari per score ...		
Sipia —		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Keshin Bhog 12 to 16 —		
Fazli 8 to 10 —		
Prnes S. W. per seer —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer —		
Sugarcane —		
Water Melon each ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Dinapur ,, ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk —	0 4 0	
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. —	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb. —	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ..	0 4 0	0 5 0
Atta ,, -	0 3 6	0 4 0
Sujee ,, —	0 5 0	0 5 0
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Kora) ,,	0 3 0	
Chinisakkhar per seer —	0 3 6	0 0 0
Deshi ,, —	0 2 6	0 2 9
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar —	0 5 6	0 6 0
Tea per lb. —	0 14 0	1 8 0
Cocoanut Oil —	0 14 0	1 0 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer —	0 2 6	0 3 6
Chana ,, —		0 2 0
Khari Masoor ,, —	0 2 3	
Bhanga ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree ,, ...		
Kalai ,, —		0 2 6
Mung (Hari) ,, ...	0 3 6	
Do. (Sona) ,, ...	0 4 0	
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Salt ,, —	0 1 6	0 1 9
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...		0 2 0
Do. (Elephant)		p. bot.
Brand per tin Refined —	3 10 3	
Ordinary ...	2 10 3	
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	0 15 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

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Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

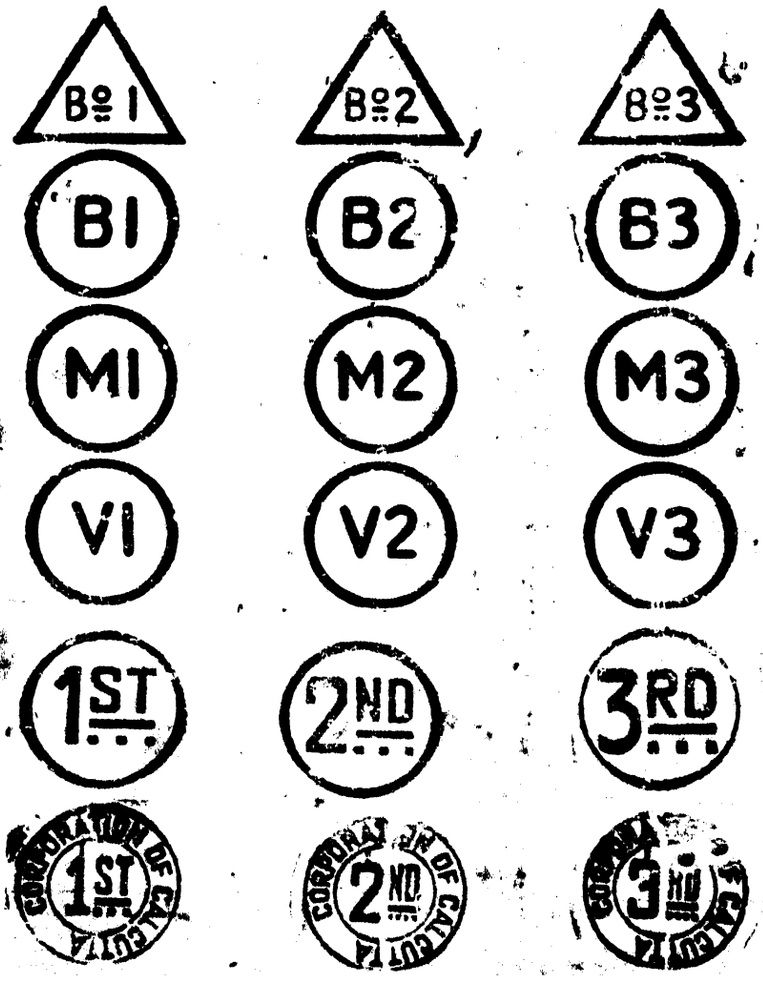
ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Labster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Baghda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhanguar ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 4 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 12 0	0 15 0
Fowl's eggs " ...	0 12 0	0 15 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Brinjal " ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ...		
Tomato per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 6 0	0 3 0
Garlic " ...	0 2 6	
Green Chilly " ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
Onion ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. " ...	0 12 0	1 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
" (New) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mangoes (Langra) ...		
Pulbul " ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes ...		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Almond " ...	0 14 0	3 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate	1 0 0	1 8 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Madras " ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 13 0	
Do. Srec ...	1 11 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk " ...		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Sujee " ...	0 5 6	0 6 0
Atta Brown ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
"B" Atta ...	0 4 0	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 9	0 2 9
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	8 4 0	8 8 0
" (Kora) per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar " md.	9 0 0	9 8 0
Deshi (Boiled) "		6 4 0
Rangoon per seer ...		
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...	9 0 0	9 4 0
SUNDRIES		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Sugar " ...	0 5 0	0 5 9
Tea per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer (medium)	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana " ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khari Masoor " ...	0 3 0	
Bhanga " ...	0 3 0	
Khasaree " ...	0 2 6	
Kalai " ...	0 2 6	
Biuli " ...	0 2 9	0 2 9
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
" (Sona) " ...	0 5 9	
Mattar " ...	0 4 6	0 4 9
Salt ...		0 1 9½
COKE & COAL		
Soft Coke per md. ...		
Coal " ...	1 4 0	
Keresene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	0 3 6	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb tin.	0 4 6	
Do. ...	0 7 6	
Barley Pearl "	0 6 6	
Do. 2 "	0 12 0	
Corn Flower 1 "	0 11 0	
Robinson's Barley ...	0 6 6	0 11 6
Cobra Boot Polish ...	0 1 0	0 5 0
Jelly ...	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT

BEEF

MUTTON

VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEATS

Marks for SHEEP & GOAT MEATS

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage.

Chronicle And Commen

CALCUTTA FACES FOOD-FAMINE

THE war situation, or the chances of being bombed, as topics of conversation in Calcutta have now receded into the background. In tramcars and buses, in street-corners and house-tops, in the drawing rooms of the well-to-do and the hovels of the poor, the prevailing food-scarcity and continuously soaring prices of essential commodities are the burning topics of the day in Calcutta. The prices of various essential commodities are "controlled" no doubt, but their sudden disappearances from the Calcutta markets seem to be quite uncontrolled and probably uncontrollable. It takes at least three hours, standing in a queue in the midst of a perspiring crowd, to purchase a seer of sugar or a bottle of kerosene. In a large and densely populated city like Calcutta this state of things is not only reprehensible, it is ridiculous. Cannot "all the King's horses and all the King's men"—*i.e.*, the government with all its powerful machinery and highly paid officers,—devise better methods of ensuring proper and regular supplies of essential commodities reaching the consumers and the retailers from whom the consumers obtain their supplies?

At a meeting of the citizens of Calcutta held at the Town Hall on the 26th July last under the auspices of the Calcutta Defence Committee, the President, Mr. J. C. Mukerjea (former Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation) sounded a note of warning that the present food-scarcity and abnormal rise in prices were surely heading towards disaster, and it would be no wonder if food riots were to break out. The resolution adopted by the meeting characterised the machinery of price control, as at present constituted, to be "entirely bureaucratic and by its nature unresponsive to the demands of the public". And who is there in Calcutta today who will not agree with this description as a correct one? Mr. Nimbkar, Labour Adviser to the Government of India, who was present at the meeting by invitation, in the course of his speech observed that it was the considered view of the Government of India that employers of labour should open grain-shops for their employees, and further expressed the hope that the Government of Bengal would take steps to open such shops for the benefit of the general public, as had been done in Bombay. Such steps are surely overdue and the Ministry of Bengal have been, we maintain, remiss in not taking earlier steps to open shops all over the city for the sale of essential commodities at controlled prices. With a banging of drums and blowing of trumpets we were informed more than a month ago that one such shop had been opened by the Government in the Baghbazar locality, and that the opening of further shops was an "under contem-

plation". Nero fiddles while Rome burns, and while the Government is still lost in "contemplation", prices are going up and up more swiftly than balloons, and spreading misery among the poorer classes, who are dismayed and aghast at the prices charged for foodstuffs and other essential commodities. Rice for which Rs. 8 per maund is demanded in the morning, is Rs. 9 the same evening, and Rs. 10 the next morning. Is the poor unfortunate consumer to hurry and buy up his requirements before the prices go soaring further up, or is he to go and wait on the Price-Controller at his lofty office in Writers' Buildings (provided the ordinary man-in-the street knows about such an office and such an officer), or is he to rush about with a microscope looking for the Inspector of Prices to lodge a complaint? There have been sporadic cases of arrests and fines imposed on profiteering shop-keepers, which will hardly check what is one of the mainsprings of human nature, *viz.*, greed. Many are of opinion that such action is simply driving the profiteer underground, and that the incidence of the fines will ultimately devolve on the unfortunate consumer, who will have to pay a price which includes the fine imposed, as the consumer can hardly be expected to see his family going hungry and will try frantically to obtain supplies even from "black-markets" as long as he is able to pay for it. As to what will happen when he is ultimately unable to pay—the prospect is too appalling, and we can only envisage food-riots as adumbrated by Mr. J. C. Mukerjea in his recent Town Hall speech.

The Joint Price-Control Advisory Committee met the representatives of the various Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations at a Conference held recently to discuss these questions of prices and supplies. The Chief Controller of Prices painted a rosy picture of the smoothly working arrangements made, and disposed of all difficulties and troubles of the general public with an airy wave of his hand. According to him, it appears that "God's in His Heaven, and all's right" with the people of Calcutta! They, however, think (and feel) otherwise. Sugar? he said plenty of stocks and no question of shortage. Rice? Actually there was no deficit of rice or paddy, but, strangely, stocks seem to have disappeared. Kerosene? Oh yes, there was a 50 per cent. cut in supplies for the eastern areas and people must understand that they will get only very restricted supplies, and so on, in the best traditions of the bureaucratic "grand manner". To us it seems the entire question is one of regulating supplies and ensuring control of prices, and even with the existing machinery at the disposal of the Government, the highly paid special officers on the job, the issue of permits and regulation of transport, and so on, the breach between the supplies and the consumers is widening, and the outlook for the general public seems disastrous.

Into this breach the Corporation has now boldly stepped in, and there seems some hope of at least a small measure of relief. The Mayor of Calcutta issued a statement at the meeting of the Corporation held on the 5th August in this connection, prefacing it with the assertion that "there is acute shortage of essential foodstuffs in Calcutta" which is only the bare truth. He stated that he had recently called a Conference to discuss the problem, at which the Controller of Prices had attended. Dealing with the principal essential commodities, *viz.* rice, flour, sugar, salt, kerosene and matches, the position as described by the Controller was that kerosene was beyond the control of the Provincial Government, that the supply of wheat from the source (in U. P. and elsewhere) being scarce, a shortage might be expected, but as regards rice, sugar, salt and matches, "there might not be any difficulty in supplying these commodities in sufficient quantities." As regards rice, the Controller also agreed to provide facilities for transport and the necessary permits if the Corporation is able to arrange for importing rice from "surplus districts". With the ground thus cleared, the Mayor has formulated a tentative scheme to obtain permits from the Government for sufficient supplies to reach the eight Municipal Markets in Calcutta, based on an estimate of their weekly requirement. To deal with the matter in all its bearings, the Corporation at its meeting appointed a Special Committee of eight members (including the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor), and we have every hope that the Committee will remain fully alive to the exigencies of the situation that is developing, and devise really sufficient means of dealing with it. Of course it goes without saying that the eight Municipal Markets will hardly be able to meet the needs of all Calcutta, but at least a good start will have been made, and this move may be followed up by other private-owned markets with the help and backing of the Government. Ultimately, we think, some sort of rationing system will have to be introduced, and ration cards based on estimated requirements of each family-group or similar units will have to be prepared and issued, but the main task of the Government at the present moment should be not only to issue permits and control prices, but to see that the markets as well as outside agencies obtain a regular flow of supplies of the essential commodities and foodstuffs and that the flow passes smoothly on to the consumers. That is the most important thing.

Chunking Has Serious Housing Problem

Although the popular saying that "it is easier to get a wife than to find a house in Chungking," is often exaggerated, it reflects the pressing housing problem in the Wartime Capital of China to-day, says the *China Information Bulletin*. Formerly a city with fairly good houses, including some outstanding examples of Chinese architecture, Chungking is now a colorful combination of only a few stately buildings and a far greater number of makeshift living quarters.

The problem of housing the people in the growing city (with many new refugees arriving from Hongkong, Rangoon, Shanghai and the South Seas) is one of the major concerns of the municipal government. Local authorities as well as residence-less residents of the city hope that part of the relief fund from America and Great Britain will help the Chinese Government to start a building program which will provide a "footspace" for many a newcomer and the homeless.

Two years ago the American Red Cross relief fund financed the construction of many houses which at once proved to be popular among the people. The City Planning Committee of the Chungking Municipal Government has also completed several

housing projects in suburban areas, in line with the expansion programme of Chungking.

It is estimated there are a million people living in the municipality of greater Chungking. Including the suburbs known as reconstruction-evacuated areas. There were barely 200,000 residents in the city when it was awarded the honour of being the Chinese nation's Wartime Capital five years ago.

Japanese bombings caused much of the present congestion. In 1939, 1940 and 1941, hundreds of houses in the city were burned or demolished. Many were replaced by cottages made of bamboo, straw and mud, often containing only one room. The Chungking Municipal Government has promulgated regulations outlawing rent racketeering and governing the relations between house and land owners and their tenants and between the tenants and their sub-tenants. Many people have "hit-and-run" sleeping quarters. They sleep in any vacant bed they can find.

Many government offices have built little straw-roofed and sandy-floored huts for their staff members with families in Chungking. These huts, called "bungalows" by friends of the occupants, represent a luxury which many others do not have. Scarcity of living space is also blamed for the postponement of many marriages. In many cases it runs counter to what the war has accomplished in drawing young hearts together.

Japanese Rename Hongkong Streets

Japanizing the occupied British colony of Hongkong, the so-called Hongkong Government under the Japanese has officially changed the names of some streets and roads in both Victoria and Fowloon. The changes, according to latest arrivals from Hongkong, were made "by order of the Hongkong Government" on April 20, and have been in effect since then in what the Japanese call the "Captured Territory of Hongkong."

Changes were made only in the case of roads bearing typical English names or commemorating British celebrities. Japanese names have also been given to big buildings and apartment houses which originally bore English names.

Here are some of the new street names adopted by the Japanese:—

Nakasumiyoshi-dori (Connaught Road Central, from Murray Road to Connaught Road West); Nishisumiyoshi-dori (Connaught Road West); Higashisumiyoshi-dori (Gloucester Road, Wanchai); Nakameiji-dori (Queen's Road Central, from Murray Road to Queen's Road West); Higashimeiji-dori (Queen's Road East, from Parade Ground to Morrison Hill); Nishimeiji-dori (Queen's Road West, from Queen's Road Central to West); Higashishowa-dori (Des Voeux Road Central, from Shanghai Bank to Western Market); Nishishowa-dori (Des Voeux Road West, from Wing Lok Wharf to the China Provident Godown); Higashitaisho-dori (Kennedy Road, from Garden Road to Wanchai); Nakataisho-dori (Upper Albert Road, from Caine Road to Garden Road, and Caine Road which is from Arbuthnot Road to Bonham Road); Nishitaisho-dori (Bonham Road, from Caine Road westward to Pokfulum Road); Yawata-dori (Praya East, from Arsenal Street to Yee Wo Street); Showashiroba (Statue Square outside Shanghai Bank); Aobadani (Happy Valley, Race Course area); Taisho Koyen (Botanical Garden in front of the Government House); Midorigaiwan (Repulse Bay); Sanno-dai (Kennedy Town, western side of Hongkong); Motohonkon (Aberdeen).

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING

Police Commissioner's Warning

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta has issued the following statement:—

"As a Commissioner of Police and Civil Defence Commissioner in this city I think it my duty to take the people into my confidence so that they can assist me and share some of my anxieties for their welfare. This is a time for sober consideration of the circumstances which surround us.

It is a time of grave anxiety for every responsible householder. People with families to feed, clothe and educate are feeling the pinch as perhaps never before in the history of the country. Many of them sent away their families from Calcutta and have brought them back. This extra expense must have caused financial embarrassment to many thousands in addition to their ordinary troubles. In addition to the financial worry there is the new difficulty of obtaining essential commodities, even where money is available to buy them. A wave of profiteering has swept over the country and, unless checked, will bring trouble and even disaster. We still lie under the threat of air raids for which we shall require every resource at our command, we cannot afford to be disorganised in the face of such a threat.

In spite of the police having dealt with about 3,000 criminals in this city, there are still hundreds of evil-doers lurking about awaiting the opportunity of confusion to indulge in their worst propensities.

Only a resolute control can ensure the safety of the people of Calcutta and for this control the police require the help and co-operation of every man, woman and child in the city.

The problem of the distribution of essential commodities in Calcutta has become acute, not so much on account of scarcity as from deliberate attempts by unscrupulous people to hoard and profiteer. You will have seen from recent announcement in the Press that Government are putting into force a completely new organisation to control supplies and, in Calcutta, I will use all the forces at my command as Commissioner of Police to ensure that these Government measures are enforced and to secure a fair distribution to all classes alike, rich and poor.

These measures will not be easy to enforce even in a peaceful atmosphere, but, if disturbances are started in the city, the results for the majority of the people will be unfortunate. I would earnestly request the people of Calcutta to concentrate their attention on this problem and to assist my officers and myself to the best of their ability to secure this fair distribution of commodities. If anything like normal conditions are to be enjoyed in the near future the closest co-operation of the people in this work is essential.

Our purpose is to see that rationing is fair, prices reasonable, and that no one goes without his share however poor he may be."

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 14, 1942

Corporation Meeting Adjourned

Protest Against Arrest Of Mahatma Gandhi & Other Congress Leaders

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, which was called on Monday, the 10th August to consider the report of the Special Committee appointed by it to enquire into the grievances of its employees and workers, adjourned without transacting any business as a mark of protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders and workers. The Mayor, Mr. Hem Chandra Naskar, was in the chair.

The following is the text of the resolution adopted by the Corporation :—

> "*That this meeting do stand adjourned as a mark of protest against the action of the British Government in arresting Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders and workers of the Congress.*"

The resolution was moved by Mr. Sudhir Kumar Chatterjee and seconded by Mr. Prabhanshu Kumar Sett.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee supported the resolution, which was moved, seconded and supported without any speech.

Mr. J. H. Methold and Mr. D. J. Cohen wanted their votes against the resolution to be recorded. Barring a nominated Councillor, the Muslim members were absent.

A large number of menial employees of the Corporation held a demonstration outside the Corporation Buildings, expressing their dissatisfaction at the recommendations of the Special Committee regarding their grievances.

CALCUTTA SHOPS CLOSED

Students' Demonstration

A number of shops in Burrabazar area in Calcutta were closed on Monday in view of the arrests of Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders.

Some jute mills in Cossipore area, north suburbs of the city, owned by Marwaries, were also closed for the day. The carters in this area are reported to have stopped plying their carts as a protest against the action of the Government.

Students of several educational institutions in the city came out of their classes in the afternoon, formed themselves into some processions and paraded through the different thoroughfares shouting Congress slogans. All terminated at Wellington Square, where a meeting was held under the auspices of the Provincial Students' Federation.

More than half a dozen speakers, who addressed the meeting, criticised the action of the Government and demanded early release of the arrested leaders. They also urged the necessity of starting a countrywide movement by students for effecting the release of the arrested persons.

After the meeting, the entire crowd formed into a big procession and went round the city shouting Congress slogans.

There was no interference by the police.

CONGRESS ORGANISATION BANNED

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS

The Government of Bengal have declared, under the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Congress Working Committee, the All-India Congress Committee and the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee as unlawful associations by notifications published in an extraordinary issue of the *Calcutta Gazette* on Monday.

Another notification, published simultaneously, declares the premises occupied by the office of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee as a place used for the purpose of an unlawful association.

The notifications in their preamble state that in the opinion of the Governor the above associations have for their objects "interference with the administration of the law and the maintenance of law and order" and constitute "a danger to the public peace."

CONGRESS DECISION AND AFTER

Riot And Firing In Many Cities

Following upon the arrest and detention on Sunday last (August 9), under Defence of India Rules, of Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and other leaders of the Indian National Congress on their decision, at the Bombay meeting of the All-India Congress Committee (August 7 and 8) to resort to mass Civil Disobedience Movement in the event of the British Government not accepting their demand to quit India, there had been serious riots and disturbances in Bombay, Poona, Nasik, Ahmedabad, Nagpur, Patna, Allahabad, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Delhi and other places during last week. Firing had been resorted to in many places by the Police and the military with a number of casualties.

The Municipal Office building at Delhi is reported to have suffered extensive internal damage, the Municipal meeting hall, furniture and fittings being destroyed and a number of rare old irreplaceable paintings burned. Many of the records and all the cash was saved.

The Bombay and Madras Corporations adjourned their meetings of the 11th August without transacting any business in view of the arrest of Congress leaders, including Mr. Yusuf Meherally, the Mayor of Bombay.

Special War Emergency Allowance For Corporation Employees

Decision To Increase: Foodstuffs Depots To Be Opened

IN view of the abnormal rise in the price of essential commodities due to the war the Corporation decided on Wednesday, the 12th August to increase the special war emergency allowance it had been paying for the last six months to its menial and labour staff drawing a pay up to Rs. 30 per month, from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per month for the duration of the war.

In addition to an advance of one month's pay already made, the Corporation decided to pay an advance equivalent to one month's pay to its employees drawing a salary up to Rs. 200 per month.

It was also decided by the Corporation to open shops and depots at suitable places in the city for the supply of foodstuffs to all its employees drawing a pay up to Rs. 200 per month at rates not exceeding the controlled prices.

The matter came up for consideration before the House on the report of its Special Committee appointed sometime ago to enquire into the grievances of the Corporation workers and employees.

The House accepted the report of the Special Committee with some modifications. The principal change made by the House in the recommendations of the Committee was with respect to the payment of the war allowance to the menial and labour staff. While the Committee had recommended the increment of the allowance from Re. 1 to Rs. 2, the House decided to increase it to Rs. 3 per month.

The Corporation arrived at the following decisions:—

(1) That the labour and menial staff of the Corporation drawing a pay up to Rs. 30 per month be given a special war emergency allowance of Rs. 3 per month with effect from July 1, 1942, for the period of the war. (The Special War Emergency Allowance of Rs. 3 per month includes the allowance of Re. 1 per month already granted to the staff drawing pay below Rs. 30).

(2) That an advance equivalent to one month's pay be paid to all employees of the Corporation drawing a salary up to Rs. 200 per month in order to enable them to procure the necessities of life in the present abnormal situation. (This advance is in addition to an advance of one month's pay already made and it will be recouped by twelve equal instalments, the first deduction being made after the total recoupment of the previous advance. In the case of the labour staff, only those employees who have been serving the Corporation continuously for more than six months will get the benefit of this advance).

(3) That shops and depots be opened in suitable places in Calcutta by the Corporation for supply of foodstuffs to all its employees drawing a pay up to Rs. 200 per month at rates not exceeding the controlled prices. The supply would be limited to foodstuffs worth Rs. 10 per head per month in the case of the labour and menial staff and to 50 per cent. of the monthly salary, not exceeding Rs. 50 per head per month, in the case of other employees.

(4) That a Special Committee consisting of six members be appointed to supervise and control the supply of foodstuffs to the Corporation employees and the working of the stores in connection therewith.

In moving the acceptance of the report of the Special Committee, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Chairman of the Committee, said that he wished he could do something more for the labourers and low-paid employees of the Corporation in these hard days but their hands were fettered because of their limited resources. He could make bold to say that he had taken the Corporation to the brink of bankruptcy by making the recommendations contained in the report. If the Corporation accepted the recommendations it would have to incur an additional annual expenditure of about Rs. 14 lakhs. This meant that their closing balance, which was at present between Rs. 15 and Rs. 17 lakhs would be reduced to a very low figure. In this connection he would like to point out that they found it impossible to accede to the demands as put forward by Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed because if they were to meet those demands that would have cost the Corporation about Rs. 61 lakhs. Mr. Chatterjee expressed the opinion that if the Government of India or the Government of Bengal gave a subvention to them they could do something more for their employees in this abnormal situation.

Mr. A. R. Siddiqi's amendment to refer the recommendations of the Special Committee to the Finance Committee in order to find ways and means to meet the expenditure and in case the Committee failed to pay the whole or a part of the sum required to request the Government of Bengal for subvention or a grant for the purpose was negatived by the House.

Several other amendments more or less of a similar nature were moved in the House all of which were lost.

CALCUTTA DEMONSTRATORS

Dispersed By Lathi Charges

Shortly after 12.30 p.m. on Thursday, students' processions which had been parading the streets in Calcutta shouting slogans arrived in Wellington Square. Attempts were made to interfere with tramway traffic in Wellington Square and its vicinity. Stones were thrown at tramcars and the police were also pelted with brickbats. The police resorted to a *lathi* charge and the crowds were dispersed.

At College Square, a large number of students made repeated attempts to hold up tramway traffic, the ropes of the trolleys of tramcars were cut and passengers made to leave the cars.

Three tramcars were set on fire, one at the junction of Cornwallis Street and Muktaram Babu Street and fire alarm boxes were damaged. Tear gas bombs were fired on two occasions.

Thirty-five men including students and members of the public were taken to the Medical College Hospital where five men were detained. Seven police sergeants were also treated at the Medical College Hospital.

Homage To Rabindranath Tagore

First Death Anniversary In Calcutta

CALCUTTA observed with befitting solemnity the first anniversary of the death of RABINDRANATH TAGORE on the 7th August.

In the morning men and women assembled in their hundreds at the Nimtollah Burning Ghat and placed wreaths at the site of the funeral pyre where the mortal remains of the Poet were consigned to the flames a year ago. Schools and colleges remained closed for the day and the Poet's Jorasanko House was visited by many. In the evening a citizens' meeting was held at the Town Hall where various speakers recalled the Poet's priceless services to Humanity. Mr. Hirendra Nath Datta presided.

Memorial meetings were also held in many parts of the city under different auspices on the day and the day following. On Sunday a memorial service was held in the prayer-hall of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj. Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis conducted the service.

AT NIMTOLLA BURNING GHAT

The site of the funeral pyre at the Nimtollah Burning Ghat right on the bank of the Ganges was the pilgrimage of hundreds of men and women throughout the day. A clay model bust of the Poet, was placed in front of the enclosure surrounding the site over which rose a structure in the form of a temple made of flowers and foliage.

In solemn silence men and women filed past, placing wreaths at the site.

Three songs of Rabindranath were sung by a batch of girls, all members of the Students' Weekly Service of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj. A number of passages from the writings of the Poet were read by a member of the Samaj. One of these formed the text of the prayer offered by the Poet himself thirtyeight years ago at the *Sradh* ceremony of his father, Maharshi Debendranath Tagore.

The room in the Jorasanko House where Rabindranath spent the last days of his life was also another place of pilgrimage.

The cot in which the Poet breathed his last was placed in the middle of decorated room, bedecked with white flowers. Incense was burning at the foot of the cot.

The drawing room of the Poet at the *Bichitra Bharan* at the Jorasanko House also drew a large number of men and women.

CITIZENS' MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL

"We are proud that Rabindranath wore a Bengali body and was brought up in his youth in Bengal, but we must never forget that he was not only not parochial, not even national, but was universal," observed Mr. Hirendra Nath Datta presiding over the meeting held at the Town Hall.

A vast audience packed the spacious hall to suffocation and overflowed even to the street outside. Eloquent tributes were paid to the Poet by eminent speakers representing every section of the community in Calcutta. The flag of the Calcutta Corporation flew half mast over the Town Hall.

On the proposal of the Mayor of Calcutta (Mr. H. C. Nasker), which was seconded by Sir David Ezra, Mr. Hirendra Nath Datta occupied the chair.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

"We are proud", said Mr. Datta, "that Rabindranath wore a Bengali body and was brought up in his youth in Bengal, but we must never forget that he was not only not parochial, nor even national, but was universal so that his being born in Bengal was a pure accident".

Mr. Datta added: "Let us then cherish his memory and think of his great qualities of head and heart and of his great services to humanity. If we do it abidingly, then our present celebration would be a real success."

He said that it was just a year now that the great poet, having left his perishable body, had gone to that immortal sphere of peace and bliss and *Ananda*, whence there was no return.

"One slogan of the Upanishad," Mr. Datta continued, "was Rabindranath's favourite *mantram*. It was *'Abih Abih Maedhi'*—Oh Holy Light! Oh Lux Eternal! By whose light everything in the universe is lighted—shine in the recess of my heart. Rabindranath had seen the cavity of his heart lighted by this light so that he could repeat with the ancient Rishis: "I have known that Mighty Being, who is beyond the depths of darkness. He is the Ever-Effulgent." Rabindranath had thus realised God by direct vision—not only as Light or Wisdom, but also as *Ananda*—had realised Him as



—The Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker, garlanding the bust of the Poet at the Nimtollah Burning Ghat on August 7, 1942.

"*Satyam Shivam Sundaram*" (Plato's the True, the Good and the Beautiful), in a word, as *Rasa*: so that he could write thus:—

"Thou art the beautiful one, thou bringest
delight to my heart.
Thou art the garland of the flowers of
Paradise.
Thou blossomest as eternal Spring in my
heart."

Again:—

"Infinite art Thou, playing Thy tune's infinite
modes.
That is why Thy revelation in me is so
beautiful"

and apostrophising that innermost Being—the Cave-Dweller, he could say:—

"Thou dweller of my heart.
Art Thou satisfied now that Thou
Hast taken abode in my soul?
In a thousand streams of grief and joy.
I filled your cup.
Squeezing my heart like crushed grapes."

This living sense of the abiding presence of God in all things, this constant feeling of what Tennyson called "the actual immanence of God in the infinitesimal atom and in the vastest system" is the true mark of the great poet who is never a mere versifier—that is the kernel of his genius. Hear what Rabindranath has to say about this experience of his.—

"Thou didst not turn in contempt from
my childish play among dust,
And the steps that I heard in my playroom
are the same
That are echoing from star to star."

(*Gitanjali*)

Again:—

"I have seen Thee in the eastern sky.
Ever Bright in clear light.
Bestowing the boon of fearlessness.
Thy hand rises as the Himachal.
In silent blessing:
The Sea touches Thy feet and washes
Away the dust.
On Thy breast lies at rest
The gleaming Ganga as a chain."

Mr. Datta said that a great honour had been done to him by asking him to preside over the meeting, probably because he was an old litteratetur and had enjoyed for many years Dr. Tagore's affection.

Mr. Fazlul Huq

The Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq said that there could not be any greater honour done to a Bengalee than to call upon him to participate in the proceedings of a meeting on the occasion of the anniversary of the death of the world's poet, Rabindranath. "Just a year ago", Mr. Huq said, he left us, and in the ordinary language, he is dead but he is alive in us, actually living in our midst, inspiring us, leading us to lofty ideals through the inspiration of his poems which are the precious treasures not only of Bengal, of India, but of the entire humanity."

The world might be proud in getting in him a great poet, but to the Bengalees he symbolised the entire nation demonstrating what a Bengalee, who might not be politically important, economically rich, could achieve. The Bengalees especially had to realise what they owed to Rabindranath in order that they might live upto his ideals and show to the world that although at the present moment Bengal might be on the midst of various political and other troubles she was able to produce a son who by his deeds, thoughts and writings could lead all the peoples on the face of earth.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee

The Hon'ble Mr. P. N. Banerjee said that they had assembled on this auspicious occasion to say their prayers to the Most High so that the name of their beloved, Rabindranath, might travel far beyond the skies. Humanity had hardly come across a man who was so great in human thought and action. Their children and children's children would read with the same delight and pleasure and profit as those, who had seen and heard Rabindranath in his lifetime. Rabindranath's appeal was to universal ideals. Time had not yet come for an analysis of Rabindranath's life: "His silvery musical voice might be stilled but he lives in his immortal writings, he sings in every line of his writings of human freedom and liberty. He is here in this meeting, his ideas and songs are in our blood flowing through each vein in our body."

Their countrymen would be failing in their duty if they did not remember Santiniketan, that international institution of culture, which was the richest legacy Rabindranath has left behind for his countrymen.

MR. W. C. WORDSWORTH

In paying his tribute, Mr. W. C. Wordsworth said:—"Tagore, as English criticism will call him (since our instinct is to use last names), was a man of very versatile genius. Poems and songs, novels, short stories and essays, criticism of public and private life, plays and choric poems, and such else, came from his exuberance of energy, feeling and thought. He had music in him, the music of words as of pure sound. He had in him the grace of movement and made of the dance a noble form of expression. He was wonderfully equipped by nature and self-training to be an expressor of his age and a teacher of generations to come. I end with two more observations. The one, that among his services to his own tongue was the restoration and the reinvigoration of a sphere of words and thoughts that otherwise might have perished out of use—and words, remember, are aspects of life and thought.

"The other, that through him there is coming into the literature of my own country some awareness of what Indian thought and aspirations mean: this will grow with the years, and there may come a time when the reproach will no longer be deserved that England, in whose history the association with India is the finest and noblest part, knows nothing of India's inner life even in its best seats of education."

MRS. ANURUPA DEVI

Mrs. Anurupa Devi said that they believed that there could not be death of the soul. She felt the presence of Rabindranath in every step of her life. She was feeling his presence just at this moment as when he was alive. His voice was there in his poems, in his songs and his ideas were there in his writings.

MR. SANTOSH KUMAR BASU

Rabindranath, the Hon'ble Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu said, was essentially the poet of Indian nationalism. The bard of the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, her hopes and aspirations were faithfully mirrored in his immortal songs and poems. In them the heart of the Bengalee race found its true expression. Bengal had no cause for despair if she could follow the course chalked out to them by the Poet.

An apostle of nationalism his love for humanity, Mr. Basu added, transcended the barriers of time and space. Yet, it was in the green meadows, flowing rivers and happy hamlets of Bengal that he had discovered his 'Visva-devata.' That was the reason which prompted the Poet to set up his great Visva-Bharati on the soil of the province.

MR. N. C. CHATTERJEE

At an hour when the nation was impatiently seeking to throw off its bondage, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee believed the thoughts of his countrymen naturally turned to Rabindranath, a never-failing friend of the poor and the downtrodden. Had he been living to-day the Poet would undoubtedly have, in unison with Gandhi's voice, sent forth the supreme call to the nation. The prophet and poet of revolution, he was the voice of the 'Rudra' urging the weak and the drooping to face the greatest of perils and undergo the utmost of sacrifices mankind was capable of.

MR. A. K. M. ZAKARIAH

As the inimitable Taj had immortalised the memory of the Shahjehan's consort, so would the Visva-Bharati, thought Mr. A. K. M. Zakariah, perpetuate the memory of its creator. Let the countrymen, he appealed, nurture the institution and develop it to that state which had been the ambition of Tagore to achieve.

PROF. K. N. MITRA

Rai Bahadur Prof. Khagendra Nath Mitra drew the attention of the audience to the services which Rabindranath had rendered the nation as an educationist. A most successful teacher, his students in the Calcutta University of which he was once the Professor of the Bengali literature, had never forgotten the charm of his manner of teaching. The teachers of Bengal in whatever position they might be placed to-day, would always take pride in the fact that Rabindranath had once belonged to this noble profession.

Mr. Satyapriya Banerjee offered a vote of thanks to the chair.

AT THE UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE

Members of the Calcutta University Institute assembled at the Institute Hall on Sunday morning to pay their homage to the memory of the Poet. Mr. P. R. Das of Patna presided at the function, which was largely attended.

MR. P. R. DAS

In paying his tribute, Mr. Das said that great men could not die, so there was no meaning in observing the anniversary of their death. Rabindranath had not died. He simply could not die. He was living in his Message, he was living in the institution founded by him.

Dr. Tagore had never attempted to keep different cultures in water-tight compartments. He believed that all cultures were but an expression of the supreme, the universal culture.

Proceeding Mr. Das gave his reminiscences of Tagore and quoted extensively from the letter which Tagore wrote to Mr. Das when he asked for his message on the occasion of carrying on a campaign for the protection of the rights of citizenship of domiciled Bengalees outside Bengal. Tagore in the letter spoke against narrow provincialism and petty jealousies and referred to the huge frustration that the people in general had been suffering on account of the action of the authorities. One occasion when Mr. Das was at Santiniketan, he asked him to explain for Mr. Das's edification his views on Nationalism. Tagore explained to Mr. Das's satisfaction that he was against all forms of narrowness and pettiness. If Nationalism gave birth to such narrowness and pettiness, his whole being rose in rebellion against such ideas and views.

CONSUL-GENERAL FOR CHINA

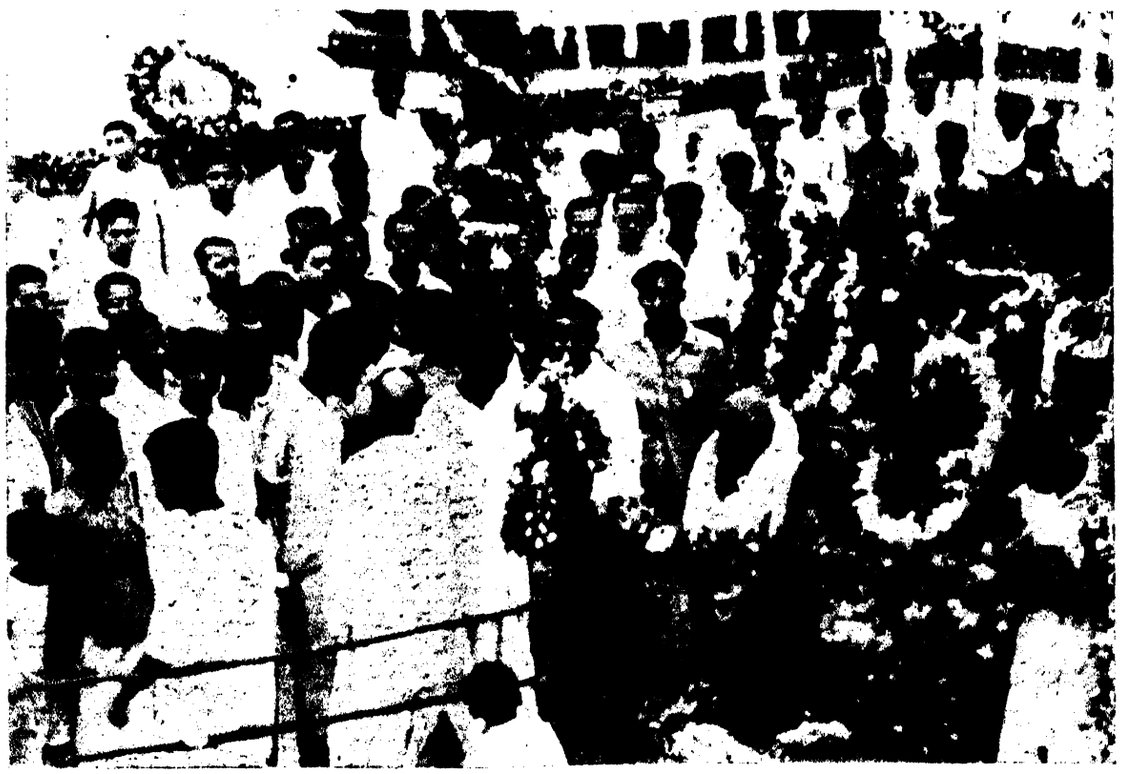
Dr. C. J. Pao, Consul-General for China said that the spirit of their beloved Poet was immortal. They must do their best to realise the Truth that the Poet had taught them. Dr. Pao gratefully recalled the Poet's love and admiration for China and his views

HOMAGE TO RABINDRANATH

In Memoriam
August 7, 1941.



—In the morning men and women assembled in their hundreds at the Nimtollah Burning Ghat and placed wreaths at the site of the funeral pyre where the mortal remains of the Poet were consigned to the flames a year ago.



—A clay model bust of the Poet was placed in front of the enclosure over which rose a structure in the form of a temple made of flowers and foliage.

as to what the relationship between India and China should be.

On behalf of the members of the Institute, the Honorary Secretary also addressed the meeting, paying his homage to the memory of the departed great.

The proceedings opened and ended with songs from Rabindranath.

OBSERVANCE BY RABIBASAR

The first death anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore was observed by the members of the 'Rabibasar' at a special sitting of the 'Rabibasar' held at the Darbhanga Hall of the Calcutta University on Sunday. The Hon'ble Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee presided.

The Secretary of the 'Rabibasar' informed the gathering that since the death of Rabindranath each meeting of the 'Rabibasar' had been devoted exclusively to a discussion on Rabindranath's contributions in the field of music, drama, painting, journalism, etc. Rabindranath, he said, would live in the memory of his countrymen so long as human civilisation would last.

Rai Khagendranath Mitra Bahadur, President of the 'Rabibasar', read a paper on 'The Music of Rabindranath.' He said that Rabindranath's music had been popular for the last four or five decades. It was due to Rabindranath that music and dancing came to occupy their rightful place in Bengal. In comparison with classical music Rabindranath's songs might be termed as romantic. Rabindranath did not follow any particular existing code of music though Vaishnav music seemed to have exercised some influence on his music. Himself a great composer, the Poet had not, surprisingly enough, to acquire the technique of the art. The time had not arrived when they could make a proper estimate of his contributions but, the Rai Bahadur could unhesitatingly assert, that Rabindranath was the creator of a new age in this particular branch of art.

Dr. Surendranath Das Gupta read a poem on Rabindranath.

The President, Dr. Mookerjee said for the last one year the 'Rabibasar' had discussed articles written on different aspects of Rabindranath's literary genius. These should be compiled and published. If they needed any help from the University they were prepared to render that help.

At this hour of supreme crisis India felt acutely the absence of Rabindranath: had he been alive, the Poet would have given the lead the country so sorely needed to-day, observed the speaker.

Rabindranath, Dr. Mookerjee added, had never identified himself with any particular political party but whenever the need arose, he stood before the world advocating the cause of freedom. The speaker in that connection recalled the memorable statement the Poet made a few months before his death.

Barring his great contemporary Mahatma Gandhi, it was Rabindranath who had done more than anyone else to raise his Motherland in the estimation of the world. To the intellectuals abroad India was known as the land of Tagore and Gandhi.

Remission Of Consolidated Rate

Corporation Deputation Meet Local Self-Government Minister

THE Hon'ble Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Minister-in-charge of Public Health and Local Self-Government Department, Government of Bengal, received a deputation of representatives of the Calcutta Corporation in his office room in the Writers' Buildings on Saturday last. The deputationists consisted of Mr. H. C. Nasker, Mayor of Calcutta, Dr. B. C. Roy, Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, M.L.A., Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Mr. J. H. Methold, Mr. Hemendra Prosad Ghose, and Mr. Susil Chandra Sen.

The object of the deputation was to explain to the Hon. Minister the necessity of adopting some immediate legislative measures or promulgation of an Ordinance to enable the Calcutta Corporation to grant relief to the owners of lands and buildings in the shape of remission or reduction of the consolidated rate on account of partial vacancies resulting from the recent exodus from the city and also to reduce the amount of the contribution, which is paid by the Calcutta Corporation to the Calcutta Improvement Trust.

There were also discussions regarding the proposal of the Corporation for a grant from Government to make up the loss of revenue owing to the present emergency.

The application of the Calcutta Corporation for sanctioning a loan of Rs. 87 lakhs was also discussed. The question of excluding from the estimates new schemes which had not been taken in hand was considered.

The Hon'ble Minister assured the deputationists that he would consider the question raised in the discussions before arriving at a decision.

Those present during discussion included Mr. T. I. M. Nurannabi Chaudhuri, I.C.S., Secretary, Public Health and Local Self-Government Department and others.

A. R. P. PUBLICITY AND INFORMATION BUREAU

The A. R. P. Publicity and Information Bureau at 23 A, Sardar Sankar Road, Lake Market, Calcutta (Office of Councillor N. C. Chatterjee) is functioning from January last. A. R. P. Books, First-Aid Books, Sand Bags, Stirrup Pumps are sold and free leaflets are also given. Precautionary talks from vans supplied by the Public Relations Committee are given, particularly in the *Bustees* of Ward 27 by the Additional Honorary Information Officer, Mr. Santosh Kumar Banerjee. The Bureau has tremendously helped in local A. R. P. recruitment and Dr. Batakrishna Banerji, Information Officer, has trained a large number of people in First-Aid to the injured. Now First-Aid classes are going on along with instruction in Hygiene, Nursing, and Sanitation.

The War At Our Doors

AIR BATTLE OVER BAY OF BENGAL

Jap Flying Boat Shot Down

London, Aug. 8.

Somewhere in the Bay of Bengal:—A big Japanese flying boat which was shot down in the Bay of Bengal during a recent sweep by Allied fighters had been shadowing the Allied fleet for sometime. When its presence had been definitely established, Allied fighters took off form air-craft carriers. After an intensive search the flying boat was located about seventy miles away by United States built planes. After a fierce engagement the enemy plane was shot down into the sea. It was a large four-engined "Navy 97" similar to those already reported to be based on the Andaman Islands. These planes have a great flying range and carry a crew of about a dozen.—*Reuter.*

ALLIED AIR FORCES' ACTIVITIES

Raids On Burma

Persistent attacks on railways, roads and rivers in enemy occupation, coupled with intensive activity in feeding civilian populations from the air, were the chief features of the activities of the Allied Air Forces over Burma during July.

The extent to which Allied aircraft have been engaged on the mercy errand of food-dropping, is shown by the fact that British, American and Chinese aircraft have carried and dropped approximately 430 tons of foodstuffs and other essential supplies, including medical necessities. Day after day the crews of the United Nations' planes have been busy in this life-saving task.

At the same time, the Japanese who have shown very little aerial activity themselves, have been kept ever on the alert by constant attacks on their lines of communication. For Instance, Kalewa, their base in the valley of the Chindwin River, has been bombed and machine-gunned roughly a dozen times, troops being attacked; while in the early days of the month other troops in and near Kalemyo, near the Chindwin, and buildings in the town were subjected to strong bombing and strafing.

Railway communications have several times been the target for the day, one of the most important operations of this character being carried out on July 27, when Blenheims attacked the main Mandalay-Rangoon line, the station at Thazi and the marshalling yards at Mandalay being the chief objectives.

"Deadly Bombing"

It was established that some especially deadly bombing in these attacks did considerable damage to the permanent-way and station buildings. Fires were started in buildings, hits seen on trucks and the line and there were near-misses on locomotives. On another occasion British aircraft made a sweep over a number of stations when mechanical transport in the Chindwin valley was the target. Sharp anti-aircraft gun fire was experienced.

The much-battered west coast of Akyab, centre of so much R. A. F. activity in May and June, was attacked four more times in July, much damage being observed, notably among riverside buildings devoted to boat and *sampan* construction. Steamers on the waterways near the port together with the aerodrome came in for bombing or machine-gunning.

Co-operating with the British squadrons in increasing measure, bombers of the American Army Air Crops have made the aerodrome at Myitkyina and the barracks there one of their chief objectives, and the American airmen have also several times attacked the railway at Mogaung, between Mandalay and Myitkyina. Thus, the monsoon has not been allowed to interfere with the work of the Allied Air Force to any marked extent.

SUPERSESSION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Power For Provincial Governments

By an addition to the rules under the Defence of India Act, the Government of India have empowered the provincial governments to supersede a local authority for such period as they think necessary if the local authority employs its funds, its offices, members of servants in activities prejudicial to the defence of British India, the public safety, the maintenance of public order, the efficient prosecution of the war; and the maintenance of supply and services essential to the life of the community.—A. P.

COMPENSATION FOR EVACUEES

Revised Scales Of Payment

Revised scales of compensation that have been decided upon by the Government for persons who are evacuated from particular areas were announced by Mr. P. N. Banerjee, Revenue Minister, Bengal, at a Press Conference held at Writers' Buildings on the 6th instant.

The new scales which are on a more liberal basis than the previous rate are the result of the Minister's personal enquiry in certain evacuated areas which he visited recently.

The revised principles of payment are being given retrospective effect and claims already settled are being re-opened and re-heard with as much expedition as possible.

The following are the details:—

Removal cost:—The lower limit of removal costs in rural areas has been increased from Rs. 12 to Rs. 20. A person who does not pay any Union Board tax should get Rs. 20 and those who pay

Union Board taxes should be paid proportionately more. A person who pays a Union Board rate of annas eight should now get Rs. 20+8=28, whereas according to the previous scale he was entitled to Rs. 12+8=Rs. 20 only. The upper limit of Rs. 200 has not been changed. As was mentioned in the previous Press Note, those summary payments are not final and a person will be paid the actual expenses on filing a detailed claim with reasonable corroborative evidence.

Compensation for kutcha houses:—The owner of a *kutcha* house evacuated under the Defence of India Rule 49 was getting either the cost of a temporary shelter in which case he was to be paid for all damages to his permanent home when permitted to return there or full replacement cost of his present house. It has since been decided that the owner of a *kutcha* house should get the cost of a temporary (if he has not been provided with a temporary shelter at Government expense) as well as the full replacement cost. The scale of payment for temporary shelters has now been revised as follows:—

Families not paying any Union Board rate—Rs. 50; those paying Union Board rates from As. 6 to As. 15—Rs. 80; those paying from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-15-0—Rs. 120; those paying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-15—Rs. 140; those paying from Rs. 5 and above Rs. 200.

The above scale is for a family of six and larger families would receive proportionately higher sums.

Compensation for arable land:—It has been decided that deductions on account of the cost of cultivation should be one-fourth of the gross produce and not half and the cultivators should get 75 per cent of the gross produce as net profits and not 50 per cent. as laid down before. The rent to immediate landlords for the evacuated lands will not form a part of the cost of cultivation and will be paid by Government as stated before.

Compensation for loss of earnings:—Bargadars and landless labourers will be paid compensation up to three months' income for loss of earnings and not two months' income as previously announced. Under the previous instructions the compensation was to be paid only if in the opinion of the District Officer unemployment was likely to be the result of evacuation. It has since been decided to pay this compensation in all cases without any reservation as an order of evacuation must necessarily cause a temporary dislocation in their economic life and consequent loss of earnings. Every professional person to whom loss of income is caused through evacuation would similarly get compensation up to the three months' income and not two months'.

MASS MOVEMENT IN BENGAL

Chief Minister's Warning

In the course of a statement to the Press on the general situation arising out of Congress Resolution, the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq says:—

The whole country, and indeed the rest of the civilised world, which is fighting deadly foes at this critical hour, are anxiously watching the developments of the political situation in India. There is no doubt that a mass movement capable of rousing the passions of hundreds and thousands of people during a period of war, may lead to serious consequences affecting the welfare of all sections of Indians. Such a movement cannot be allowed to spread anywhere in India to-day and not certainly in Bengal which falls within the danger zone. I have already indicated that any Government functioning in the province must consider it to be its duty to see that the movement is checked, and peace and tranquility are maintained within the province. At the same time, I wish it to be known that it is not the intention of Government to do anything which may precipitate a crisis. Our duty should be to do everything that is possible; to avert a crisis and not to hasten it. The local officials have been informed of the Governmental policy and it is hoped that they will exercise their judgment with tact and firmness which alone can help us to tide over a difficult and delicate situation.

PROTECTION TO EMPLOYEES

Joint Assurance By European Employers

The following joint statement has been issued to the Press:—

"We, the undersigned President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Master of the Calcutta Trades Association and Chairmen of the Indian Jute Mills Association, the Indian Tea Association, the Indian Mining Association and the Indian Engineering Association, being sensible of the present imperative need for a united front on the part of the peoples of India, and of north-east India in particular, against the aggressor nations and against any interference with India's war effort as a whole; and being impressed with the necessity at the present time of avoiding any possible inteference with commercial and industrial employees, or with the war output of such employees, now on behalf of the interests we represent hereby declare our intention of jointly and severally taking steps within our power, by combined action or otherwise and irrespective of political, racial or other considerations, in the following directions, namely:—

(a) Of meeting to the best of our ability any disturbance of the present peaceful state of labour;

(b) Jointly of supporting and protecting those engaged in commercial and industrial employments by encouraging the maintenance of law and order throughout the country; and

(c) Of affording to commercial and industrial employees such protection as, with official assistance and co-operation, it may be possible to give them against economic and financial distress, in particular by promoting measures to ensure the adequate supply and distribution of essential foodstuffs at reasonable controlled prices.

(Sd.) R. R. Haddow,
President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

(Sd.) C. E. Clarke,
Master, Calcutta Trades Association.

(Sd.) W. A. M. Walker,
Chairman, Indian Jute Mills Association.

(Sd.) H. G. G. Mackay,
Vice-Chairman, Indian Tea Association.

(Sd.) E. A. Patterson,
Chairman, Indian Mining Association.

(Sd.) H. W. T. Hain,
Chairman, Indian Engineering Association.

All About Air Raid Precautions

CIVIL DEFENCE MEASURES AND THE PRESENT SITUATION

The Hon. Mr. S. K. Basu On The Morale Of Citizens

THE responsibility of the citizens in the matter of civil defence was emphasised by the Hon'ble Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Minister for Civil Defence Co-ordination, opening the Civil Protection and A. R. P. Exhibition held at the Commercial Museum of the Calcutta Corporation on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Basu said that the great danger threatened the city and the Corporation of Calcutta had served the city in the matter of civil defence in a manner which had given pleasure to all. Civil Defence spread itself at four separate parallel lines, namely—

(1) To protect the citizens from bombs;

(2) To attend to the injuries of the wounded;

(3) To take care of the homeless and give shelter to them, and

(4) To maintain the city services and the morale and courage of the population.

These were the four lines on which civil defence work should be started. After one year's work they stood to-day at a position from which they could say that this city had been able to produce an organisation which could be of real service to the citizens. Civil defence and A. R. P. were the responsibility of every citizens. Government and the authorities could only produce organisations but it was for the citizens themselves to come forward and put their shoulders to the wheels and run it on smooth lines.

Mr. Basu referred to the important question of the morale of the citizens and said "it is essential that every citizen should be able to tell himself and his neighbour that he should not yield to panic and fear but stick to and carry on his job, each one at his appointed place. It is thus that we can maintain the morale of the city. Morale of the people cannot be maintained, nor can A. R. P. services function properly unless there is perfect co-operation and mutual good-will among all sections of the population, irrespective of caste, colour or creed." In this connexion I am happy to acknowledge the excellent work that is being carried on by the Civil Protection Committees set up by the Congress in this city and in other places in the province. Their efforts have been strengthened by some friends from across the seas, namely the Friends' Ambulance Unit, who have come from Britain to help the people of this country in first-aid measures and in arrangements for the care of the homeless."

Continuing, Mr. Basu said, "It is this question of morale which brings us to the all-important question which is agitating the minds of the people at the present moment. The yearning for freedom which is surging through the hearts of the people has been voiced for the last 50 years by the Indian National Congress. It is not a new demand. In its present setting against the background of the war it has assumed huge proportions. But so far as this demand is concerned, who are there in this country, Indians or Europeans, who can say that we shall not respect or honour this demand: this expression of the yearning for freedom, liberty and independence?

"Then the question arises, shall we at this juncture do anything in giving expression to that longing for freedom or to implement our desire to obtain freedom which can put this country in a state of unpreparedness so far as the threat of bombing or invasion by the enemy is concerned?

"Things are happening in other parts of India from which fortunately this city and province have been spared. So far as the Bengal Government are concerned, they have not stood in the way of a free and frank expression of opinion; they have not stood in the way of any citizen giving expression to his feelings or sentiments within the strict bounds of the law. The Government propose to maintain this attitude in respect of all legitimate expressions of opinion which do not transgress the limits set down by the law. If we citizens can adhere to that attitude, we have no fear in the domain of civil defence or precautionary measures in the event of air raids.

"We should be able to take a realistic view of the situation with the enemy at the gates, with the threat of bombs continually pressing upon us, with the arrangements for the defence of the city going on in an uninterrupted manner and the fighter planes constantly zooming overhead. If things are not further precipitated on either side the conditions favourable for the civil and military defence of the country may be maintained at a high level of efficiency."

Mr. A. S. Hands, Controller, A. R. P. gave a short account of the work of the A. R. P. Service in Calcutta.

An Alternative Measure

Mr. E. W. Holland, Additional Secretary, Civil Defence Department, Government of Bengal in his speech said that about 2,500 tube-wells had been sunk in Calcutta as an alternative measure for drinking water in case the supply of filtered water was not available. He regretted that wilful damage was being done to these wells and about 200 tube-wells were damaged in this way. Those who did these were public enemies and they wanted to stop it. In order to open up fire-lanes in the bustees for the passage of fire brigade certain number of houses, the speaker said, had to be demolished. Alternative accommodations had been made in place of house demolished. Regarding slit trenches criticism had been made that they were the breeding-ground of mosquitoes and were unhealthy and the problem was difficult to solve. The slit trenches, which could not be dried up were to be filled with earth but would have to be re-excavated when the rains were off.

Special Article

The Food Problem With Reference To Calcutta And Bengal—I*

[By Sudhir Sen]

THE importance of regional economic studies in a vast country like India is admitted on all hands. But the paucity of reliable statistical data on regional production and inter-regional exchange of goods at present renders such investigations extremely difficult. A full appraisal of the present position of Calcutta and Bengal in the matter of food supply would call for much more statistical information than is available at present. Nevertheless, even the limited amount of data published in official reports, when brought together throws some interesting light on this question.

**This paper was prepared just before the outbreak of hostilities in the Far East. With war now knocking at our doors, the importance of the question of food supply to Calcutta and to Bengal has greatly increased. The considerations set forth in this paper refer in the main to the longer run, though they are not without relevance to the short run problems which now confront us.*

The figures for seaborne imports into Bengal, as shown in Table A on this page, do not relate to actual consumption within this province. Part of the imports may be, and, in fact, is, sent out by rail and river. It is not easy to ascertain the proportion which goes out in this way except for a very few commodities, for which the official publication on the rail and river-borne trade in India gives separate figures to show their inter-provincial movements. Nevertheless, there can be little doubt that by far the greater part of the imports into Bengal is retained within the province and that, of the total consumption of all these commodities, Calcutta alone accounts for a very large part.

The observations made in the previous article with regard to India as a whole, hold, in general, good also for Bengal. There is no doubt that great possibilities exist here for starting many of the processing industries to which reference has been made

TABLE A

Sea-borne Imports—1938-39

Commodities.	Imports into Bengal.		Imports into India	
	Quality	Value in 1,000 rupees	Quality	Value in 1,000 rupees
Butter	8,230 cwts.	8,58	4,567 cwts.	4,88
Sugar	35,679 tons.	45,58	3,214 tons.	4,65
Fresh fruits		9,21		3,98
Potatoes	870,574 cwts.	35,80	585,970 cwts.	1,833
Fish (excluding canned fish)	94,290 ,,	6,89	4183 ,,	1,15
Provision and Oilman's Stores:				
Bacon and hams	16,910 ,,	12,87	5,492 cwts.	4,51
Biscuits and Cakes	29,200 ,,	24,72	7,999 ,,	6,44
Confectionary	23,772 ,,	16,71	7,656 ,,	5,47
Canned or bottled fruits	43,881 ,,	10,09	10,143 ,,	2,94
Tinned or canned fish	13,249 ,,	6,37	3,832 ,,	2,05
Vegetable products (vegetable ghee, fats, etc.)	3,312 ,,	1,05	1,655 ,,	44
Other vegetable products	73,063 ,,	34,93	28,140 ,,	12,58
Cheese	10,373 ,,	7,37	2,885 ,,	2,34
Cocoa and chocolate	4,014 ,,	2,95	1,232 ,,	88
Farinaceous foods in bulk	371,240 ,,	26,69	215,196 ,,	15,48
Milk foods for infants and invalids (wholly or mainly milk)	9,716 ,,	18,32	4,401 ,,	8,68
Jams and Jellies	18,227 ,,	6,67	5,147 ,,	2,02
Milk condensed and preserved including milk cream	62,068 ,,	20,05	24,599 ,,	6,90
Pickles, chutnies, sauces and condiments	8,507 ,,	5,91	2,905 ,,	1,95
Starch, Dextrine and Farina:	(1,000 cwts.)		(1,000 cwts.)	
Starch	323	28,88	123	8,76
Farina of Potato Flour	83	6,89	6	52
Sago flour	337	15,04	75	3,37
Dextrine	22	2,22	3	29
Grain, Pulse and Flour:				
Beans	15,026 tons.	13,10	504 tons	62
Gram	6,585 ,,	5,43	1,129 ,,	93
Pulse	48,993 ,,	50,62	3,161 ,,	3,28
Rice in the husk	83,841 ,,	47,33	7,628 ,,	3,88
Rice not in the husk	1,281,697 ,,	11,39,33	275,395 ,,	2,26,09
Wheat	159,062 ,,	1,16,80	76,798 ,,	55,45
Vegetable Oils, non-essential: (Mainly Coconut	(1,000 gls.) 7,614 ,,	64,64	(1000 gls.) 6,498	52,27
Salt:	(1,000 tons.) 312	37,80	(1,000 tons) 311	37,17
Spices:	(1,000 cwts.)		(1,000 cwts.)	
Betelnuts	1,840	1,95,86	1,241	1,33,25
Cassia	55,496 cwts.	8,59	26,157 cwts.	4,02
Chillies	62,845 ,,	10,35	3,642 ,,	52
Cloves	69,574 ,,	36,00	27,116 ,,	15,02
Nutmegs	10,454 ,,	4,00	3,605 ,,	1,36
Pepper	24,050 ,,	4,57	12,589 ,,	2,30
Tobacco: (both manufactured and unmanufactured)	(1,000 lbs.) 7,888	1,04,55	(1,000 lbs.) 5,017	54,08

before, the more so as Calcutta is one of the largest, if not the largest, markets for imported food materials in India. To take a few examples, a fish-canning industry has very good prospects in this province. As we all know from our own experience, there is often a seasonal glut in the fish market in various places of Bengal, which brings about a slump in prices. This is particularly true of the *hilsa* fish. If preservation of fish, either in dried or salted form, were rendered possible on an extensive scale, seasonal fluctuations in prices would be largely ironed out, to the great advantage of consumers as well as the fishermen's community. If simultaneously scientific cultivation of fish were undertaken in the rivers and tanks of Bengal, coupled perhaps with arrangements to catch sea-fish on a commercial scale, we see no reason why Bengal should not gradually come to rank as one of the important fish-exporting parts of the world. Again if we take the case of salt we find that, in addition to the amount imported by sea which in 1938-39 was worth 87 lakhs, Calcutta imported 1 lakh maunds of salt in 1939-40, by rail and river. What justification can there be for such overwhelming dependence on outside sources? In a moist climate like that of Bengal the process of evaporating salt-water tends to become appreciably more expensive than in Aden and in other places. This is no doubt a severe handicap for the growth of the salt industry in Bengal. Nevertheless, in view of the importance of the problem, it deserves a thorough scientific investigation. 52 lakhs worth of non-essential vegetable oils (mainly cocoanut) were imported into Bengal in 1938-39. Imports of all vegetable oils into Calcutta in 1939-40, from Indian sources lying outside Bengal amounted to 748 thousand maunds. Yet Bengal has an extensive cocoanut-growing belt where cocoanut production is already large and is capable of further extension. An oil industry in the cocoanut zone will in all probability be an economic proposition and would be able to meet a large part of our demand for cocoanut oil for food and other purposes. Undoubted possibilities also exist for the manufacture of cigarettes as also of most of the commodities covered by the general label "provisions and oilman's stores".

II

In Table B figures have been provided to show the imports of certain articles, mainly of food, into Calcutta together with the respective shares of Bengal and other parts of India. To arrive at the figures for actual consumption in Calcutta, we should subtract from the first row of figures the quantities exported to various parts of Bengal and add the imports into Calcutta by coastal steamers, country boats, bullock carts and motor lorries. This naturally involves a good deal of difficulty as separate figures are not available to show the actual volume of imports into Calcutta by different means of transport. Nevertheless the figures even as they stand now, are instructive and entitle us to draw substantially valid conclusions.

TABLE B

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER INTO CALCUTTA (1939-40)

Commodities	*Imports into Calcutta (In 1000 mds.)*	*Share of Bengal (In 1000 mds.)*	*Share of other provinces (In 1000 mds.)*
Gram	995	479	517
Wheat	3,463	8	3,455
Wheat flour	62	2	60
Ground nuts	1,000	—	1,000
Linseed	3,083	271	2,812
Rape and mustard ...	2,618	18	2,600
Til or jinjili ...	26	12	14
Ghee	240	2	238
Salt	110	10	100
Sugar	1,056	324	732
Gur, molasses, rab, jaggery, etc.	1,145	50	995
Fruits, dried ...	157	7	150
Tobacco, raw ...	430	205	225
Coffee	3	—	3
Tea	2,785	1,162	1,623
Vegetable oils ...	755	7	748
Oil cakes	145	3	142
Cattle (excluding sheep and goats) ...	(*No. in* 1000) 97	(*No. in* 1000) 22	(*No. in* 1000) 75
Sheep and goats ...	487	251	236

What strikes one at once is the overwhelming preponderance of outside sources in meeting the demand for Calcutta and the very low share of this province. While climatic reasons and soil conditions make it almost inevitable that Calcutta or even Bengal, should import such commodities as wheat and grain from other provinces, the same argument cannot be putforward to justify the present degree of dependence on those sources for most of the remaining commodities. We may briefly examine the case of some of them.

(*a*) We have already seen that a salt and a cocoanut oil industry might be developed in Bengal.

(*b*) The low lands of East Bengal may not be suitable for growing ground-nuts and linseed on a large scale, but there are possibilities for both crops in West and North Bengal where they can be grown on a commercial scale and meet at least a part of the Calcutta demand.

(*c*) Imports of rape and mustard seeds into Calcutta in 1939-40, amounted to 2,618,000 maunds. In addition, there were considerable imports into other parts of Bengal. The United Provinces, Bihar and the Punjab were the main sources of supply.

It is strange that while Bengalees, unlike the people in most parts of India, should use mustard oil instead of *ghee* as the main fat ingredient in cooking, they should be overwhelmingly dependent on others for the supply of mustard seed. Yet this dependence can be considerably reduced provided

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BAIDYABATI MUNICIPALITY

CHAIRMAN AND CONGRESS COMMISSIONERS RESIGN

Prof. N. C. Banerji, Chairman of the Baidyabati Municipality (Hooghly) and Congress Commissioners have tendered resignation of their offices in the Baidyabati Municipality as a protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other Congres leaders.

Prof. Banerji has also tendered resignation of his office as Chief A. R. P. Warden, Baidyabati on the same issue.

action is taken along two lines. There are reasons to believe that the cultivation of mustard seeds has gone down in this province in recent years. With proper investigation it should be possible to find out regions where mustard seeds can be grown as a profitable *rabi* crop. It has also been suggested by some that a substitute can be found in cocoanut oil. Habits, however, die hard and it may be over-optimistic to think that the tastes of our people could be influenced to such an extent by economic considerations. Yet we should do well to bear in mind that in recent years European nations have, on economic grounds, successfully experimented with substitutes and have brought about more profound changes in national taste than would be involved in a replacement of mustard oil by cocoanut oil. Incidentally, it may be mentioned here that in certain circles there is a prejudice against mustard oil, the extensive use of which in cooking is believed to be harmful for national health. Mustard oil, they say, is meant for external application and not for use as food. It is difficult to judge if there is any truth in this contention. In any case, in view of the obvious importance of this question, the properties of mustard oil ought to be determined by experts and its incidence on the health of Bengalees carefully examined.

(*d*) The dependence of Calcutta on outside sources for such an essential article of food as *ghee* is no less startling. 238,000 maunds were imported into Calcutta in 1939-40. We should recall in this context that, in addition to the peace-time supply from overseas countries, butter comes from Aligarh, Allahabad and other places.

Thus on account of *ghee* and butter, as on account of mustard seeds, Bengal spends a huge sum every year, the greater part of which could be retained within the province. The large import of *ghee* and butter is no less regrettable as an index to the utter neglect in this province of animal husbandry which, apart from crop-raising, is perhaps the most important source of occupation in agriculture.

(*e*) Calcutta as well as Bengal is at present largely dependent on other provinces, particularly Bihar and the U. P., for the supply of sugar and *gur*, molasses, *rab*, jaggery, etc. The question has often been raised whether Bengal should develop a sugar industry. It has been suggested that in view of the over-production which at present afflicts the sugar industry in India, it would be a wrong policy to start new sugar factories which would aggravate the existing difficulties. There is undoubtedly truth in this argument, though it is not enough to decide the issue. The sugar industry is at present mainly concentrated in two provinces. In a vast country like India it is economically wasteful to centralise an industry to such an extent, particularly when it produces an article of mass consumption, for the costs of distribution become relatively heavy. Other things remaining equal, it is wiser to set up factories as near the centres of consumption as possible. Though a decentralisation of the sugar industry in order to secure a more economic distribution of sugar factories all over India may at the outset unfavourably affect some of the existing concerns, it will, in the end, bring about a net gain from the point of view of the country as a whole. Thus there is theoretically, no reason why more sugar factories should not, sooner or later, be developed in other parts of India including say, East Bengal. There are, however, some practical difficulties which have so far been among the factors hindering the growth of this industry in Bengal. For example, a sugar factory must have a continuous supply of canes at reasonable prices and in sufficient quantities during the crushing season. It is not easy to satisfy this condition. It presupposes that, close to the factory, there should be a large area in a block devoted to cane cultivation. But in permanently settled areas with a large number of extremely small holdings there can be no assurance that such an area would be permanently available for cane cultivation. One will have to depend on voluntary co-operation, which may not be effective. Lack of adequate roads in many parts of East Bengal make the transport of canes to the factory extremely difficult and expensive. There is also question of the quality of cane grown and its sugar content, etc. Unless these problems are successfully tackled, it is difficult to see how this industry can be developed in Bengal.

(*f*) Visits to various markets in Calcutta have brought to our notice certain interesting facts. We may mention in passing that for nine months in a year Calcutta depends on certain districts of Madras for its lemon supply. Onions are drawn in large quantities from Patna, Nasik, Panipat and certain parts of Madras, while only small quantities are imported from Faridpur district. For potatoes again, in addition to the supply from Burma which has already been considered, Calcutta depends on Mysore, Assam, and partly also on Nainital side, as local or Bengal production falls far short of the total demand. It is interesting to note in this connection that certain wholesale dealers in potatoes complained that Shillong potatoes could meet a greater part of Calcutta demand and compete with Mysore potatoes but for the arbitrary way in which transport charges are put up by the company plying buses between Shillong and Gauhati, whenever heavy orders are placed for Shillong potatoes.

(To be continued)

POLICY OF REPRESSION

Government of India Criticised

The Working Committee of the Provincial Hindu Mahasabha at a meeting on Tuesday last adopted a resolution placing on record its "protest against the policy of repression which has been launched by the Government of India in this crisis without exploring the possibilities of an honourable settlement between India and England although Mahatma Gandhi was anxious to approach the Viceroy and Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt for this purpose before starting any movement." Sir M. N. Mookerjee presided.

The Committee expressed the opinion that the "failure on the part of British Government to respond to the basic demand of nationalist India for the recognition of India's independence is definitely prejudicial to the safety of India and to the Allied cause of checking the menace of the aggressive totalitarian powers."

ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL

Planning And Transport—I*

[By W. H. Ansell, Esq., *President of the Royal Institute of British Architects*]

THIS war has had one very pronounced result. It has led to an increase of interest in and talk about planning of all kinds, national, regional and physical planning. Some would include the planning or replanning, whether they want it or not, of other people's lives. We shall have to keep a watchful eye on some of the would-be reformers, as we are not fighting against dictatorship abroad in order to rivet it upon ourselves at home. Many of us have not overmuch freedom of choice now in the kind of life we wish to live, but such as we have, we value highly, and are not willing to lose. There is, however, plenty of scope for improvement, for repairing the sins of the past, of commission and omission, without infringing personal liberty and individuality.

The awakening of interest in planning is partly an awakening of the public conscience to the shame of the blots on our civic planning, and partly to that happily incurable optimism which leads humanity to believe that there is always a good time coming.

The end of a great war provides a glorious jumpingoff date for the beginning of a brave new world, but past failures, ranging from personal New Year resolutions up to Versailles Conferences, have taught us that brave new worlds do not come of themselves. They must be thought out beforehand to ensure that there shall be no clogging disabilities to ruin a national effort, and so we demand that even now while the war has yet to be won, while every ounce of energy possible is needed in the war effort, someone shall be thinking and working with an eye to the future, hence the demand for a national plan.

As you are aware, some form of national planning authority has been proposed which shall be responsible to a Ministry or perhaps itself be given Ministry status. This authority would presumably decide the great principles of a nation-wide, comprehensive yet flexible plan. Such matters as the suggested provision of great motor roads restricted to fast traffic, undiluted by slower local transport and undisturbed by road crossings, would fall to be considered by it as a Government body, in close co-operation with other Ministries. The use of land, the location of industry, the right ones, and a multitude of other human activities would be guided, while yet leaving, I trust, a considerable scope for individual enterprise.

Below the national authority would be formed regional planning boards, responsible to the higher authority and working in the closest liaison with those local Government bodies on whom it is clear that the major part of the work of carrying out a plan would fall. Local plans would be so co-ordinated that they fit into the regional plan, and the regional plan into the national plan, which, as I have said, should not be a rigid inflexible thing but rather an inspiration to local planners. In all such planning, transport as a factor of modern life must be taken into account from the very first. Not that it may dominate the plan, for transport should be the servant of the public, not the master, but that it may be realised that transport is not a thing apart from civic life but is an integral part of it. The world is not separable into two divisions, those to whom transport of some kind is necessary and those to whom it is not. Life is not a matter of pedestrian versus driver, nor ever of rail versus road. The nation has need of every kind of transport, road, rail, air and water, and the perfect plan will take them all into account. I have long thought that the community has been less than fair to road transport, though it must be admitted that some motorists do little to make themselves loved.

Think of the casual way our cities have increased—one can hardly call it growth for growth is organic. Imagine a small town, often with main roads meeting and crossing at its centre. The first accretions occur along those, for ease of access is provided by them. Ribbon development is no new thing—Stow complained of it along Ratcliff Highway in the sixteenth century. Then portions of the town developed with no relation to other portions and no

*An address delivered by Mr. Ansell at Luncheon of the Institute of Transport, 11th February, 1942.

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idea of a town being treated as a whole. Sometimes a city was lucky, as at Bath, in having its layout controlled by a competent architect or as Bloomsbury, with its spacious squares and wide streets, and more often unlucky as in Bermondsey, where the old lines of rope walks, long since disused, settled the line of converging streets on as unsuitable a plan as could well be imagined.

Traffic blocks were not unknown before the coming of the motor car, and Commissioners made many reports on what ought to be done to relieve the evergrowing congestion in London. Many very good suggestions were made, but few were chosen, and many of our cities are still examples of the casual mediaeval plan, with piecemeal widenings where traffic congestions have been greatest.

We have constantly endeavoured to put a quart of traffic into a pint of street, and when the inevitable blocks occur, we blame the traffic for being there. A favourite prescription is to widen the bottleneck, but when it remains the same old pint bottle of street, the results are seldom entirely satisfactory. As was said in a letter in *The Times* last week, authorities have sought invariably to force the traffic to adopt itself to the track instead of themselves adapting the track to the traffic.

Think of what has happened in many districts since the Trunk Road Act. Roads between towns have been widened in part or in whole, but when they have arrived at the towns, their transport has been decanted into an area of road far less than that of the roads serving it. The by-pass has often been delayed, when in fact it should have been put in hand first.

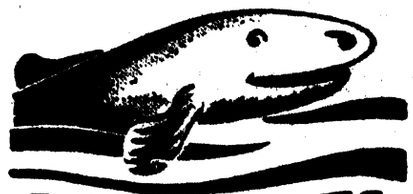
Before the war, I used often to drive to and from Canterbury on that beautiful road which runs from Charing to Maidstone. This road had fine sweeping curves and gradients which were not only extremely efficient but very pleasant to look upon. It was largely unspoiled by sporadic building until the outskirts of Maidstone. There the whole of the traffic is squeezed through a bottleneck indeed, so that the short distance through the town took far longer time than the greater distances on the approaching roads. A by-pass was planned, but was then unfinished, and although I have no recent knowledge, I imagine it is still incomplete.

Unfortunately, incidental to the growth of road traffic has been the horrible and still growing toll of life on the roads, a toll which I am sure appeals your Institute as it does every thinking person. As to the responsibilities between the careless pedestrian and the selfish inconsiderate or unskilled driver, I offer no suggestion, but there can be no doubt that a grave contributing factor to the increase of accidents is the fact that existing roads are not properly planned for the transport which is, quite legitimately, put upon them. The care which is taken to safeguard level crossings on the railways is even more necessary on some of our roads where the whole length is one vast level crossing. One terrible error was made when after the provision of great arterial roads, inviting fast and heavy traffic, the speculative builder was allowed to line the road with, at the best, small villas and, at the worst, bungalows and commercial shacks, so putting citizens and their families on the very verge of peril. Really, it would be little less sensible to build cottages facing Brooklands racing track or along a main railway line.

When many fine roads had been utterly ruined as regards safety and beauty, the Government produced and passed the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act, which had some curious and not entirely foreseen results. The Act sterilised a certain area of ground on each side of defined and classified roads, and restricted new access to such roads to ¼-mile intervals. This caused the service road to be provided running alongside the main road, but with the same ribbon of building merely pushed a little further away behind the service road, or what was even worse, the placing of the service road on the other side of the houses, so that the often unlovely backs face the main road and their fences line its borders, an ingnoble framing of what is often a fine road.

The fault lay in the lack of a plan for the right dealing with the lands adjoining the road, and in the reluctance of many local authorities to use the powers they already possessed.

(To be continued)



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[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed by the correspondents]

Corporation "Building Manual"

To The Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette"

Sir,—On behalf of the lawabiding rate-payers I sincerely thank Mr. Nirmal Ch. Sen, M.A., B.SC., B.L., the writer of the Special Article under the caption "Relaxation of the Building Rules" as published in the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette*, dated the 25th July, 1942, on page 296. The Building Rules under the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1923, have been lucidly explained but it is our misfortune that these rules are often broken. Advocate-General Mr. A. K. Roy expressed his learned opinion (as asked by the Corporation on the 2nd September, 1941,) that the Corporation has no inherent power in the matter of relaxing the Building rules as a creature of the Statute can only exercise such power as is given to it by the Statute. The powers of the Buildings Committees are subject to the restrictions and limitations to which the Corporation is subject.

At the Corporation meeting on the 18th December, 1940, the Councillors as well as the Mayor made lots of complaints and strong remarks against the Building Department (*vide* the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette*, dated the 21st December, 1940, page 158).

The Hon'ble Justices of the High Court, Mr. Ameer Ali, Mr. Bartley, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Mukherjee made strong remarks against the Building Department and the Corporation in the law suits filed by the rate-payers and the Corporation (*vide* the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette*, dated the 15th June, 1940, page 189, 25th June, 1941, page 218 and the 7th February, 1942, page 420) and the Corporation lost the suits incurring great loss of rate-payers' money.

The Corporation spent Rs. 1,062-15-0 during 1938-39, for the revision of the Building Manual (*vide* Corporation Administration Report Vol.—II for 1938-39, page 13.) Thereafter Mr. Jagadish Ch. Sarkar B.E., was placed on special duty for two years on a remuneration of Rs. 1,000 per month in addition to staff to revise the Building Rules and the Building Manual but the Building Manual was not published during 1938-39 (*vide* Corporation Administration Report for 1938-39, Vol.—I, page 108).

Since then three complete years have passed and the Special Officer Mr. Sarkar has already drawn a very big sum from the rate-payers' hard-earned money without any benefit to the rate-payers.

We have written more than a dozen letters to the different Officers of the Corporation (*viz.*— on 14th June, 1941, 6th August, 1941, 15th August, 1941, 26th August, 1941, 22nd September, 1941, 18th October, 1941, 6th November, 1941, 1st November, 1941, 3rd June, 1942, 17th June, 1942, etc.,) but neither any reply has been received up-to-date nor the Manual has been published for the help of the poor and lawabiding rate-payers. In the absence of the Manual, the rich and influential people take advantage at the cost of their poor neighbours. And Calcutta gets insanitary day by day.

May we request the Corporation authorities to enlighten us as to amount of the rate-payers' money spent by the Corporation during the last four years for the revision of the Building Manual and the revision of the Building Rules and when the Manual will be published?

We have waited for seventeen years!—Yours, etc.

NATABAR DATTA,
Pura-tattwanidhi.

7, Durga Pithuri Lane, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS : A DIGEST

THE LATE MR. N. C. MALLICK

The death has occurred of Mr. Nirode Chandra Basu-Mallick the only son of the late Hem Chandra Basu-Mallick of 12, Wellington Squire, Calcutta. He was the cousin of Raja Subodh Chandra Mallick and he was connected with various activities of the great leader of the Swadeshi days.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Under orders of the Hon'ble President the office of the Bengal Legislative Council Department was closed on Friday, August 7 at 2 p.m. as a mark of respect to the memory of Rabindranath Tagore.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee, M.L.C., has donated a sum of Rs. 250, towards the Hindu-Muslim Unity Funds recently opened at a meeting of the Association under the presidency of the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad.

WORKERS ASK FOR HIGHER DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

Increased dearness allowance proportionate to the increase in the rise of prices of essential necessities of life, particularly foodstuffs, was demanded at a meeting of workers held last night at the Town Hall, Calcutta in connection with the observance of the All-India Dearness Allowance Day. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress.

Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, who presided, referred to the rapid rise in the price of foodstuffs, particularly rice, *dal*, *atta*, flour, etc., and said that dearness allowance which was now being given to workers was inadequate to meet the increased cost of living. In this connexion, he criticized Government's system of price control and maintained that it had been a failure. Contentment among industrial workers, Mr. Bose added, was essential to the war effort.

Resolutions were passed asking for an increase in dearness allowance "so as to neutralize the baneful effect of the rise in the cost of living," and urging the Government to take effective steps to check profiteering to have grain shops opened in every factory and to see that foodstuffs and other necessaries of life are made available to the public at properly controlled prices.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1. Supply of certain items of Miscellaneous stores during the year 1942-43.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 18th August, 1942. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 12th August, 1942.

Special Notice

Supply of Motor Lorries fitted with Charcoal Gas Equipments

Offers in the prescribed form in duplicate are invited for supplying 80 Nos. 3 ton motor lorries fitted with producer gas equipments for running on charcoal gas instead of petrol and for daily removing refuse with the same from area within the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Corporation as per specification attached to the prescribed form.

Copies of the specification with the prescribed form are available on payment of Re. 1 per copy at the Central Records Office (Calcutta Corporation), 5, Surendranath Banerjea Road.

The offer which should be in sealed cover superscribed 'Offer for supply of lorries with gas producer equipment etc." will be received by the undersigned in his office up to 2 p.m. on the 20th August, 1942. The offers will be opened on the same date. The offerers may quote for all or for any lesser number of lorries which they can manage to supply.

R. N. DEY,
Chief Engineer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 8th August, 1942.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. II, Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 18th August, 1942, up to 2 p.m. :—

The Petty Improvement Contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in this District Engineer's room for inspection.

26. Repairs to stone sett pavement in Strand Road, Ward 12.—Rs. 786 dated 11th August, 1942, (1 month).

27. Repairs to hackney carriage stand in Government Place (north), Ward 12,—Rs. 133, dated 11th August, 1942, (15 days).

28. Repairs to kerb and channel stones in Hastings Street, Ward 12.—Rs. 169, dated 11th August, 1942, (1 month).

29. Improving footpath (portion) Balai Datta Street.—Rs. 476, dated 17th February, 1942. (3 weeks).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the tender and agreement for petty work should be read as "3 days' notice".

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 11th August, 1942.

District No. III, Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 19th August, 1942 up to 2 p.m. :—

67. Repairs to bathing platform at 12, Bedford Lane, Ward No. 15.—Rs. 93, dated 11th August, 1942. (15 days).

68. Replacing some doors at Park Circus Market.—Rs. 540, dated 11th August, 1942, (3 weeks).

69. Repairs to Cooly Quarters in District No. III Gowkhana.—Rs. 474, dated 11th August, 1942, (3 weeks).

70. Repairs to Bathing Platforms of Ward No. 20.—Rs. 114, dated 11th August, 1942, (1 month).

71. Repairs to Mali's shed in Tiljala Cemetery, Ward 13.—Rs. 497, dated 11th August, 1942, (1 month).

72. Repairs to I. P. Stone footpath of Theatre Road in Ward 20.—Rs. 78, dated 11th August, 1942, (15 days).

73. Repairs to surface drain of Gora Chand Road, Ward 20.—Rs. 230, dated 24th June, 1941, (1 month).

74. Repairs to Refuse Platform at Chingrihatta Road, Ward 18.—Rs. 637, dated 11th August, 1942, (1 month).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice."

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office.
The 11th August, 1942.

S. S. Hogg Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Messrs. Md. Rafiuddin, Md. Abdur Rouf and Md. Abdul Wahed for registration of the names of Messrs. Md. Rafiuddin and Md. Abdur Rouf as occupiers of Stalls No. 21—23 and that of Md. Abdul Wahed as occupier of Stalls Nos. 33—34 in Block 'E' (new) in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market in place of their deceased father Mr. Abdul Jalil.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

A. QASIM,
Revenue Officer.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 5th August, 1942.

To all who it may concern, that an application has been received from Sm. Ram Dulari, recorded occupier of Stall No. 80 in Block C (old) in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, for permission to transfer her rights and interests in the above Stall to her partner Mr. Debi Golam Pandey. Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from date the notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

A. QASIM,
Revenue Officer.

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 24th July, 1942.

Legal Intelligence

CORPORATION ELECTION CASE

Before Mr. Justice Khundkar, in this application the petitioner Asgar Ally *alias* Bhondi Mia asked that the election of the respondent Wali-Ul-Islam, *alias* Haji Wali-Ul-Islam as a Councillor of the Corporation of Calcutta, be set aside and for an order that a fresh election be held in compliance with the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act and the Rules framed thereunder. The petitioner further asked for an injunction restraining the respondent from taking any part as Councillor in any proceedings of the Calcutta Corporation, until the final determination of this election petition.

It appeared that on the *exparte* application of the petitioner Mr. Justice McNair had granted an *interim* injunction on the above terms

It further appeared that the respondent was elected as a Councillor from the Mahommedan Constituency, Ward No. 9 (Muchipara), at the bye-election held on June 4 last for the purpose of filling up the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Nuruddin Ahmed. The petitioner's case was that the result of the election had been materially affected by corrupt practices which had been alleged by him. The allegations were denied.

Mr. Justice McNair had directed the *interim* injunction to continue pending the final determination of this election petition and had given certain directions for its early hearing on a previous occasion. At that hearing the Registrar of this Court was directed to write to the Corporation to forward to this Court the records including packets of ballot papers, and ballot papers whether counted or rejected or tendered or challenged and the counterfoils thereof and all other documents relating to the above election.

By consent of the parties his lordship dissolved the injunction and fixed the trial on evidence for the 3rd week of November next.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 8th August, 1942.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 560 against 566 and 533 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of the last year by 28. The general death-rate of the week was 25·5 per mille against 26·4 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1 to 27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 8th August, 1942 was 462 against 470 and 442 in the two preceding weeks. There were 10 deaths from cholera, against 16 and 23 in the two preceding weeks. There was 1 death from small-pox during the week against nil in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from influenza against 9 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 37 and 83 respectively against 33 and 86 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 24·1 per mille per annum.

There were 54 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 21.1.

There were 89 deaths from respiratory diseases against 88 in the previous week.

There were 42 deaths from tuberculosis against 32 in the previous week.

There were 108 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32).

The number of deaths registered was 98 against 91 and 95 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 5 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 2 from influenza, 7 from fevers, 27 from bowel-complaints and 17 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 35.7 per mille.

There were 15 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 30.4.

There were 5 deaths from tuberculosis against 8 in the previous week.

There were 24 deaths of infants under one year.

NAMING OF ROAD

The Corporation at their meeting held on 20th May, 1942, resolved that the 20 ft. C. I. T. road connecting Monoharpukur Road and the road, north of Deshpriya Park, in Ward 27, be named as "Iswar Chowdhury Road".

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 8th August, 1942.

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MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with **Yellow** numbers on a **Black** badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have **Rectangular** brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. **No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.**

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

Geo. C. WOODWARD,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

Health should not be made to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.
Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing means health and longevity

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Curry Beef ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Sirloin „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Suet (Kidney) —	1 4 0			
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Molted „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...				
Heart each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Oxtails each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Shinbones each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0		
Skrits each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Kindney per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	0 10 0	0 12 0		

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Lion „ —	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder „ ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter „ ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb. ...	0 8 0			
Other portion per lb. —	0 12 0			

MUTTON.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Chops per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Breast „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Leg „ ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb. ...		0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Kidneys each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart „ ...	0 2 0	0 4 0		
Liver „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Brain „ ...		0 2 0		
Tongue „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 6		
Trotters „ ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each —	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each —	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer ...	1 0 0	1 2 0		
Goat and Kid meat ...		0 10 0		

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz. —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb. ..	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb. ..	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb. —	1 8 0	3 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen —	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer —	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Luncheon „ „ ...	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork „ ...	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen ...	1 2 0	

DRY FISH	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer —	1 4 0	1 8 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer —	1 4 0	2 8 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Bhetkee „ —	0 12 0	1 8 0
Maldine „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. large per „ ...	6 0 0	
Bali chau per seer —	4 0 0	4 8 0
Papadams per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
Dry Prawns per seer — —	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices very according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

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Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gagganvihari L. Mehta, Mr Lakshmi Niwas Birla.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each	0 5 0	0 8 0
Chicken (Broth)	0 7 0	0 8 0
Capon "	2 0 0	2 8 0
Duck (curry) "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do (roasting) "	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) "	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) "	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (cutlet) "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese "	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons "	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turkey Cock "	10 0 0	14 0 0
Do. Hen "	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score	0 12 0	0 13 0
Fowls, fresh, per score	1 2 0	1 4 0
Do. Special		
GAME.		
Dove each	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Portridge "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock "	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen "	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rabbit "	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snipes "	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) "	4 8 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton)	3 0 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each		
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) "	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy)	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer		
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Butter per score		
Brinjal " seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Cabbage each		
Do. Mursidabad		
Do. Country		
Do. Darjeeling	0 6 0	0 12 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle		0 2 0
Do. per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower, Beneres each		
Do. Monghyr "		
Do. Lahore "		
Do. Darjeeling "		
Do. Ranchi "		
Vasses Spout per doz.		
Celery each Darjeeling	0 2 0	
Cucumber per score	0 10 0	0 15 0
Garlic per seer		0 8 0
Ginger "	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turmaric		0 6 0
Indian Corn each		
Knol khol Country each		
Ladies finger per score	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
Lettuce per score	0 4 0	0 5 0
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer	0 2 0	
Do. Patna red "		
Do. " white "	0 2 0	
Do. Country red "		
Parsnip each		
Peas Modhupur per seer		
Do. Darjeeling		0 12 0
Do. Hazaribagh		
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Kagbangla "		
Do. Country "		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. Country do.		
Do. Kidney hill per seer		
Do. New per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Do. (Old) Nainital		
Do. (Hill) (Old)		
Do. Madras "	0 4 0	
Do. Rangoon "		
Do. Shillong		
Robob each	0 2 0	0 2 6
Pulbul per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 2 6	0 5 0
Do. Country per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Spinach per lot of 20	0 4 0	0 5 0
Squash per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 3 6
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Pumpkins, each	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country "		
Do. Chukerdhurpur "		
Do. Sikkim "		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer		
Vegetable marrow Country each	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each	0 3 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. Africa 3—5		
Do. Kulu per doz.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Nanital		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 4 to 5	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 6—8	1 0 0	
Do. King David		
Do. Jonathan		
Do. Japan		
Do. Australia 3—4	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious 4—5	1 0 0	
Amra per score		
Bael Fruit each	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bedana Kabul per seer		3 0 0
Black Berry per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Coconut each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Country Apples 10—12	1 0 0	
Goosebery per seer		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
Do. Nasik 1 lb.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul per box (large)		
Do. California per lb.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Spain per lb.		
Do. S. African per lb.		
Grape Fruit each		
Java		
Guava (Allahabad) per score	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. (Country) per doz	0 12 3	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each		
Kajoo nuts per seer	2 0 0	
Khubanee "		
Do. (large) per lb.	1 0 0	
Kesur China per seer		
Lime patty per score	0 4 0	0 6 0
Lemon (English) per doz.		
Lichees per 100 (Mozafferpur)		
Do. (Country)		
Locket per score		
Monkey Lichees per 100	0 6 0	0 12 0
M. Melon Jaunpur		
Mask Melon per seer	0 3 6	0 5 0
Mask Melon " (Lucknow)		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz.	3 0 0	5 0 0
Do. Langra 4	1 0 0	
Do. Sukul		
Do. Fazlie 5	1 0 0	
Do. Kissen Bhog		
Do. Kanchan		
Do. Golapkhash		
Do. Himsagore		
Do. Green per score	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Country 8—10	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay 10 to 16	1 0 0	
Do. Madras 8—10		1 0 0
Do. Lilam 8	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz.		
Mulberry per score		
Nagpur Mossomi 1	1 0 0	
Poona " 6—8	1 0 0	
Bombay " per doz		
Oranges Nagpur "		2 0 0
Do. Bombay "	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Darjeeling		
Do. Madras per doz.		1 0 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peanut per seer ...		
Pineapple Country each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Singapore ,, ...	0 6 ,,	0 8 0
Do. Ceylon ,, ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. Tijpur ,, ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Kalimpong ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Plantain Champa Buneh ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Martaban ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul ,, ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. Country ,, ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Country per score ...		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
,, Kandahar ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prunes Fresh per doz. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)		
Do. Liby do. ...		
Do. Delmonta do. .		
Calasia do. ...		
Pears Cashmere 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Do. (Cooking) ...		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Cashmere ...		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peaches Peshwar 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisin Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 11 0	1 0 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	
Do. Muscatal loose per lb. ...		
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Apple per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Sofata 12—20 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	3 0 0	3 8 0
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz (Orange)	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Small per seore		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 4 to 6 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Country per score ...		
Surdah Quetta per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Tamarind per score ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Water melon Country each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Goalund each ...	0 6 0	
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Water fruit per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
DRY FRUITS		
Apples Ring per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. ,, 1 lb. packet ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Almond salted (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Almond English (large) per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Apricots dry with seed per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Apricots dry without seed per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Alobokhara per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Brazilnuts per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Chilgooja per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cocoanut dry per seer ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Currants Australian per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Chestnut per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 6 0	0 8 0
Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Figs 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Khurma per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Pears dry per lb. ...	1 14 0	2 0 0
Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	1 1 0	2 0 0
Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)		
Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Salted shelled per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Prunes dry per lb. ...		
Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (Kpd) per lb. —	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Sultana per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Do. 1 lb. pecket ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Table 1 lb. packet...	0 0 0	1 4 0
Do. American 1 packet...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
*Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay ... —	1 0 0	1 2 0
Dinapur — ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter per cake ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer —	2 4 0	2 8 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per seer — ...	0 4 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	1 12 0	2 4 0
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ —	2 4 0	3 8 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Rohi per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (Cut Pieces) —	0 14 0	1 0 0
Hilsa each (Padma) ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...		
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe 6—12 ...		
Mullet per seer —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (cut pieces) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pomfret per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Prawns per seer (small)	0 10 0	0 14 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 14 0	1 2 0
Lobster ...		
Sea fish	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Brand (White or Brown) 2 lb. each ...	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. do. ½ lb. „ ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz. ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)		
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Edam „ ...	1 8 0	
Do. Overland „ ...		
Do. Cheddarn „ ...	1 12 0	
Preserved, mixed, per lb. ...		0 8 0
Do. unmixed, „ ...	0 6 0	
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Kraft cheese per lb. ...		3 8 0
***FLOUR.**		
Household No. 8 and all other varieties per seer		0 8 9
Californian flour No. 1 per seer		
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.		
Californian flour No. 2 per seer		
Country flour per seer ...		
*Atta Red (Chaundashi)	0 8 6	0 8 10½
Do. White per seer ...		0 8 10½
***RICE**		
Deshi coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md. ...	8 0 0	9 0 0
Do. per seer ..	0 3 6	0 4 0
Kabul rice per seer ..	0 7 0	0 9 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...		
Golab Soru rice —	0 4 0	0 5 0
SUGAR		
*Cawnpore Sugar per seer		
Crystal	0 5 6	0 5 9
***DAL Etc.**		
Arahar per seer ...		0 3 8
Channa „ ...		0 2 6
Khari Masoor „ —		0 3 0
Mung (haree) „ ...		0 8 0
Mung (sona) „ ...	0 5 9	
*Salt „ ...		0 1 10½
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. „ ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. „ ...	3 12 0	
*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 6
Castor Oil „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	0 8 0	
„ „ „ No. 2	0 7 0	
***KEROSENE OIL**		
Kerosene Oil (*Superior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 3 1½	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.
KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Kerosene Oil (*Inferior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk...	3 14 6	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 2 10½	
***COAL AND COKE**		
Domestic Coal (retail) per md.	1 4 0	
Domestic Coke (whole sale) at the Depot ...	1 2 0	
Soft Coke per md. ...	1 3 0	1 4 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cake „ ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb.	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb. —	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet ...	0 1 6	1 0 0
Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Assorted Chocolates per lb. — ...	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb.	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweet, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins	1 6 0	1 12 0
„ 2 „	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo — ...	1 12 0	
Assorted Creams ...	1 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs — ...	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb.	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin —	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 0
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 0
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 0	1 3 0
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 0
Milk	1 1 0	1 8 0
Mixed (Household)	1 1 0	1 12 0
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 0

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N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 13 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb. tin.		1 12 0 per tin
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...		4 12 0
Cow & Gate Rusks ...		1 8 0
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— per Tin	0 4 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin ...	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk — Powder No. 1 per bot. ..	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Pepperments per lb.	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Dereszke per tin of 50 ...	1 8 0	
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin 50 of	1 2 0	
„ „ (magnum)	1 2 0	
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 8 0
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 2 0	
Glassgow Mixture per lb	10 8 0	
Spencer's "Doretto" ... Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...		1 12 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Black & White tin of 50		1 12 0
Craven A tin of 50 —	1 10 0	
Match Box of 80 stick ea.	0 0 9	
Do. 40 Do.	0 0 6	

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do	1 8 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 2 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 9 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0	
Do. 2nd quality	1 0 0	
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 3 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 1 0	
"ISPAHANI'S TEA"—		
Special Darjeeling 1 lb. tin	1 12 0	
Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 4 0	
Cafe Brand packets „	1 0 0	
Afternoon 1 lb. 2 oz.	1 2 0	
LOOSE TEA		
F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	1 10 0	2 0 0
O. P. Darjeeling and Assam per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
DUST TEA		
Darjeeling and Assam Dust per lb. ...	0 14	1 2 0
Red Ensign Coffee „ ...	1 6 0	
Coccoa ½ lbs ...	1 2 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz. ...	1 1 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 lbs. ...	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 „ ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 „ —	1 2 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 „	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 „ ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin		
Do. ½ lb. —		
Mustard ¼ „ ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott. ...	1 15 0	2 8 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	1 4 0	1 10 0
Sausages English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S ST —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin —	0 14 0	
Soups, Assorted „	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tar Fruits, Bott. —	1 12 0	
Isinglass per pkt.	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag ...	1 15 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 6 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin ...	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	2 4 0	2 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt. ...	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb per tin —	3 12 0	
C. & V. Vinepar per bottle	1 12 0	
Radgate or Nickson Ham per lb. ...	3 8 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb. ...	3 8 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin ..	1 12 0	
Morton's Eagle Brand Scotch Roller Oats 2 lb. tin	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 9 0	
Chamois Leather large ...	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 4 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	
Bisurated Magnesia, medium	0 7 0	2 2 0
Ellierman's Embrocation	1 12 0	
Zam-Buk	2 4 0	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	1 12 0	0 14 0
Oriental Balm ...	0 8 0	
Sloan's Liniment —	0 4 0	1 0 0
Kruschen Salt —	0 15 6	
PAINTS.	1 11 0	
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) „	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

Tea Merchants
Head Office:
11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
(Phone: B. B. 2991)
Rangoon Branch:
233, Fraser Street, Rangoon.

BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF
TOSH'S TEA
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Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24
(Phone: Cal. 4122)

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153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal.
(Opp. Scaldah Stn.)

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
RICE.		
Balam (Coarse) ...		
Do. (Medium) ...		
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	0 4 6	
Do. (Kora) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Atap) ...	0 3 0	
Kamini (Do.) ...	0 3 6	
Chinisahakkar (Do.) ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Golap Khas (Do.) ...		0 4 0
Dadkhani ...	0 4 0	
Deshi Boiled ...		
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra (Medium) ...	...	0 4 0
Patnai (Coarse) ...		0 4 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal ...		0 2 9
Katari Bhog ...	0 3 3	0 3 6
DAL.		
Gram (Patnai whole) ...		0 2 6
Gram (Dal) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Sona) ...		
Do. (Krishna) ...		
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	
Do. Khari ...	0 3 0	
Mattor Dal ...		0 3 0
Salt ...		0 2 9

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BUTTER & GHEE		
Bombay Butter per seer		
Aligarh „ ...	1 2 0	
Pabna „ ...	1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa) ...	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo) ...	1 6 0	1 8 0
Jessore ...	1 6 0	
OIL.		
Ghani Oil ...		0 8 0
Mustard Oil ...	0 9 0	
Cocanut Oil ...		0 14 0
Kerosene Oil ...	0 3 0	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White Java) ...		
Do. (Brown Java) ...		
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flower (Country) ...		0 4 0
Atta ...	0 2 3	0 3 3
Suji ...	0 4 0	
Gur (Sugar Cane) ...		0 5 0
„ Khajure ...		
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. New (Country) ...		
Do. (Gauhati) ...		
Do. (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Patal ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Brinjal ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Peas —		
Cauliflower each ...		
Cabbage each ...		
Ginger —	0 6 0	0 7 0
Onion —	0 1 3	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Mutton —	0 12 0	0 14 0
Goat & Khashi —		0 12 0
FISH.		
Rohi (Cut-pieces) —	0 10 0	0 14 0
Other —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa —	9 10 0	0 12 0
Prawns —	0 0 0	0 12 0
Parsey —	0 0 0	0 10 0
Bagda —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetki —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab per pair —	0 1 0	0 1 6
Koi —		
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
RICE.		
Balam per md. ...	8 0 0	9 0 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. (Kora) ...	7 2 0	7 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Kamini (Do.) ...	8 4 0	8 8 0
Khinisankkar (Do.) ...	10 0 0	11 0 0
Dadkhani ...	10 0 0	11 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Dudkalma ...		
Nagra ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Patnai (Kora) ...	8 0 0	8 4 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	6 0 0	6 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Rupsal ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...	0 5 0	0 5 6
Do. (Krishna) ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Kalai Dal ...		0 3 0
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mosoor Dal (Sprit) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mattor Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...	2 4 0	
Ranchi ... —		
Darbhanga —		1 12 0
Gree (Mark) ..	1 13 0	
Khurja ...		1 8 0
Bhaduwa ...	1 15 0	
Lakhi —	1 8 0	
"Debla Debee" per seer		1 12 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 5 6	0 5 9
Do. (Brown) —		0 4 6
Do. (Bata) ...	0 5 0	0 5 6
Flour per seer ..	0 3 9	
Atta — ...		0 3 6
Do. B ... —	0 3 9	
Gur ... —	0 5 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...		0 4 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 9	0 8 6
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		1 8 0
Bombay per lb. Salted	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pabna per seer —	1 8 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin ...		1 6 0
Milk ...		3 4 0
Cows' Head —		
Condensed Milk ...		0 4 0
Milk Maid ...		
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Cocoanut Oil ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 25 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 8—16 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 6 ...	1 0 0	
Medana per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pesta „ ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Grapes per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
VEGETABLES		
New Patal ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
New Potatoes ...	0 2 0	0 3 6
Potatoes (New) ...		
Brinjal ... —	0 2 6	0 4 0
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Ginger ... —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 8 0
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion — ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Cauliflower ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
FISH		
Parsey per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Pona „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) „ ...	0 10 0	9 12 0
Bagda „ ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki „ ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 0	0 1 0
Hilsa „ ...	0 6 0	9 8 0
Koi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
MEAT		
Mutton ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
„ (Duck) Do. ...		0 9 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	...	0 7 0
Cocoa Hornby ...		
Coffee Polson's lb. ...	1 2 0	
Condensed Milk ...		
BISCUITS		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	...	1 9 6
H. & P. Do. ...	...	
Household per tin —		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 7 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 555 ...	1 10 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes —		9 11 6
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.		
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sago (Pearl) ...		
Quaker's Oats ...	1 0 0	
Pascal's Logenges (glass) each —	0 10 0	0 10 6
Jam ...		
Jelly —	0 6 0	0 7 0
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 2 6	0 7 0
Quickwhite (White) ...		
KEROSENE OIL		
Elephant Brand tin ...	...	0 3 6
Do. per bottle ...	...	
Do. „ bulk	...	
Rising Sun ...	...	
Do. per bottle ...	...	

N. B.—Prices very according to supplies

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 12 0	
Do. 2nd „ „ ...	0 10 0	
Goat per seer ...		
Kid „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Poultry Chicken each ...		
Fowl (country) ...		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting)		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS		
Ducks per score ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Fowls „ ...	0 14 0	0 15 0
VEGETABLES		
Brinjals per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 5 0
Ginger „ ...		0 8 0
Pati Lemon per score ...	3 1 6	0 4 0
Ladies finger per seer ...		0 3 0
Kagji Lemon per score ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
Onions Patna red per seer	0 2 0	
Do. Bombay „ ...		
Do. Country „ ...	0 2 0	
Potatoes Nainital per seer		0 4 0
Do. Deshi (New) ...		
Do. Madrasi „ ...	0 3 6	
Do. Rangoon „ ...		
Do. Gauhati „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. Disi per seer ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. Hilly „ ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Cabbage each ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Peas Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Darjeeling „ ...		0 12 0
Do. Deshi „ ...		
Beans „ ...		0 5 0
Squash „ ...	0 4 0	
Tomato „ ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS		
Apple Australia ...		
Do. Cashmere 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. American ...		
Do. Kulu 6—10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Peshwari ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Alubokhara per seer ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Apricot „ ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Batavia per pair ...		
Beal fruit each ...		
Bedana (Green) ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. dry per seer ...		0 10 0
Chilghoza „ ...		
Dates Arab „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Bagdad „ ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		
Do. Nasik „ ...		
Do. Quetta „ ...		
Do. Chaman „ ...		
Do. Australia „ ...		
Khorma „ ...		
Kesur Deshi „ ...		
Do. Singapore „ ...		
Khobani „ ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Kajoo Nuts „ ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Lichis Country per 100 ...		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer ...		
Prune per lb. ...		
Papaya Country each ...	0 2 0	1 0 0
Dates fruit per seer ...		
Do. Basra per lb. ...		
Green Cocoanut ...	0 0 6	0 1 6
Plums per seer ...	1 0 0	

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs.A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safata 20—32 ...	1 0 0	
Mango (Local) ...		
Do. Kanchan 16—30 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras ...		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Nilambari 10—16 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Totapuri 6—10 ...	1 0 0	
Do Fazli 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Golapkhas		
Do. Himsagar ...		
Do. Kissen Bhogh ...		
Mash melon per seer ...		
Kharbuza per seer ...		
Orange Ichanagore ...		
Do. Sylhet ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Nagpur ...		
Do. Bombay 6 10 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta Bagdad per seer ...		
Do. Multan ...	5 8 0	
Do. Kabul ...		
Peara 25—32	1 0 0	
Pineapple Singapuri each		
Do. Assam ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Do. Country each ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Peaches 6—10 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain Champa per score	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Martaban per score	0 7 0	0 12 0
Musket per seer ...		
Pomegranate per seer ...		
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Dholka ...		
Raisin (Rad) per seer		
Do. Sultuna „ ...		
Almond shelled „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. without shell ...		3 8 0
Do. do. large ...		5 0 0
Surdah Quaman per seer	0 12 0	
Water melon Goalando ...	0 8 0	1 8 0
Do. Deshi ...	0 5 0	0 10 0
Do. Farukabad		
Do. Quetta		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Sarbati Lemon (Musembi)	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer 8—12	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Shelled „ ...		
Nut Ground „ ...		
Sharifa 10—16 ...	1 0 0	
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	0 12 0	0 13 0
Darjeeling do. „		0 13 0
Bombay „ „ ...		1 4 0
Aligarh „ „ ...	1 2 0	
Jessore „ per seer		1 12 0
Dinapur „ „		1 10 0
Pabna „ „		1 6 0
Darbhanga „ „		1 6 0
Mazafferpur „ „		1 6 0
Ghee „ ...	1 10 0	1 12 0
Cow's Ghee „ ...	2 0 0	
Do. Milk „ ...	0 4 0	
FISH		
Bagda per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md. ...		
Do. (cut pieces) p. s.		
Bhetkee „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Prawns „ ...		
Hilsa „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Rohi „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Rohi (cut pieces) ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Small fish „ ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chetal „ ...		
Crab per pair ...		
Koi per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Singhee per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Magoor per seer (small) ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (large) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES	From	To
RICE	Rs.A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog ...		
Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
Do. (Medium) „ ...		
Patnai (Atap) „ md. ...	8 12 0	
Hilly (old) per md. ...		
Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasal per md. ...		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	8 12 0	
Do. No. 2 per md.		
Chamormoni ...	8 12 0	9 0 0
Balam (old) per md. ...		
Chini Shakkar No. 1 per maund (old) ...		
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund ...	7 12 0	
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...		
Kamini per maund —	9 8 0	
Peshwar Rice per md. ...		18 0 0
Dhaki Chata ...	8 4 0	10 8 0
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer ...		
Java „ „ ...		
Cocoanut Oil „ ...	0 14 0	
Mustard Oil „ ...	0 8 0	
Salt per seer ...	0 1 10½	0 9 0
Flour „ ...	0 3 9	
Atta B per md. (Tota) ...		9 8 0
Sujee „ ...	0 3 7½	11 0 0
Atta fresh per seer ...		
Chandausi Atta per md. ...		9 4 0
Til Oil „ ...		28 0 0
Til Oil per seer ...	0 10 0	
DAL		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 5 9	
Mug Dal „ ...	0 4 0	
Arhar „ ...	0 3 9	0 4 0
Kalai ...		0 3 3
Khesari „ ...	0 2 6	
Mosoor (spilt) „ ...		
Do. (khari) „ ...	0 3 3	
Mator „ ...	0 3 0	
Chana Dal „ ...	0 3 0	
Do. „ ...	0 3 0	
Biuli „ ...		0 3 3
TEA.		
Family Mixture ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...		2 4 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Orange Pekoe ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pekoe per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 6 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Pekoe Dust ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
KEROSENE OIL.		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
„ „ Bulk „		
Owl & Swan per tin ...		
„ „ Bulk ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Elephant Brand per bot. (White) ...	0 3 4½	
Elephant Brand per bot. (Red) ...	0 2 9	
Snowflake per tin ...		
Soft Coke per md. ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta.
The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District.
Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsay ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 9 0	
Fowl's eggs ,, ...	0 10 0	
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...		0 5 0
Brinjal ,, ...		0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato per seer ...		0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 4 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 3 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...		0 4 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potato (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		0 2 0
Pulbul per seer ...		0 2 0
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		0 2 0
Sweet Potatoes	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...		
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 20 ...		
Grapes	1 4 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	1 4 0	
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...		
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 8 0
Almond ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 10 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apples 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Pears 20—30 ...	1 0 0	
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Madras ,, ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 8 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	2 0 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 14 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	2 4 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer ...	0 4 0	
Atta White No. 1 ...		0 3 9
Sujee ,, ...		0 5 0
Atta Brown ...		0 3 9
'B' Atta ...	0 4 0	
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 3 0	
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	7 12 0	8 0 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 3 3	
Chinisakkar (Attap) md. ...		12 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,, ...	6 0 0	7 12 0
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...	10 0 0	12 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 3 0	
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 6	0 5 9
Tea per lb. ...	0 3 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Chana ,, ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...		0 3 0
Bhanga ,, ...		0 2 6
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 6	
Kalai ,, ...	0 3 0	
Biuli ,, ...	0 3 0	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 4 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 7½	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...		
Coal	1 4 0	
Fuel ...		
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		0 13 0

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab ...	—	—
Beef per seer ...	0 6 0	0 6 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat & Kid ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY & EGGS.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,, ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,, ...	—	0 3 0
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Brinjal ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflour ,, ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 4 0	—
Cucumber per score ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Garlic per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Madhupur) ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potatoes (Nainital) ,,	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. (Deshi) ,,		
Pulbul ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,,	0 2 6	0 3 0
Raddish per score ,,	—	—
Squash ,,	—	—
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 1 6	—
Sweet Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 1 0
White ,, ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato Darjeeling ..	0 3 0	0 10 0
FRUITS.		
Almond per seer	0 14 0	2 0 0
Alubokra ,,	—	—
Amra (Belati) per score	0 1 0	0 1 6
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	—
Bael each	0 0 3	0 0 9
Dates per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Grapes ,,	0 12 0	—
Lime per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 1 6	0 1 6
Do. (Martaban) ,,	0 2 6	0 3 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 4 0	0 8 0
Sugarcane each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Oranges per score	0 10 0	0 14 0
BUTTER		
Butter per seer	1 2 0	1 3 0
Ghee Lakhee ,,	1 4 0	—
Do. Bhadwa ,,	1 12 0	—
Do. Sree ,,	1 12 0	—
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 13 0	2 0 0
Milk	—	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From.	To.
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer ...	0 5 0	
Atta white No. 1 ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Sujee ...	—	0 5 0
Atta Brown ...	—	0 4 3
"B" Atta ...	0 4 6	0 4 9
RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Patnai per seer ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Banktulsi (Manja) per md.	7 9 0	8 3 0
Do. (Kora) per seer	0 2 9	0 3 0
Deshi (Boiled) per md. ...	5 9 0	6 3 0
Rangoon per seer ...	0 3 0	—
Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. (Atap) ,, ...	8 0 0	9 0 0
Golap Soru ...	10 0 0	11 0 0
Mustard oil per seer ...	0 3 6	0 3 9
Sugar ,, ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb. ...	0 6 0	1 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Cocoanut oil ,, ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Chana ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 3
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 0	—
Kalai ,, ...	0 2 3	0 3 3
Biuli ,, ...	0 2 3	0 3 3
Mug (Hari) Katcha ,, ...	0 3 0	—
Do. (Sona) ,, ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 6	0 1 9
Barley Powder ...	0 4 3	0 7 6
Do. Pearl ...	0 6 6	0 12 0
Robinson's Barley ...	0 4 3	0 14 0
Jelly ...	0 5 0	0 12 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle. ...	0 2 6	—

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Beef per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Mutton " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat and Kid " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pork " —	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl " —	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon " —		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl's " " ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 14 0
Silong —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfret per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mango fish per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Do. (Desi) —		
Bean (French) per seer —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) " ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
Brinjal " ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Cabbage (Country) each ...		
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 2 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower —		
Carrots (Country) per dos.		
Do. (Darjeeling) " ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz. ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Ginger per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Garlic —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger " —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Onion " ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Patna) " —		
Do. (Desi) " ...		
Do. (Ranchi) " ..	0 8 0	0 3 6
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 1 9	
Do. (Desi) " ...		0 1 6
Pulbul ...		
Raddish (English) per bundle ...		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 0 9	0 1 0
Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	
White Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Apricot ...	2 0 0	
Apples ...		
Figs per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score ...		
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Beal each ..	0 0 9	0 8 0
Pomegranate " —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100 —	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Almond " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape "	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. per box ...		
Goosbarry per seer ...		
Jack fruit each —		
Khubani per see —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kharbuza " ...	0 2 0	
Lichis per 100 —		
Lime per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Lokote " —	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz. —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Papaya each —	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple " ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Plums per score —	0 4 0	0 6 0
Raisins ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score		
Star apple ...		
Tamarind per seer —	0 1 0	
Walnut " —	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100		
Do. (Madras) 12—16 —		
Golap Khas —		
Langra 16—20 ...		
Bombay 25 to 30 —		
Totapari per score ...		
Sipia —		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Keshin Bhog 12 to 16 —		
Fazli 8 to 10 —		
Prnes S. W. per seer —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer —		
Sugarcane —		
Water Melon each ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb. —	1 0 0	
Dinapur " ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer —	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk —	0 4 0	
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. —	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb. —	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Atta " —	0 3 6	0 4 0
Sujee " —	0 5 0	0 5 0
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bunktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Kora) "	0 3 0	
Chinisakkhar per seer —	0 3 6	0 0 0
Deshi " —	0 2 6	0 2 9
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar —	0 5 6	0 6 0
Tea per lb. —	0 14 0	1 8 0
Cocoanut Oil —	0 14 0	1 0 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer —	0 2 6	0 3 6
Chana " —		0 2 0
Khari Masoor " —	0 2 3	
Bhanga ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree " —		
Kalai " —		0 2 0
Mung (Hari) " ...	0 3 6	
Do. (Sona) " ...	0 4 0	
Mattor " ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Salt " —	0 1 6	0 1 9
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...		0 2 0
Do. (Elephant)		p. bot.
Brand per tin Refined —	3 10 3	
Ordinary ...	2 10 3	
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	0 15 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Are you advertising to the real buyers of your products? Or to outsiders, who cannot possibly mean anything to you.

Through the advertising pages of the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette*, you can reach the most potent people in the country, the men whose influence on municipal purchases is unlimited, the people who are placing millions of Rupees worth of orders.

Its readers are the men who are the leaders of public opinion, people who make the wheels of our municipal and public life turn, people who are really the key men of the present age.

The ablest advertisers in India are using the *Gazette* because they know that it is worthwhile to do so.

The advertiser who wants his advertising Rupee to buy the maximum of advertising attention cannot possibly omit the *Gazette* from his list.

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

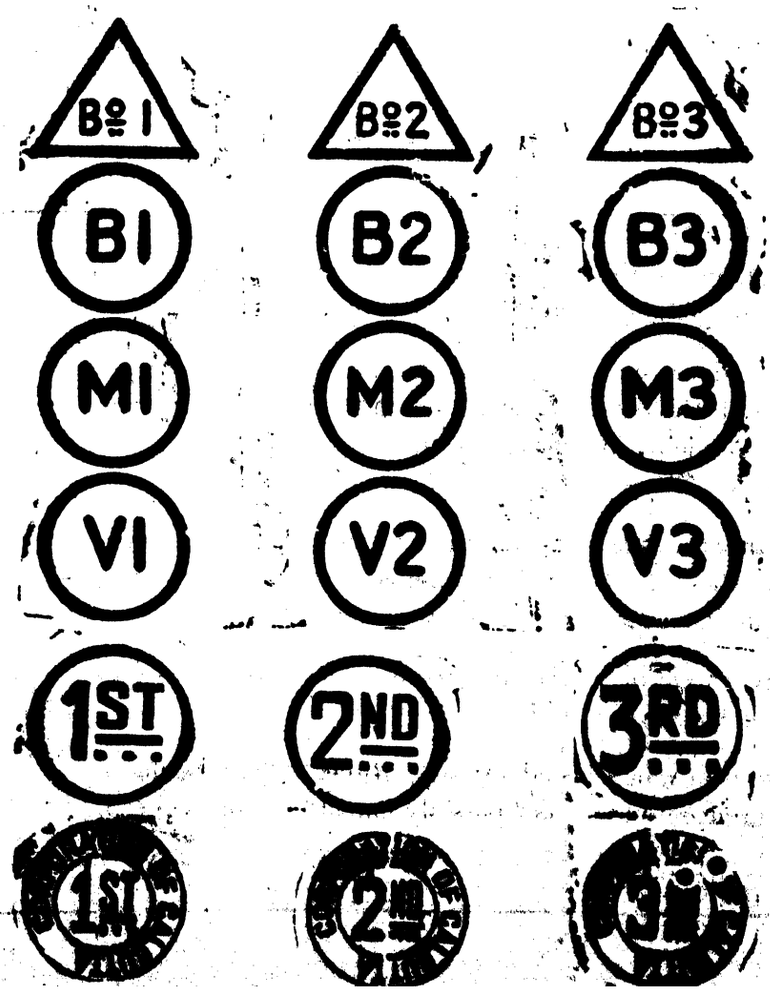
ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Labeter ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Baghda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhanguar ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 4 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 12 0	0 15 0
Fowl's eggs „ ...	0 12 0	0 15 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Brinjal „ ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ...		
Tomato per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Garlic „ ...	0 2 6	
Green Chilly „ ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
Onion ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. „ ...	0 12 0	1 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
„ (New) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mangoes (Langra) ...		
Pulbul „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash „ per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes „ ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes ...		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Almond „ ...	0 14 0	3 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Madras „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 13 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 11 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk „ ...		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Sujee „ ...	0 5 6	0 6 0
Atta Brown ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
"B" Atta ...	0 4 0	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Patna per seer ...	0 2 9	0 2 9
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	8 4 0	8 8 0
„ (Kora) per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar „ md.	9 0 0	9 8 0
Deshi (Boiled) „		6 4 0
Rangoon per seer ...		
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...	9 0 0	9 4 0
SUNDRIES		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Sugar „ ...	0 5 0	0 5 9
Tea per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer (medium)	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana „ ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khari Masoor „ ...	0 3 0	
Bhanga „ „ ...	0 3 0	
Khasaree „ ...	0 2 6	
Kalai „ ...	0 2 6	
Biuli „ ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 2 9	
„ (Sona) „ ...		
Mattar „ ...	0 5 9	
Salt ...	0 4 6	0 4 9
COKE & COAL		0 1 9½
Soft Coke per md. ...		
Coal „ ...		
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	1 4 0	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb tin.	0 3 6	
Do. ...	0 4 6	
Barley Pearl „	0 7 6	
Do. 2 „	0 6 6	
Corn Flower 1 „	0 12 0	
Robinson's Barley ...	0 11 0	
Cobra Boot Polish ...	0 6 6	0 11 6
Jelly ...	0 1 0	0 5 0
	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT

BEEF

MUTTON

VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEATS

Marks for SHEEP & GOAT MEATS

Vol. No. XXXVI—No. 14 Total No.—83

THE
CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 22nd August, 1942 Published Every Saturday

Chronicle And Comment

CALCUTTA DISORDERS

WE deeply deplore the disorders in Calcutta. We strongly condemn those responsible for the disturbances. They did no good to anybody; they did not certainly add to the prestige of this great city. If such disorderly outburst of popular feelings as the city had witnessed during the last few days was meant to advance any cause, which we doubt, it has singularly failed to achieve its purpose. And rightly so. The interruption of traffic transport, the dislocation of the telephone and street-lighting systems and other acts of sabotage can hardly commend themselves to any right-thinking citizen as a means of registering protest against Governmental action, however unpopular. They alienate public sympathy. Once chaos is let loose and allowed to run its course in a city like Calcutta, it is sure to make civic life impossible. In circumstances such as these, those entrusted with the maintenance of law and order have to take action. It is their duty. They must not fail, if they are not to forfeit their right to govern.

The Government did take action. The mischief-makers, the rowdies, the disorderly populace obstructing traffic and indulging in throwing of brickbats at the police engaged in dispersing the crowd bent on bringing the life of the city to a standstill, the ebullient students shouting slogans or attempting to hold meetings, the processions of youngmen and women carrying banners—all these had to be dealt with. And they *were* dealt with. 'Lathi'-charges were frequently made, firing was often resorted to. Heads were broken, lives were lost. Guilty and innocent were alike lumped up. Such nice discrimination, we have often been told, is not possible in situations like these when "brickbats must be answered by bullets." Here we pause and ask: Must it always be so? Must muskets be fired, must revolvers be used on unarmed crowds—not one among which carried even a 'lathi', not to speak of a lethal weapon? One and only one question more than another suggests itself to us: Was or was not more force than it was necessary to use in suppressing these disturbances resorted to? That question has to be answered. A number of prominent Councillors headed by Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, a well-known lawyer of this city and a leader of the Hindu Mahasabha—in a requisition sent to the Mayor requesting him to convene a Special Meeting of the Corporation to discuss the situation prevailing in the city—unequivocally declare that fire had been opened "indiscriminately on the members of the public for the ostensible purpose of quelling what can, at best, be called local disturbances." Most people will agree with this view, we think. The disturbances cannot by any means be described as anything but strictly localised eruptions such as this city and other cities in India have not unoften witnessed from time to time at periods of emotional stress and strain, recording and registering, however unjustifiably, popular resentment at official "misdeeds." That such disturbances should be dealt with so severely, that unarmed people should be fired upon without warning, that the myrmidons of law and order should be so utterly callous to the sanctity of human life, is to be severely condemned. And this is to be deeply regretted, particularly at a time like this and when the Government of the Province is run by persons who are justly known for their sanity and humanity no less for their patriotism and love of their own people.

We shall not say more, for our indignation at some of the things we have heard from unimpeachable sources and seen with our own eyes may, perhaps, get the better of our discretion. These are difficult times, and we should not add to the difficulties of the situation. We would expect our people's Ministers, we would request our popular Premier, who is also the Home Member in charge of "Law and Order", to assert themselves and not let those who take their orders from them have it all their own way. Need we say more?

Calcutta, August 20, 1942

The Late Mr. Mahadev Desai

Mr. Mahadev Desai, whose sudden and unexpected death in tragic circumstances, has caused deep and widespread regret, was not only a careful chronicler of Gandhiji's utterances or a custodian of his voluminous correspondence, but, what was more, a faithful interpreter of his mind and thought. Mahadev Desai was Mahatma Gandhi's Boswell and posterity will always know and remain grateful to him as such. But that is not his only claim to recognition. Himself a facile writer in Gujrati and English he wielded his pen with a grace and charm attained by few. The initials "M.D." in the organs sponsored by Gandhiji always stood for a clarity and conciseness, sweetness and light rare in journalism and polemics. A cultured mind, a charming personality characterised Mahadev Desai. The gifts and graces of his intellect and character, his deep loyalty to the cause he served will always be remembered. The loss to Gandhiji is irreparable but to journalism and literature in India it is no less.

Calcutta Newspapers

The decision of the Nationalist newspapers in Calcutta to cease publication as a protest against the restrictions applied by the Government of India to the printing and publication of factual news relating to the Congress movement though regrettable, was, we feel, inevitable in the circumstances. We have never been able to understand the policy of the Government of India in this respect. If the Government's position *vis-a-vis* the Congress movement is as correct and irreproachable as it is represented to be, then surely there should be no objection to the newspapers publishing factual news—speeches and incidents—relating to the movement. The policy of concealment sought to be pursued by the Government only puts a premium on the spread of rumours, suspicions and exaggerations, and these may well be worse than the *plain reporting of facts*. The newspapers in Calcutta now ceasing publication have not asked anything more than that.

The propaganda that the Government of India has recently directed against the Congress, particularly its provocative publication of 'documents' seized from the A. I. C. C. Office at Allahabad,—which were nothing more than informal summarised notes of discussions and represented no considered opinion,—has been so improper that statements when issued by the Government on the present disturbances in India and the steps taken to suppress them will be, rightly or wrongly, at once suspect. It is far better to let the world have the full facts through normal accounts in newspapers so that it can judge for itself. On the one hand, stringent censorship and the ban on factual news—against which our contemporaries have now recorded their protest in the most effective manner,—and the release of official 'sunshine' on the other, are little likely to convince the man in the street or the outside world that there is nothing rotten in the State of Denmark. It is a mistaken policy the Government of India is pursuing, and we can only hope that the Government of Bengal will be able to persuade the Central Government to relax the restrictions in a manner so as to enable the newspapers in Calcutta to resume publication. The Chief Minister will, we are sure, do his best.

The Week In The Corporation

The Late Mr. Mahadev Desai

Calcutta Corporation's Condolence: Meeting Adjourned

THE Corporation of Calcutta at their meeting on Wednesday, the 19th August, mourned the death of Mr. Mahadev Desai and adjourned its sitting as a mark of respect to his memory. Moving the condolence resolution, which was adopted by the members standing in their seats, the Mayor Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker said that to Mahatma Gandhi the death of Mr. Mahadeb Desai was a great personal loss; to the country at large his death at this critical juncture was a national calamity.

The Mayor said :—

"Aldermen and Councillors.—It is my melancholy duty to make mention of the sudden and premature death from heart failure of Sree Mahadeb Desai, an illustrious son of Mother India and Mahatma Gandhi's Secretary and closest associate.

"After taking his M.A. and Law Degrees from the Bombay University and after a short career at the Bar, he elected to devote himself and to give of his best to his Motherland as a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi. That marked the beginning of a historical association extending over a quarter of a century, which, alas, has now been rent asunder by the cruel hand of Death.

"Sree Mahadeb Desai was an erudite scholar and a versatile genius. He wielded a facile pen and wrote English with much facility and charm as Mahatma Gandhi himself. He kept abreast of thougts and tendencies the world over and as one conversed with him and read his writings, one was struck by his intellectual powers and attainments, by his breadth of vision and catholicity of his views.

"He was most unassuming in his manner and shunned the limelight of publicity. His one aim and ambition in life was to serve his great master and, through him, his Motherland.

"To Mahatma Gandhi, his death is a great personal loss; to the country at large, his death at this critical juncture when his services were needed most, is nothing short of a national calamity.

"Sree Mahadeb Desai is no more; but his memory and his services to India through the pages

of *Young India* and *Harijan* will for ever remain enshrined in the grateful recollection of his countrymen.

"We mourn his loss and join in the universal expression of sorrow which his death has evoked throughout the length and breadth of the country. That he should have died while in detention under the Defence of India Rules, adds poignancy to our sorrow.

"With these words, I move the resolution of condolence of which Mr. B. S. Nahar, Mr. I. B. Beed and Mr. M. K. Majumdar have given notice.

"I ask you, Aldermen and Councillors, to rise in your seats and carry the resolution standing."

Firing And "Lathi" Charges

The Corporation Condemns Police Action

A Special Meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta was held on Friday, the 21st August, to consider the motion set forth in the following requisition :—

Calcutta 19th August, 1942.

To

The Mayor,

Calcutta Corporation.

Dear Sir,

We request you to convene a Special Meeting of the Corporation on Friday next at 5 p.m. to discuss the situation prevailing in this city on account of the firing and *lathi* charges on the rate-payers and citizens of this City. This is a matter of urgent public importance.

The following motion will be moved by one of us :—

"*That the Corporation protests against and condemns the action of the Police in opening fire indiscriminately on the members of the public including the citizens and rate-payers for the ostensible purpose of quelling what can, at best, be called local disturbances.*"

Yours faithfully,

N. C. Chatterjee.
S. K. Chatterjee.
B. S. Nahar
A. C. Mitter.
I. Beed.
M. K. Majumdar.
J. Kolay.
S. C. Ray Chaudhuri.
Hemendra Prasad Ghose.
M. Barman.

Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose moved, on behalf of the requisitionists, the motion set forth above.

Mr. Sudhir Kumar Chatterjee seconded the motion.—Mr. W. A. Burns opposed it.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee moved the following amendment :—

(1) *That the Corporation deplores the present policy of repression which has been launched by the Government in response to the National demand for Independence in order to mobilise the resources of the Indian Nation for fighting the Axis menace and condemns the arrest of the members of this Corporation, Mr. H. P. Ghose, a well-known journalist of the City and Mr. Bipin Behari Ganguli, a tried servant of the country.*

(2) *That this Corporation condemns the policy of frightfulness which had been adopted by the local Police during the recent disturbances in this City and regrets that such policy was manifested in indiscriminate shooting and 'lathi' charges on peaceful citizens of the City, and calls upon the Government to publicly repudiate such methods of frightfulness and intimidation in the interest of peace and tranquillity of the City.*

Mr. Sudhir C. Ray Chaudhuri seconded the amendment of Mr. N. C. Chatterjee—Mr. Muhammad Rafique and Mr. J. M. Methold opposed both the original motion and the amendment.

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman moved the following amendment :—

That the Calcutta Corporation protests against and condemns the action and policy of the present Government of Bengal, in permitting indiscriminate firing on the members of the public including citizens and rate-payers of the City for the ostensible purpose of quelling what can, at worst, be called local disturbances.

Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi seconded the amendment.

Mr. P. N. Brahma, Mr. Madan Mohan Barman, Mr. Bejoy Singh Nahar and Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee spoke in support of Mr. N. C. Chatterjee's amendment.

Mr. H. N. Nicholls and Mr. W. R. Humphrey opposed.

Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose accepted the amendment of Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, which thus became the substantive motion before the House.

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman's amendment was lost on being put to the vote and the substantive motion carried by a majority. The members belonging to the Muslim League refrained from voting on the substantive motion, while the European members voted against it.

CASE AGAINST "THE STATESMAN"

Mr. Arthur Moore Acquitted

Orders acquitting Mr. Arthur Moore, editor, and Mr. Narayan Chandra Patra, printer, of the *Statesman*, were passed on Thursday by Mr. R. Gupta, I.C.S., Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, in the case in which Mr Hem Chandra Nag, editor of *Hindusthan Standard*, prosecuted Mr Moore and Mr. Patra on a charge of defamation. The charge related to an article entitled "War and Peace" published in the *Statesman* of March 31, 1942.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCES IN CALCUTTA

"LATHI" CHARGES AND SHOOTING RESORTED TO

FOR the first time during the disturbances in Calcutta, which commenced last week, the Police opened fire on Thursday, the 13th August on the demonstrators near the Srimani Market in Cornwallis Street. A number of rounds was fired by the Sergeants who used their revolvers as they, it is stated, failed to disperse the crowd which had gathered near the place and attacked the police.

The situation further deteriorated on Friday the 14th when "lathi" charges and firing were again resorted to by the police. The situation, however, took a turn for the better on Saturday, the 15th, most of the disturbance being confined to a small area. But "lathi" charges and firing occurred in some instances. As in previous days revolvers were used by the Sergeants. There was further improvement in the situation on Sunday, the 16th when disturbances were more or less localised. In addition to police pickets and patrols, mititary pickets were also posted at important places, and mobile military patrols toured the affected districts, particularly in the northern part of the city, at regular intervals. The tram service had been almost completely dislocated, the bus service functioning irregularly. Intensive police and military patrolling by mobile squads continued in affected areas. The situation took a bad turn at Behala on Monday, the 17th but in North Calcutta and the suburbs it was quiet more or less.

The character of the disturbances in the affected areas was more or less same. Traffic was interfered with by barricades being erected across the streets with dust bins and refuse carts; trolley ropes of tram cars and also overhead tram wires in some cases were cut down in mobilising them; letter-boxes in street-crossings were uprooted and their contents destroyed at some places; throwing of stones and brick bats at the police was indulged in and Indians in European clothes were molested in several cases; while at some places the demonstrators cut telephone lines, smashed fire-alarm boxes and uprooted street lamp-posts and electric wire pillars and burnt A. R. P. Warden Shelters. Some tram cars and a Sub-Post Office at Ballygunge were set fire to. Disturbances took place near Wellington-Dhurrumtollah Street-crossing, the crossing of Beadon Street and Upper Chitpore Road, the junction of Beadon Street and Chittaranjan Avenue, the crossing of Cornwallis Street and Mechuabazar Street, the junction of Manicktola Street and Upper Circular Road, at Upper Chitpore Road near Nimtollah, near the Vidyasagar College Hostel in Cornwallis Street, in front of Hatibagan Market at the crossing of Grey Street and Cornwallis Street, near Jogu Babu's Bazar in Ashutosh Mookerjee Road, the Hazra Park, Ekdalia Road in Ballygunge, at Behala and at Baranagar.

There was a further improvement in the situation in Calcutta on Tuesday, the 18th August. No "incident" was reported from any quarter. Buses plied on all routes throughout the day. The tram service, however, remained suspended. The police kept up their vigilance and intensive patrolling was carried out in the disturbed areas. A crowd gathered in the suburb of Howrah near the Bellilios Park and cut down telegraph wires. The police dispersed the demonstrators by "lathi" charge. These were demonstrations at Bantra also.

The Special Branch Police searched on Tuesday a number of places in the city including the offices of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and made a number of arrests among Congress leaders and workers, in all about a dozen being detained under the Defence of India Rules. Four among those arrested earlier have already been sent to jail. Some student leaders have also been arrested. Forty-six "demonstrators" were arrested in Calcutta on the 15th and 16th instant of which 18 were placed before the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate. Some of these were let out on a bail of Rs. 500 each.

Calcutta returned almost to normal on Wednesday (August 19), nothing untoward happening in any locality. The police and the military still continued their vigilance over the disturbed areas. The tram service still remained suspended in most sections.

The Special Branch Police arrested eight more persons under the Defence of India Rules. Several houses in the city were also raided by them in the course of which some papers were seized.

No incidents having occurred throughout the day on Friday, the 21st, trams were run on all the routes from six in the morning till six in the evening. The police and the military kept up their vigil.

A number of persons had been killed and quite a large number of persons injured in the disturbances. No complete or authentic list of casualties is available.

[*The account above has been summarised from censored news published by the Calcutta daily papers.*—Ed. "C. M. G."]

CHIEF MINISTER WANTS NAMES OF KILLED AND WOUNDED

Calcutta, August 16

Being directed by the Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Leader of the Progressive Coalition Party in the Bengal Legislature, the Secretary of the Party Syed Badrudduja has issued an appeal to the friends and relations of those killed and wounded as a result of police firing and *lathi* charge during the last few days to send the names of such dead or wounded to him or to the Chief Minister

The appeal runs : :—

"Rumours are afloat in the city regarding extent of casualities in consequence of the police firing or *lathi* charges in Calcutta during the last few days. In order to ascertain the exact number of such casualties, I am directed by the Hon'ble Mr. Fazlul Huq, the Leader of the Progressive Coalition Party, to issue an appeal to the public requesting the friends and relations of the deceased or wounded persons to send the names of such deceased or wounded persons to me at No. 19, European Asylum Lane, or to the Hon'ble the Chief Minister, the Leader of the Party. It is hoped that the public will co-operate with the Progressive Coalition Party in ascertaining the true state of affairs"

CABINET CRISIS IN BENGAL

Ministers Oppose Repressive Policy

Calcutta August 17

Disagreement with the present policy of the Government of India in regard to the Congress movement is being expressed by some of the Ministers of the Government of Bengal and the parties supporting them, and it is reported in informed political circles, that unless there is an immediate change in the situation some of the Ministers may tender their resignations at an early date.

It is learned that at its meeting yesterday the Krishak Proja Assembly Party adopted a resolution calling upon its leader, Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, to resign the Ministry in view of the disagreement of the party with the policy of the Government of India. The resolution of the party has been handed over to the Chief Minister.

The question as to what should be the attitude of the Progressive Coalition Party towards the policy of the Government of India with regard to the Congress movement was discussed at a meeting of the party held on Sunday (August 16) in the Assembly House. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier and leader of the party, presiding.

After Mr. Huq and Dr. Syamaprosad Mookerjee, the Finance Minister, had addressed the meeting, it was adjourned till 2-30 p.m. on Tuesday. (Aug 18.).

The meeting was attended by the majority of the members of the party. All the Ministers were present.

The Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party met on Monday afternoon (August 17) at the office premises of the Party to consider the present political situation. The Hon'ble Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu took the chair. The meeting was adjourned till 2 p.m. on Tuesday (August 18) at the same place.

The Nationalist Party, which met for two days to discuss the present political situation, it is understood, approved the decision taken by the Hon'ble Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, Finance Minister, to resign his office, if the present policy of Government was not revised.

Calcutta, Aug. 18.

The adjourned meeting of the Progressive Coalition Party was held on Tuesday at 2-30 p.m. at the Assembly House and discussion on the present political situation was resumed. The Chief Minister Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq presided over the meeting.

Addressing the meeting the Chief Minister announced that he was addressing an appeal to the people of Bengal and another to His Excellency the Viceroy to be forwarded to the British Prime Minister, President Roosevelt, Mr. Stalin and Marshall Chiang Kai Shek in connection with the present Indian deadlock.

The meeting adjourned till 3 P.M. on Wednesday when the discussion will be resumed and a decision will be arrived at.—*U. P.*)

PROGRESSIVE COALITION PARTY

Ministers Not To Resign

Calcutta, August 19.

The Progressive Coalition Party met again on Wednesday afternoon in the Assembly Committee Room under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister. The general discussion on the present political situation was continued for about three hours whereafter the meeting was adjourned till 8-30 p.m. on August 20, at the Assembly Committee room.

The meeting appointed a sub-committee with seven representatives of the different groups composing the Progressive Coalition Party for the purpose of preparing draft resolutions for consideration of the Party at to-morrow's meeting. The Sub-Committee will meet at 2 p.m. to-morrow.

It is understood there was complete unanimity of opinion on the point that whatever might be the decision of individual Ministers, the Progressive Coalition Party would remain intact and the Party would continue to give its whole-hearted support of its leader, the Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq.

It appears the general opinion of the Party members favours the adoption of a resolution urging the formation of National Government and requesting the ministry not to tender resignation.

BENGAL CONGRESS PARLIAMENTARY PARTY

Ministers Not To Resign

It is understood that at the adjoining meeting of the Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party held on Tuesday (August 18), it was decided by the majority of members present, that the Hon. Mr Santosh Kumar Basu and the Hon. Mr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee, the two Ministers of the Bengal Government representing the Party in question, should not resign in the present situation as it was likely to do more harm than good.

"END THE IMPASSE"

Bengal Premier's Appeal

The Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister, has issued the following statement:—

"The situation that has developed in many parts of India since the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders cannot but fill the minds of all genuine well-wishers of the country, irrespective of race, creed and community, with grave concern and anxiety. In Bengal, although the disturbances have not fortunately spread over a wide area, it will be idle to ignore that whatever has happened is serious enough, and unless it is immediately controlled, it may well lead to disastrous consequences affecting the peace, tranquillity and the fair name of the entire Province. It is my firm conviction that no satisfactory results can be obtained without spontaneous support of the public at large, and I issue this appeal to their sanity and rational judgment and earnestly urge them not to indulge in or encourage lawlessness and public disorder, which are bound to react against their own safety and welfare. I am aware that there are misgivings in the public mind about the action which is being taken to meet the situation and I take this opportunity of conveying to the public the assurance that I shall do all that lies in my power to remove the causes for such misgivings.

"While I confidently ask the public to help Government in restoring peace and order, as an Indian, I cannot ignore that there are bigger issues of an All-India character which require immediate solution in order to stabilise a healthy and peaceful atmosphere in the country. The present deadlock must be solved and solved quickly. War efforts are bound to be impeded and in fact the enemy's hand will be strengthened beyond measure if there is widespread discontent, whether active or sullen. I have telegraphed an appeal to His Excellency the Viceroy, to the British Prime Minister and also to President Roosevelt, M. Stalin and General Chiang Kai-Shek to the effect that the permanent interest of world peace and freedom requires an immediate settlement with India.

"I have no desire to discuss here the detailed plans of a possible settlement. What is immediately needed is that the British Government should realise that a solemn duty is cast upon itself to offer to negotiate with India for a peaceful and honourable settlement and resolve the present deadlock.

"Meanwhile, may I make an earnest appeal to all parties and sections of the public in Bengal to restore and maintain a peaceful atmosphere in the Province and to do everything possible to end the present impasse."

ACTS OF SABOTAGE

Calcutta Police Chief's Appeal

In a Press Note issued on Monday the Commissioner of Police wishes to draw the attention of all members of the public to "the serious danger to which they are being exposed by the reckless destruction by student rioters of fire and electric pillars"

"Such acts of sabotage," he says, "expose members of the public to the horrible danger of being burnt alive through the fire brigade not being able to get timely information of fires. The danger is particularly great to those living in large blocks of flats and in the *bustee* areas. Members of the public, who see such attempts at sabotage being made,

"UNPROVOKED ASSAULT ON INOFFENSIVE CITIZENS"

Hindu Mahasabha Wants Particulars From The Public

Calcutta, Aug. 17.

Mr. Manindranath Mitter, General Secretary, Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, has issued the following:—

The attention of the public is drawn to the resolution passed by the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha at its meeting of the Working Committee held on the 15th instant requesting the public to send the names and other particulars of those who have been killed or wounded in various parts of Calcutta due to unprovoked assault on inoffensive citizens. The names and particulars will be received at the office of the Sabha at No. 211, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, between 4 and 6 p.m.

The particulars will be required in connection with the enquiries which the Sabha proposes to make to enable itself to give help to the families rendered destitute and helpless by their earning members having been killed.

The Sabha proposes to start a fund for the purpose.

are earnestly requested for their own sakes to make every attempt either to arrest such persons or to ascertain their names and other particulars."

CALCUTTA PAPERS TO CEASE PUBLICATION

Protest By The Nationalist Press

A Conference of newspaper proprietors, editors and managers of Calcutta held on the 17th August, 1942, passed the following resolution unanimously:

This Conference of the proprietors, managers and editors of the following newspapers:—

1. *Amrita Bazar Patrika.*
2. *Telegraph,*
3. *Ananda Bazar Patrika.*
4. *Advance,*
5. *Daily Basumati.*
6. *Bharat,*
7. *Jugantar,*
8. *Matribhumi,*
9. *Hindusthan Standard.*
10. *Vishwamitra.*
11. *Daily Krishak,*
12. *Lokamanya,*
13. *Pratyaha.*
14. *Jagriti, and*
15. *Sankshipta Ananda Bazar Patrika.*

decides to suspend publication for the time being after careful consideration of the present political situation and in view of the increasing and humiliating restrictions imposed by the Central and Provincial Governments which make it impossible for any newspaper to function with self-respect and consistently with due and conscientious discharge of its responsibilities to the public.

The decision is to take effect from the 21st August, 1942.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION

Endorse Action Of Bengal Nationalist Newspapers

Calcutta Aug. 19.

Protest against the fresh restrictions imposed on the press was recorded at an emergent meeting of the Executive Council of the Indian Journalists' Association held on Wednesday, Mr. Profulla Kumar Sarkar (Editor, *Ananda Bazar Patrika*), President, presiding.

The Association passed another resolution endorsing the action of the Nationalist Newspapers of Bengal and other provinces who have preferred to suspend publication rather than carry on under humiliating restrictions. They have acted in conformity with the best traditions of independent journalism. The Association hopes that their action will bring home to the Government the gravity of the situation brought about by their policy and will induce them to reconsider it.

The Association is of opinion if the press restrictions imposed by the order of August 8, 1942, be not withdrawn the members of the Bengal Press Advisory Committee should resign and the Committee be dissolved.

"FORWARD" SUSPENDS PUBLICATION

Calcutta, August 19

Forward a nationalist weekly stopped publication from August 15 as a protest against the present policy of the Government.

MR. HEMENDRA PRASAD GHOSE

Editor, "Dainik Basumati" Arrested

Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose, Editor of the *Dainik Basumati*, was arrested under the Defence of India Rules in his residence at Goabagan on Tuesday morning. Mr. Ghose is a nominated Councillor of the Corporation of Calcutta and a well-known journalist.

MILITARY OFFICERS IN INDIA

Armed With Special Powers

New Delhi, August 15

Certain special powers are given to officers of the armed forces under the provision of an Ordinance issued to-day applicable to the whole of British India.

The Ordinance lays down: "An Officer not below the rank of Captain in His Majesty's military forces and any Officer holding an equivalent rank either in His Majesty's Naval or Air Forces or of a foreign Power allied with His Majesty, or in the forces of a foreign authority recognized by His Majesty as competent to maintain armed forces for service in association with His Majesty's forces, or in the military forces of an Indian State serving in association with any such forces as aforesaid, may, if, in his opinion, it is necessary for the proper performance of his duty so to do, by general or special order in writing, require any personnel under his command to use such force as may be necessary even to the causing of death against any person who fails to halt when challenged by a sentry, or does attempt to do or appears to be about to do or attempt to do, any such act as would endanger or damage any property of any description whatsoever which it is the duty of such Officer to protect, and it shall be lawful for such personnel, when so ordered, to use such force against such person.

"The use of force against any person in obedience to an order under this section shall include the power to arrest and take into custody such person, and the use of such force as may be necessary, even to the causing of death, in order to effect such an arrest.

"Any person arrested and taken into custody under this Ordinance shall be made over to the officer-in-charge of the nearest police station as soon as practicable, together with a report of the circumstances occasioning the arrest."—*Associated Press.*

Mr. Ghose Released

Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose, Editor of the *Dainik Basumati*, who was arrested on Tuesday under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules, was released on Wednesday, under the orders of the Government of Bengal.

PRESS REPRESENTATIVES MEET PREMIER

Conference At Writers' Buildings

Calcutta, August 20

Proprietors, editors and managers of the nationalist newspapers in Calcutta, who had decided to suspend publication of their papers met at a Conference at the Bengal Secretariat in the room of the Premier Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, on his invitation.

Besides the Premier, Dr. Syamaprosad Mookerjee, Finance Minister, Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government, Khan Bahadur Abdul Karim, Education Minister, Mr. P. N. Banerjee, Revenue Minister and Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Minister for Communications and Works, were also present.

There was a discussion of the conditions in which the decision to suspend publication was taken and of the objects which it was hoped to further thereby. It was pointed out that this action was not intended to be in furtherance or support of any lawlessness or disorder throughout India. The Press, however, felt that provisions of the emergency legislation, the orders of the Central and Provincial Governments and the action of the executive officers of Government in the application of those rules and orders, had placed the Press in a position in which it was no longer possible for them to discharge their duties to the public.

It was recognized that the difficulties experienced involve largely, and perhaps principally, the Government of India and it was finally decided that a full statement of these difficulties should be prepared and submitted to Government. The Press received an assurance that such a statement would be considered with a view to determining to what extent the difficulties, with which it was in the power of the Provincial Government to deal, could be removed.

It was suggested that since this matter had now been brought to the immediate attention of the Provincial Government and an assurance of prompt consideration given, the decision to suspend publication could appropriately be postponed until Government had communicated to the Press their decision upon the grievances: this point, however, was left undecided for further consideration by members of the Press amongst themselves. It is hoped that the memorandum to be presented by the Press will be considered in a further Conference at the beginning of next week.—*Associated Press.*

SPECIAL COURTS AND COLLECTIVE FINES

Two New Ordinances Issued

New Delhi, August 19

A Press Note issued by the Government of India states:—

Two Ordinances published to-day amend the Special Criminal Courts Ordinance and the Collective Fines Ordinance. The first enables the provincial government to set up courts with special powers to try offences where it is satisfied of the existence of an emergency arising from any disorder within the province.

The second enables the provincial government to impose collective fines on the inhabitants of areas where offences prejudicial to the defence of British India, public safety, the maintenance of public order, the efficient prosecution of war or the maintenance of supplies or services necessary to the life of the community are being committed.—*A. P.*

SUPERSESSION OF C. P. LOCAL BODIES

Nagpur, Aug. 11.

The C. P. and Berar Government by a *Gazette Extraordinary* issued before midnight has superseded for a period of six months the District Councils of Raipur, Bilaspur and Betul and the local boards of Raipur, Dhamtari, Baloda Bazar, Mahasamund, the Raipur eastern zamindaris, Bilaspur, Meegeli, Jarygir, Betul, Murali and Bhamsdobi under the Defence Rules as in the opinion of the Government these bodies are likely to employ or permit their officers, members or servants to act in furtherance of activities prejudicial to public safety and maintenance of public order.

All the powers and duties of these bodies will be exercised by the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur.

CONGRESS MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS RESIGN

Messrs. Hari Charan Mukherjee, Jyotsna Kumar Banerjee, Amarnath Banerjee, Abani Mohon Mukherjee, Bijoy Krishna Mukerjee, Gaffur Mian, Subodh Chandra Pal and Akshoy Kumar Mukerjee, Congress Municipal Commissioners of Bally Municipality have resigned from the Municipal Board as a mark of protest against the arrest of Congress leaders.

CUTTACK DISTRICT BOARD SUPERSEDED

Cuttack, Aug. 18.

The Cuttack District Board has been superseded by the Government for a period of six months as "the Governor of Orissa is of the opinion that it is expedient in order to ensure due maintenance of the vital services under the administration of the District Board of Cuttack in the event of a hostile attack."

The District Magistrate of Cuttack will, during the period of supersession, exercise and perform all the powers and duties of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL OFFICE CLOSED

Collector of Ahmedabad suspended the resolution passed by the Ahmedabad Municipality to give two months' advance salary to the staff. The police were posted near the Municipal treasury to see that no payment was made to the Municipal staff.

Mr. M. C. Shah, President of the Ahmedabad Municipality has closed the Municipal offices for a week but has directed Health and Sanitation Departments to continue working.

THE "STATESMAN"

Mr Arthur Moore Retires

Mr. I. M. Stephens, C.I.E., Assistant Editor of the *Statesman*, has been appointed Acting Editor, Mr. Arthur Moore, the Editor, is going on leave preparatory to his retirement next year.

DEADLOCK IN BOMBAY CORPORATION

Congress Party Decides To Non-Co-operate

Bombay, August 13

There is a possibility of a deadlock in the affairs of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The Corporation met on Tuesday and it is not known when it will meet again.

Under the City of Bombay Municipal Act the authority to fix meetings of the Corporation is the Mayor, but in the absence of the Mayor or if he is incapable of doing this the power is vested in the Chairman of the Standing Committee to fix a meeting. Now Mr. Yusuf Meherally, the Mayor, is under detention and it is within the competence of the Chairman of the Standing Committee Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia to fix the next meeting. But the Congress Municipal Party, it is understood, practically decided that the party which forms the majority in the Corporation or any of its members should not assist in the convening or conduct of meetings. Mr. Kapadia being a member of the Congress Party now feels that he cannot go beyond the decision of his Party. At the same time it is being urged on him that he should not be a party to bringing about a deadlock in the administration. It is pointed out that the executive work will be hampered if the Corporation does not meet from time to time.

The members of the Congress Party, unless a decision is arrived at to the contrary later, will not attend meetings of the Corporation, until the present political situation becomes easy. At the same time there is no intention on their part to resign their memberships of the Corporation. In the circumstances it is being urged that the Chairman of the Standing Committee should convene meetings of the Corporation and the Standing Committee from time to time or that one and other members of the Congress Party who happen to be Chairman of the Statutory and Non-Statutory Committees should resign their offices so that others may be elected and the work may go on smoothly.

In the event of the Standing Committee Chairman's reluctance to convene meetings of the Corporation or of the Standing Committee the Act provides that Government should be moved to solve the deadlock.

In this connection the constitutional position was explained to the Chairman of the Standing Committee, who is considering the whole situation.—*A. P.*

KIRANSASHI SEBAYATAN

The Hony. Secretary of Daridra Bandhab Bhandar acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a donation of Rs. 250 (Rupees two hundred and fifty) only from Mr. Rabindra Nath Datta in memory of his beloved son Birendra Nath Datta for Kiransashi Sebayatan, T. B. Clinic attached to the Bhandar.

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The strength of Democracy is measured by the power of Local Self-Government and by the strictness with which limitations set upon distant and central governments are enforced. That people which surrenders Local Self-Government, either from indifference from inertness, or from a desire to live on someone else's earnings, is on the way out from the temple of democracy.

—*Professor* NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

MY CITY.

"My City is where my home is founded, where my business is situated, where my vote is cast, where my children are educated, where my neighbours dwell, and where my life is chiefly lived.

"It is the home-spot for me.

"My City has a right to my civic loyalty. It supports me and I must support it.

"My City wants my citizenship—not partisanship; friendliness—not offishness; co-operation – not dissension; sympathy—not criticism; my intelligent support—not indifference.

"My City supplies me with work, education, friends, recreation. I should believe in my City and work for it.

"And I will"

The War At Our Doo

WAR RISKS IN BENGAL

Insurance Of Immovable Property

The Bengal War Risks (Immovable Property) Inquiry Committee, appointed sometime ago with Mr. D. P. Khaitan as Chairman, has recently submitted its report to the Government, says a Press Note.

In their report the Committee examines some general objections to any scheme of house insurance in this country.

The Committee recommends that all immovable property situated within municipal limits all over India, should be compulsorily insured against war risks. Rural areas are left out, but owners of property in them can join in the scheme on a voluntary basis. Property belonging to the Government, railways, port trusts, certain charitable and public trusts, and *bustees*, among others, are recommended for exemption. The rate of contribution suggested is 1 per cent. of the capital value of the property, to be paid in quarterly instalments over a period of two years. On an average, this is expected to work out at a quarterly payment of about 12½ per cent. of the municipal rates and taxes for a period of two years only.

The Committee also recommends that municipalities should be appointed Government agents for this purpose and be entrusted with the collection of the contributions. The scheme itself will be administered by a special *ad hoc* organisation, at the head of which will be a War Damage Commissioner, assisted by a panel of assessors.

The recommendations of the Committee will come up for consideration before the Provincial Government very shortly.

PRICES OF COMMODITIES

Control Steps

"The increasing difficulty of ensuring regular retail supplies of essential commodities at reasonable prices has been a matter of concern to the Government of Bengal for some time past, and they have had under review the experience so far gained in price control," states a *communique* issued recently in Calcutta.

The *communique* adds: "It has been decided to set up an improved organization under a Director of Civil Supplies to secure more satisfactory supply, distribution and retailing of essential commodities throughout the province, with a view to checking profiteering and improving facilities both for the public and the legitimate trader.

"The setting up of the new organization will be taken in hand at once. It will work outside the Secretariat and it is hoped that it will begin work within the next 10 or 15 days".

RICE-DOLES IN CALCUTTA

Government To Sell

Arrangements will shortly be made by the Government of Bengal to sell coarse and medium rice in small quantities to each purchaser at a considerable number of existing shops in Calcutta, states a *communique* issued on Wednesday.

The rice will be provided by Government and sold at controlled prices.

This step is being taken for the benefit of the poorer classes.

The *communique* adds that it is expected that when all the shops are working, enough rice will be sold daily in this way to give substantial relief to the poorer sections of the people.

In order to get wide distribution and minimise abuses, the quantity sold to each purchaser may be limited to two seers and queues will be formed so that the number of people actually getting supplies can be roughly counted.

The *communique* states that shops are now being selected in all parts of Calcutta, specially the poorer areas, and a list of the selected ones will be published later on.

STORING FOODSTUFFS IN MADRAS

City Corporation's Request To Government

The Madras City Corporation at a special meeting resolved to request the Government to grant a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs to enable the Corporation to purchase and store foodstuffs and sell them in retail at various centres in the city.

"HAND BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS"

Possession Unlawful In Bengal

By an order issued under the Defence of India Rules, the Government of Bengal have asked every publisher or bookseller in the Province having in his possession, custody or control any of the books, namely, "Routes in the Western Himalaya, Kashmir, etc., by Mason and "Handbook for Travellers in India, Burma and Ceylon" published by Murray, London and by Messrs. Thacker Spink and Company, India, to deliver all copies of these books, together with a list in duplicate thereof, within seven days, to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and to the District Magistrate elsewhere.

The contravention of the order will be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

All About Air Raid Precautions

"BLAST WALL": A MISNOMER

How Protective Walls Should Be Designed

It is common to-day to see walls built outside and within factories and other buildings to limit damage or injury due to bomb explosion: their value has been amply demonstrated by actual results of air-raids.

The main function of these protective walls is to intercept bomb splinters and other objects violently propelled by an explosion. Splinters and missiles are much more likely to cause injuries to personnel and damage to plant, etc., than blast alone and the popular term "blast wall" is, therefore, really a misnomer.

In order to stop splinters from a 500 lb bomb (exploding not nearer than 50 ft.), it is necessary to make the wall at least 13½ inches thick in sound brickwork or masonry. The stability of the wall, however, cannot be disregarded. There is grave danger of a tall, unsupported wall collapsing or breaking up into heavy missiles and thereby becoming a source of danger in itself. Protective walls must, therefore, be designed so that these tendencies are resisted by buttresses or other means. The siting of the walls also calls for careful planning: a wall may be wrongly sited in relation to the objects which it is desired to protect.

Typical designs for walls of various types and heights have been incorporated in A. R. P. Handbook No. 9 (India)—"Protective Walls"—issued by the Civil Defence Department, Government of India.

CIVIL DEFENCE SCHOOLS

Eleven Instructors From Britain

Eleven instructors for the new Civil Defence Schools in India have arrived from the United Kingdom. They include Dr. P. G. Horsburgh, G.M., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., and Mr. J. E. Lee.

Dr. Horsburgh was one of the first recipients of the George Medal, which was awarded to him for heroic work during the early days of the great *blitz* on London.

Mr. Lee served as Civil Defence Regional Officer in the south-western area of England and later as Deputy Senior Regional Officer in the north-western region (Leeds). He gained considerable experience in the *blitz* on Bristol and Plymouth.

The remaining members of the party have all had *blitz* experience of varying degrees. They include experts in rescue work, first-aid, and wardens' duties.

The party is at present in Calcutta studying Indian A. R. P. conditions, preparatory to being posted to the new schools.

PRIVATE BUILDINGS FOR A. R. P.

750 Available In Calcutta

In reply to the Bengal Government's appeal to the public in Calcutta to place buildings or portions of buildings at the Government's disposal for use as air-raid shelters, offers for the use of some 750 buildings have been received, says a Press Note.

A. R. P. IN NEW YORK

New York, August 18

To meet the possibility of air-raids in future, New Yorkers are flocking to finger-print booths throughout the city for war emergency identification cards.

The voluntary finger-print campaign was started by Mayor La Guardia three weeks ago. So far, more than 900,000 citizens have answered his appeal.—*Reuter.*

A. R. P. IN ENGLAND

Talk At Rotary Club

Mr. J. R. Symons, of the Friends' Ambulance Unit of England, who have come to India at the Special invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy, gave a vivid description of how the A. R. P. worked in London at the beginning of air-raids in September, 1940, and how the working was gradually developed etc., at the weekly luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club held at the Great Eastern Hotel on Tuesday.

There was practically no organisation in the beginning and the people in the East End, where the speaker worked, did not know where to go for information or shelter. Again, they preferred to flock into the underground Railway stations and under the arches, as during the last war, than to get into the Anderson or other shelters provided by the present Government. What helped the people to get over the terrible trial was the morale of the people—far more than the A. R. P. or other Civic Defence Departments.

Referring to boredom felt by the A. R. P. personnel for the continued absence of any raids, Rotarian J. K. Biswas suggested that the officers of the Departments should be utilised as Price Control Inspectors, as the cry of the city was want of food more than any other thing.

OFFICE HOURS IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES

I. S. T. To Be Advanced By One Hour From September 1

A Press Note issued on Wednesday by the Government of Bengal states that from September, 1, when Indian Standard Time will be advanced by one hour, office hours in Government offices in the city will start at 10 a.m. the hours of attendance for assistants will be from 10 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. (I.S.T.)

HEALTH & HYGIENE

"A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools."—*Cicero*

WONDERS OF DIGESTION

By

DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

EDITOR

"Journal Of The American Medical Association"

AND OF

"Hygeia": The Health Magazine

THE pathway of food from the mouth to the final elimination of waste material from the body is 25 to 30 feet in length. It takes from 24 to 36 hours for a meal to be changed to the ultimate chemical materials that are used by the body for repair of tissue and growth and also to supply the necessary energy.

The first step is the preparation of the food so that the tissues of the body can act upon it. When food is properly chewed, it is broken up into small portions and moistened by the saliva. The saliva also acts to digest starches and to change starches and cane sugar into simple sugars. Starchy foods taste sweeter after they have been acted on by the saliva. The glands which produce saliva develop about three pints a day. Of course, the saliva is constantly being secreted to keep the mouth moist even when it is not being used to digest starches and sugars. Saliva itself is so important in relationship to digestion that it starts flowing at the mere sight, smell or thought of appetizing foods.

Chewing is one part of the process of digestion which we can control. After the food has been chewed and swallowed it is largely outside any control that the human being may voluntarily exert upon it. It takes from 5 to 10 seconds for the food to drop from the mouth to the stomach although some foods may go much more rapidly and may be felt in the stomach almost immediately after being swallowed. Other foods are delayed at the upper opening of the stomach. In the stomach the food may remain from 1 to 4 hours.

The ordinary stomach holds from a quart and a half to two and a half quarters of food. If it is distended, it holds a larger amount. Some persons, of course, keep their stomachs constantly distended with too much food.

In the stomach the food is subjected to other digestive juices which act on protein materials. In fact, three important substances are included in the gastric juice. One is hydrochloric acid which prevents the growth of bacteria and aids digestion; another is rennet, a substance which can curdle milk, and the third is pepsin which helps to digest the food and which changes solids to semisolids or liquids. Digestion becomes thoroughly started with the juices of the stomach. Even when the food passes from the stomach into the intestines, these digestive juices may continue to act until modified by the action of those materials which come from the intestines.

TAGORE DEATH ANNIVERSARY

OBSERVED BY TOLLYGUNGE MUNICIPAL RATE-PAYERS' ASSOCIATION

The people of Tollygunge paid their homage to Rabindranath at a largely attended public meeting held under the auspices of the Tollygunge Municipal Rate-payers' Association on Sunday, the 16th August at Charu Chandra Institution. Nihar Ranjan Roy, Librarian, Calcutta University, presided. Garlands were placed on a portrait and a list of the Poet on behalf of the Association and the local *Barakhi Sangha*.

The function commenced with the Poet's National Anthem *Jana Gana Mana Adhinayaka* by Ratneswar Mukherjee. Recitations were made by Amulya Dutt, Sital Basu, Anil Chakravarty, Prokas Sanyal, etc., and Jyotirmoy Chatterjee read a poem composed by himself.

Charu Chandra Chatterjee, U. M. Sen, Akshoy Nandi, Devaprasad Chatterjee and Jyotirmoy Chatterjee in their speeches paid tributes to the memory of the Poet.

The President in an illuminating speech stated that the definition of a Poet and a *Rishi* were almost the same according to the *Vedas*. Like the *Rishis* the Poet saw life in its various manifestations. Rabindranath had also seen life in its completeness. Much of what they called modern in Bengal their thoughts, ideas and even their spoken language was Rabindranath's. Rabindranath was too-deep-rooted in the innermost part of their soul and they could pay him scant homage by the observance of external ceremonies like memorial meetings.

The function concluded with a song by Ramakrishna Mukherjee and a vote of thanks was proposed by Narendranath Chatterjee.

Special Article.

The Food Problem With Reference To Calcutta And Bengal—II

[By Sudhir Sen]

(Concluded from the issue of 15th August, 1942)

We have referred to the possibilities of developing a large number of new industries for the production and processing of various articles of food. In all these cases, the existence of a fairly large demand, actual or potential or both, together with a source of raw material which already exists or may be created, near at hand, makes us feel that, *prima facie*, there is at least a strong presumption in favour of starting such industries. In other words, the possibilities to which we have referred, give rise to a number of hypotheses, each of which deserves to be closely investigated from every relevant angle.

A good deal of misunderstanding often prevails about the nature of investigation which must precede a practical assessment of the prospects of a particular industry. Many a proposal in the past has proved useless and many a venture has come to grief, because all the relevant considerations were not examined in advance with proper care. We have already seen, how in spite of the existence of a substantial market for sugar in Bengal, it may not be possible for a long time to come to develop this industry profitably in this province unless the practical difficulties are removed. Similar considerations, as mentioned before, arise in connection with the salt industry. The market for salt is large and the sea is at hand. But the process of evaporation tends to become far more expensive in a moist climate so that the costs of production are likely to be much heavier here than, for example, in Aden. The future of this industry, therefore, seems to hinge on the question of discovering some cheap method of evaporation suitable for Bengal climate, which would bring down costs.

As regards refrigerated gas storage, a large amount of relevant information will have to be collected before it can be finally ascertained whether this method would be an economic proposition or not in the present stage of our economic progress. For example, if *langra* mangoes are thus to be preserved, we shall have to consider where plants for such storage should be installed, whether in the mango season enough mangoes would flow in at reasonable prices, whether the spot selected would be suitable also as a centre of distribution of mangoes from the gas storage, what would be the overhead charges, that is, how expensive would be mango served from the gas storage, say, in winter, if the price would be low enough so that the market, including export possibilities, would be sufficiently extensive, and so on and so forth. As a large number of fruits and vegetables may be preserved in this way, every commodity giving rise to a different set of intricate considerations, it is clear that an examination of the purely economic aspect of refrigerated gas storage would be no easy matter.

To take one more example, we have spoken of a cocoanut oil industry in the cocoanut belt of Bengal. Again the questions to be considered are—where would the industry be located, what would be the present supply of cocoanuts, what would be their quality, particularly fat content, whether the existing quality would be good enough, if not, can cocoanuts of the right quality be introduced and grown on an adequate scale, are there necessary transport facilities for cocoanuts to flow into the factory smoothly and at reasonable costs, what would be the actual costs of manufacture, how would such costs compare with those of other parts of India and Ceylon, what is the size of the present market and the possibilities of extending it, and so on.

Thus each case would call for a separate investigation covering a wide range of question. A rational conclusion can be arrived at only if each aspect is considered by an expert. In fact the best way to tackle all these questions would, we believe, be through an organisation like that of P. E. P. in London.*

(IV)

We need not multiply examples. Enough has been said to show that if the dependence of India as a whole on foreign sources for food-stuffs is much higher than is strictly necessary, the same remark holds good with greater emphasis with regard to the position of Calcutta (and Bengal) vis-a-vis other parts of India. And if the share of Bengal in feeding the population of her capital is, for many commodities, much too low, her share in the distribution trade is no higher. This is certainly not a satisfactory state of affairs, particularly at a time when the problem of unemployment in the province has become so acute and the economic outlook appears so gloomy.

There are some who argue that it is all a question of give and take, of a wider division of labour which benefits all. If Bengal buys from others, she also sells to them, for example, her jute. People buy in the cheapest market, and rightly too. To interfere with this natural flow of business would be wrong principle and would in no way benefit the people. If this thesis were correct, then indeed there would be cause for despair. For it would deprive us of the only kindly light in the midst of the encircling gloom, of the hope that, by our own efforts, we could arrest the progressive impoverishment of the province and ensure for us a better income and a higher standard of living. Fortunately, this doctrine is based on a grievous miscalculation.

When the rain-water drops from the sky, it flows in different directions in obedience to the law

*For a description of the aims and objects and the *modus operandi* of P. E. P., see writer's article on the subject in *Science and Culture* p. 413, 1942.

of gravitation. But the resultant distribution, as we all know and sometimes to our cost, is not necessarily the ideal from the agriculturist's point of view. A system of canals, if intelligently laid out, can ensure a better distribution with real benefit to agriculture. It is essentially the same with the flow of goods. There is not only scope, but also need for active intervention on the part of the human agent.

Indeed we could go a step further. Sometimes such intervention may be called for to remove artificial hindrances impeding a natural tendency. Thus one might argue that our present position in the Calcutta market is not the outcome of the operation of natural forces, but rather of our own indifference or aversion to certain lines of occupation. The avenues of employment are at present so limited and the volume of unemployment is so large that nothing would be more natural than to expect an increasing number of Bengalees taking to trade and commerce, of which the supply of food-stuff to the Calcutta market is an important branch. But it cannot be denied that thanks to the tradition of the last century Bengalees have acquired a bais for other, mainly clerical professions. We are largely the victims of of our old values. Similarly, with the very low income of the average cultivator, he would naturally have turned to cater to a larger extent for the Calcutta market by supplying commodities which would leave him a wider margin of profit. But, again, his ignorance is largely responsible for the present state of affairs, and even when he is aware of market conditions, he is so innocent of scientific agriculture that he cannot produce the necessary articles on a profitable basis.

Those who invoke the theory of comparative costs in explaining the present position of Bengal (or of India), will do well to remember that the comparative advantages are only too often in our favour, that, if we suffer in competition with others, it is because we have so far not taken the trouble of utilising them. Even under *laissez-faire* our conditions ought to have been very much better, if State *laissez-faire* were not accompanied by the individual *laissez-faire* on a large scale. No, it is not any economic law, but the law of inertia which is responsible for the present plight

The remedy has been implied in the previous analysis and simultaneous action is necessary in several directions.

Firstly, there is a great need for scientific research in agriculture. Moreover, it should be treated as a lever for agricultural improvement. At present such research has become more an end in itself than a means to an end. In most cases it moves in an independent orbit away from the realities of life. A frankly utilitarian bias must be imparted to agricultural research so that the wealth of the province may be increased.

Secondly, some kind of crop planning has become indispensable so as to secure a better adjustment of demand and supply. In fact, the jute restriction scheme ought to be supplemented, as far as possible, by concrete suggestions for growing alternative crops. And if a plan were drawn up on rational lines, it would be found necessary to keep an eye on the consumer's end and therefore also on the Calcutta market.

Thirdly, there is a very strong case for a readjustment of railway and steamer freights. The present flow of trade is in no small measure influenced by freight charges. Indeed there are reasons to believe that in certain cases lower rates would benefit both the producer and the consumer without involving the railway or steamer companies in any loss. After the introduction of special rates for the transport of oranges from Darjeeling to Calcutta, the volume of traffic has considerably increased with the result that the railway company, the orange-growers and the consumers all have benefited. The narrow outlook of railway and steamer companies is at present responsible for many anomalies.

Fourthly, we must overcome our aversion to trade and commerce, industry and agriculture. If, educated Bengalees were to pursue animal husbandry as a hoby as well as as an occupation, a great stimulus would be given to a great industry. The same remark applies to horticulture also.

Fifthly, the public has an obvious duty in this connection. Consumers must bear part of the responsibility for the alarming spread of adulteration. They must become more "food-conscious" and must learn to value quality and purity of goods. Besides, their indifference as well as their conventional taste is responsible for the fact that foodstuffs of foreign origin find such a ready market here. Other things remaining equal, we should give preference to what is grown nearer home. Not infrequently we sacrifice cheapness and take to more expensive habits. In certain circles there is a visible tendency towards a Europeanisation of the palate which necessarily involves larger consumption of food ingredients of foreign origin. This is a move in the wrong direction and is not warranted by the economic conditions of the country, and frequently not even by the income of the individuals concerned. In a very real sense the consumers are the ultimate guarantors of the economic interests of the country.

(V)

All this must not be mistaken to be a plea for economic self-sufficiency of Bengal. If autarchy as an economic ideal is to be deprecated because it entails and imposes sacrifice of wealth for the satisfaction of a mere sentiment, provincial autarchy in a country like India would be still more seriously open to that charge. We must, however, guard ourselves against the danger of falling into the opposite trap and of regarding every move away from the existing system of production as necessarily a move towards autarchy. Exchange of goods there must be on a large scale, but we must not assume that there is any economic sanctity in the interprovincial exchange of goods just as it exists to-day so that its present volume and composition must at all costs be maintained. To-day most of us feel that the yield of many crops in India is extremely low. Efforts are also being directed in certain cases to improve the yield figure. In fact all are agreed that a better yield would benefit both the producer and the consumer. Nobody takes exception to it on the ground that it might call for readjustments in the exchange of goods. Yet whether the yield is increased or the crops produced are diversified in a particular region, the repercussions on the exchange of goods are qualita-

tively, the same. Self-sufficiency is not our aim. Our aim is and should be the best utilisation of the available resources. If such utilisation reduces the dependence of a particular region for certain commodities on other parts of India, certainly no valid objection can be raised just on that score.

The attitude of the National Planning Committee, whose work had to be prematurely suspended, was influenced by similar consideration. It realised that inter-dependence among different parts of India had in certain cases decidedly passed the optimum point. It felt that production was as often as not over-specialised and over-centralised and, therefore, it stressed the need to secure a more balanced structure of production in every region. The Committee wisely decided to make each region, as far as possible, a self-contained unit particularly in the matter of food and clothing. Our attitude thus fully conforms to the recommendation of the Planning Committee. In fact, what we have done in this paper boils down to an examination of the implications of this recommendation and the formulation of the measures which would be necessary to give practical effect to it in one particular region.

War has revealed the weakness which long existed in the food supply system of Bengal. We depend too much on others for the supply of many vital food-stuffs. We turned to outside sources long before the potentialities of the province had been exhausted. The weaknesses of a jute-cum-rice monopoly in Bengal's agriculture have been proved to the hilt. Excessive dependence on sources outside the province goes hand in hand with excessive dependence on two crops. Both producers and consumers have suffered as a result. The cultivator's income depends on the prices of rice and jute, the low level for which hit him hard all through the thirties. The recent rise in the price of rice has told heavily on the poorer classes while transport difficulties are increasingly cutting off the supply of many vital food materials from other parts of India. The cotton textile mills of Bengal have so far been fed with Central Indian or Egyptian cotton, though the incidence of transport charges meant a sustantial addition to raw material costs. With the curtailment of transport facilities a situation may soon arise in which Bengal mills will not be able to import sufficient cotton from Central India. Yet cotton can be easily grown in Bengal on an economic basis so that in any rational scheme of crop planning one should expect a certain acreage being set apart for the cultivation of this cash crop.

The present situation is thus definitely untenable. Agricultural production in Bengal can and should be diversified: the production of food grains and other foodstuffs can and should be increased. This will lead to a far more stable income for the cultivator at a higher level than at present while it will place the food supply of the province on better and surer foundations.—*Science And Culture.*

Calcutta And Bengali Literature

[By Prof. Dhurjati Prasad Mukerji, *University of Lucknow*

In a series of articles in The Social Welfare, *the weekly journal edited by and published from Bombay by Mr. K. M. Munshi, ex-Minister, Bombay Government, Prof. Dhurjati Prasad Mukerji is writing on the recent tendencies in Bengali literature in order that friends in other provinces may be in a position to compare and contrast these with their own. In the article in the issue of the 30th July, Prof. Mukerji estimates the influence of Calcutta in the making of Bengali literature. Some extracts from the article are reproduced below.*—Ed. "C. M. G."

THE number of literary groups in Bengal is very large. In every township there must at least be two, in the cities about three or more and in Calcutta there are dozens. The usual procedure in the towns and the larger villages is to take the cue from Dacca and Calcutta. In other words, Calcutta sets the tune. This is accounted for by a number of factors such as the overwhelming importance of that cosmopolitan society in a province which can boast of only two cities with a stable population of more than a lakh, the imposition of the Calcutta 'tongue' that obtains in the forty miles up the river near Calcutta and its approaches, upon the literary language of Bengal, facilities of printing and publication in Calcutta, and the decay of local cultures caused mainly by the cityward drift of the educated sections of the people. About thirty years ago, one could detect the peculiar traits of near-by districts like Krishnanagar and have a laugh at the idiosyncracies of Comilla and Chittagong, but to-day a steam-roller seems to have passed over the face of the province. The attempts at the restoration of dialects have exhausted themselves completely. A few districts have improved their economic prestige by the establishment of banks, insurance companies and industrial concerns, but their Calcutta branches are heavier than the home-trunks. Their assistance to local literary efforts is confined to the reservation of advertisement space in the local journals. Calcutta is not simply an over-lord in literature, it is the Dictator who appoints the gauleiters in the occupied areas. I wonder if Bombay and Madras can behave like this.

Calcutta's Dominating Role

After all, Calcutta's dominating role over literary groups is the reflection of its economic preponderance. Naturally such a strangle-hold creates problems of social maladjustment. A bucolic graduate in the flats with his search for employment, and furtive love, his hopes and fears and his nostalgia for the countryside, is the usual hero and the common theme. Such a man seldom gets used and becomes natural in the city. He is always nervous, invariably snobbish with an eye for the main chance which is, of course, the young lady of the big house at Ballygunj. The urban-rural conflict is one of the roots of the petty bourgeois fantasy in our minor literature. The other side of

the picture is also painted, but sometimes in sombre colours. Calcutta is growing like a cancer and invading the healthy tissues. Thirty miles in the North, about fifteen in the South, about six miles in the East and ten in the West from the tips of the city, the ante-rooms of Calcutta spread. Much of this area is slum pure and simple. But the slum is not of the industrial type as one finds near Bombay for example or in Cawnpore. It is still semi-rural, often surrounding a small nucleus of the original inhabitants. The occupants of these fringe-areas are non-Bengalis, mostly from Bihar and the U. P. The "progressive" literature of the twenties found its social content there. In the context of the larger Bengali society it did not connote a corresponding revolutionary attitude. But Calcutta affected the life beyond its suburbs as well. Out in the countryside its urban standards caused discontent and family disputes. A man brimful of the latest ideas would want to do something for his village, but the village-folk would disown him, his wife would fail him. He would only remain a frustrated individual. Calcutta haunts our recent literature, and still does not find an honoured place, say as London or Paris does in the English and the French literature.

But very recently a broad division on the basis of regions is being registered. It is between East Bengal and West Bengal. As yet, it is nothing more than a shade or a fissure. One does not even know if it is going to be more marked in the course of time. Once upon a time, East Bengal was an entity. It was outside the pale of the central administration. Secure in its inaccessibility, it was the refuge of the dispossessed and the rebels, the Buddhists and the barons. The former facilitated the infusion of Islam by mass-conversion and the latter created the tradition of resistence. And then the Arakanese and the Portuguese pirates made life further insecure. But now that much of it had gone, only a breath would be wafted across the century and a half to freshen the spirit. The problem has been to hold it. Hardly half a dozen of the men of letters from East Bengal have succeeded in doing so.

East Bengal's Touch

East Bengal's touch is to be felt in a number of pores. Rivers and they are mighty ones with floating fertile islets, *chars* they are called, play an important part in this literature. The big ones are treated like elements, merciless towards individual destiny, and the little ones are friendly with their visits into the courtyards for more than half the year round. And then come the seasons more as givers of crops than as the play of a benevolent nature. Both speak of greater contacts with the soil and the water. But more important than these are the closer affinity with the Islamic and the folk traditions. Those who have read the Mymensing *Giti-Kavitas* and other cycles will not distinguish between these two. If anywhere, it was in East Bengal that the two coalesced into a synthesis. There is more understanding of Islamic habits and codes in the literature of that part than in that of West Bengal. The folk tradition come in various ways through nature and commonness, through Pantheistic immediacies, through various action and often vulgar conduct. A direct note but a romantic tone, a closed atmosphere but a direct living, a quick tempo within the monotonous rythm dictated by the ebb and flow of rivers and seasons bound off East Bengal from its sophisticated neighbour in the West. Still, it is a difference caught more by fancy than by facts. In culture and its appraisement fancy also counts.

Groups And Coteries

The second feature of our recent literary-groups is their coterie character. Each one is small in size, and with a struggling journal that does not live beyond the third or the fourth issue. Group-origins usually are literary jealousies which in the hands of 'intellectuals' are rationalised into 'principles' of Art. Their progress is biological rather than social, one cell splitting into two, each dividing itself again, vaunting its dominant packets. But the recessive traits, I mean those which are implicit in the social heritage cut across the surface bi-furcations. They are the middle-middle class attitudes of order and preservation and the lower middle-class attitudes of 'revolt'. In another language, the groupings are into radical liberalism and Utopian socialism. There is no group that is reactionary to-day either in politics or in religion, in literary form or in economics. So we have no Hindu Mahasabha or Muslim League literature in Bengal. Articles are always being written on Hindu Philosophy, but they look awkward by the side of modern stories and poems in the same journal. We have no parallel of the Catholic view of life that one finds in the Continent. If it is there, it has no following in literary groups. The Socialists are Utopian in their outlook with smatterings of Marxist terms scattered over their literary fragments and jottings. Still, a point of view they have, which has earned for them the title of Progressive. Proletarian literature is not yet born. Apart from this differentium, the groups are six of the one and half a dozen of the other. Coteries and their large number only demonstrate our weak and tottering social standard. They do not, however, suggest that Bengali literature has no standard of its own. It is very much there set as it was by three outstanding men of letters—Tagore, Pramatha Chaudhuri and Sarat Chandra Chatterji. A literary standard without a social standard—that is one of our main cultural problems.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Calcutta Corporation Centre

The following candidates have duly passed the First Aid certificate examination :—

(1) Bholanath Ganguly, (2) Sisir Kumar Chowdhury, (3) Upendra Narayan Roy Chowdhury, (4) Bibhuti Bhusan Bhanja, (5) Kumud Kumar Ghosh, (6) Rabindra Nath Chowdhury, (7) Rabindra Kumar Banerjea, (8) Tarak Nath Sarjee, (9) Ashraf Riaz, (10) Kailash Chandra Chakrabarti, (11) Abdul Karim, (12) Maheswar Nath Mitra, (13) Shambhu Das Chatterjee, (14) Nripendra Nath Banerjee, (15) Mrs. Marguerite King.

K. L. CHOWDHURY,
Honorary Secretary.

Town Hall,
The 19th August, 1942.

ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL

Planning And Transport—II

[By W. H. Ansell, Esq., *President of the Royal Institute of British Architects*]

[*Concluded from issue of 15th August*, 1942]

PLANNING must be applied to the provision of new towns, complete organisms, not dormitories only, to the direction of the growth of existing towns, whether large or small, and to the improvement of traffic conditions in existing towns. The beginning of planning should be the statement of aims and ideals followed by the survey of things as they are. There will be few instances of a perfectly clean sheet for replanning: we are compelled to take what is already here and see how, with all its errors, it can be welded into a reasonable organic plan. In the past, planning has often been merely a treatment of symptoms: the preliminary survey looks deeper and investigates causes.

The London County Council has prepared some most admirable plans on which, by schemes of colouring, the use of every building is indicated, heavy and light industry, shops and offices, residential areas of every kind, schools, hospitals, playing fields, civic buildings, markets and stations are all marked and coloured in.

New areas of devastation must be shown, but should not be allowed to influence the final plan too much. Reconstruction must not stop at planning the bombed areas. While these do afford a justification and an opportunity for replanning, particularly in certain concentrated districts, the destroyed areas alone are so small a percentage of the whole that, even if replanned, they would not solve our road and transport problems.

One of the first investigations must be whether the transport in any area ought in fact to exist at all, whether with better planning it would not itself cease to exist, but expire upon the midnight with no pain.

As regards London, the positions of railway marshalling yards and goods stations relative to the great markets are potent factors in traffic distribution. What is the use of widening a street near a market if, in fact, the market ought to be moved elsewhere?

The new planning will begin its work much further back than it ever did in pre-war days and must contemplate the eventual possibility of altering railway terminal positions, industrial location, markets, bridges and many other things that we have come to look upon as fixtures.

Transport of whatever kind must be given facilities for doing the work the nation demands of it easily, quickly, safely and economically. In some of our narrow city streets, many hours of lorries and men are wasted daily in the delivery of goods which cannot be delivered until the man in front has moved out of the way.

The town planner asks whether, in fact, the goods ought to be delivered there. They have probably come from the manufacturer to the city warehouse, and in a few days they will go out again, perhaps to the retailers in the very town from which they have come. This may be the best way of doing this particular kind of business. It is not for the executive planner to say, but someone should say, so that the planner may know what his problems are, and arrange his plan accordingly.

This cannot be only a planning of roads. You cannot get a fine city by laying out your roads first and then making the city fit somehow into the intervening spaces.

In badly devastated areas, such as some of those in the City and Central London, greater spaciousness and far less traffic congestion could be obtained by a combination of small sites into one large one. Instead of small separate units, each with its own party walls, staircase and service accommodation, associations of firms doing a similar kind of business could be formed, and buildings designed for their particular needs.

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They would have their own parking places and loading quays inside their own area. Streets would not be blocked, but would give a continuous flow to traffic. The space saved by the elimination of the walls and stairs would enable fewer and wider streets to be planned, while giving more room in the buildings themselves. Transport would move more rapidly, not because of increased speed but because of absence of delays.

In dealing with the enlargement or growth of an existing town or the formation of a new town, regard would be had to the placing of communities, industrial, commercial and shopping, domestic, and so on, in such a way that traffic will sort itself to a far greater extent than is now the case.

Through traffic should be led round by by-pass or ring roads; main roads should not be closely lined by houses or shops. Residences should be grouped in well designed areas off the main routes, so as to require only local traffic roads for the transport which serves them.

A good deal of the traffic problem of London arises from the fact that every kind and type of transport is required in many streets, owing to the mixed character of London's growth. Shopping should certainly be made safer. Why should a woman who wishes to buy a new hat in Oxford Street have to take her life in her hand along with all the other thing which the absence of pockets makes it necessary for her to carry.

Let us remember that urbanisation in itself is not a bad thing. It has been said that God made the country, man made the town, but the devil only knows who made the suburb.

A pleasant, kindly town with every possible adjunct of convenience, safety and beauty, not so large as to be incomprehensible, and not so small as to be unable to give all that its citizens ask of work and play, education and the arts could be one of the most attractive works of man. But unless it is realised that mere administration of Acts of Parliament will never add beauty to convenience, unless we make it difficult for the design of our buildings to fall into the hands of untrained and unqualified men, we shall not achieve the perfection which is ours for the making.

It is high time we realised that the architect is not a man who adds superficial prettiness to the conceptions of builders and engineers. He is by the nature and scope of his training essentially a planner, not only of individual building but of groups and combinations of buildings with all their environments. The nation is entitled to the best he can give, and no obstacle should be placed in the way to prevent him giving that best.

CHAIRMAN ROUGHLY HANDLED

Scene in Howrah Municipal Meeting

When the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah were holding a special general meeting in the Chairman's room on the 14th August about 100 young men rushed into the room, roughly handled the Chairman Mr. B. P. Pain, who was presiding, and attempted to remove him from the chair. They were ultimately persuaded to leave the room and the Commissioners passed an unanimous resolution adjourning the meeting *sine die*.

The meeting was, therefore, adjourned without transacting any business.



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I do not suggest that the planner should decide the kind of life which is to be planned for, nor the aims and ideals which should be the object. Those must be settled by the co-operation of every interest involved your own among the first. But when they are set out, then, I trust, the planner will be given his chance, so far as is economically and practically possible.

May I conclude by quoting a sentence I read the other day? I thought it rather good. It occurred in one of my own lectures.

"Let us have dignity and scholarship in civic layouts and buildings, gaiety, interest and spaciousness in our streets, fine planning and good construction in our housing areas, and everywhere a recognition of the importance of the cultivation of the art of life for every citizen."

SURAT BOARD MEMBERS TO RESIGN

Surat, August 13

Thirty three members of the Congress Party in the Surat Borough Municipality have decided to resign. The President and a woman member have been arrested. The total strength of the Council is 50. Nine members of the Surat Municipal School Board have also decided to resign.—*Associated Press*



[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed by the correspondents]

Bengali Garrison Engineer.

To The Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette"

Sir,—With reference to your publication of the news regarding the First Bengalee Garrison Engineer (Lt. G. De, I.E.), which was published in your issues of the 27th June last, I beg to invite your attention to the M. E. S. Hand Book* (dated, 31st September, 1941, latest issue) wherein there is no record of Mr. K. P. Chatterji's permanent appointment as Garrison Engineer.

So far, as our information goes, Lt. G. De, I.E., has been directly appointed from England into the Military Departmental Service as a King's Commissioned Officer in the Indian Engineer's Corps (I. L. F.) and during his appointment he has been informed by the India Office, that he is the *first* Bengalee to get such appointment directly into the Departmental Service permanently. So, under the circumstances stated above, if there is any doubt regarding Lt.. G. De's appointment from England as the first of its kind, the Secretary, Engineer's Club, Calcutta, may be requested to refer the matter to the India Office, London, for the genuineness of the news published in your esteemed weekly.—Yours etc.

G. B. CHATTERJEE,

21, Dharmadas Kundu Lane,
Sibpore (Howrah).

*M. E. S. Hand Book, dated 31st September, 1941, latest issue.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS : A DIGEST

SRI AUROBINDO JAYANTI

Sri Aurobindo Jayanti was celebrated at the Pathamandir, 15, College Square, on Saturday, the 15th August, on the completion of the 70th year of the great Yogi's life. In spite of the abnormal situation in the city, there was a big gathering of Sri Aurobindo's admirers and the public. Dr. Mahendranath Sircar, Professor of Philosophy, Calcutta University, presided.

The hall was tastefully decorated, and the picture of Sri Aurobindo and "The Mother" beautifully garlanded with incense burning beneath created a solemn atmosphere.

Prof. Somnath Maitra of the Presidency College read a paper written for the occasion, entitled "Our Ideal" by Mr. Nalini Kanta Gupta. He also read a poem composed by Mr. Dilip Kumar Roy.

Dr. Sushil Chandra Mitra in a feeling address in English spoke on Sri Aurobindo's philosophy. Lastly, the President, Dr. Sircar, gave a lucid exposition of the philosophical background of Sri Aurobindo's *Sadhana*.

Messages paying homage to Sri Aurobindo and wishing success to the function, received from the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, Prof. Tan Un-Shan of the China Bhawan, Visva-Bharati and Acharya Kshitimohan Sen of the Visva-Bharati were read. With a vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Promode Kumar Sen, the function ended.

The Pathamandir has published a special issue of its journal, containing thoughtful articles on Sri Aurobindo's Sadhana and philosophy, to celebrate the Jayanti.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

His Excellency the Governor presided at a meeting of the Council of Ministers at Government House on Saturday, the 15th August.

HIGH COURT VACATION JUDGES

It is notified that Mr. Justice Roxburgh and Mr. Justice Blank (not Mr. Justice Blagden) will act as Vacation Judges during the ensuing Long Vacation of the Calcutta High Court.

TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS DISTURBED

The Chief Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta in a Press Note states :—

"Telegraph communication with all places in India, excepting Northern Bengal (Darjeeling etc.) continues to be interrupted and all telegrams will be subject to very heavy delay."

TAGORE'S PORTRAIT

Calcutta To Present To Chungking

A full-size portrait in oil colour of the Poet Rabindranath Tagore will be presented to the National Government of China by the Federation of Indian Music and Dancing, Calcutta.

The presentation is being made with a view to furthering the cause of cultural collaboration between India and China and to marking the historic visit of Marshal and Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek to India.

The National Government of China, who have accepted the gift, have instructed the Consul-General for China in Calcutta to receive it after a "solemn unveiling ceremony" in Calcutta. When the portrait arrives in Chungking, it will be received by His Excellency Tai Chi Tao, President of Examination Yuan, Chungking, on behalf of the National Government at a special function.

EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS REMAIN CLOSED

All Calcutta colleges and recognized high schools, including Government institutions, which were closed on Friday and Saturday, the 14th and 15th August, continued to remain closed during this week also.

A joint Press *communique* issued by the Registrar of the Calcutta University and the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, stated :—

"At a Conference of Principals of affiliated colleges and heads of recognized schools in Calcutta convened by the Vice-Chancellor on August 15, it was decided to keep all Calcutta colleges affiliated in arts, science and law including the undergraduate and the post-graduate classes of the University as also all recognized high schools in Calcutta closed during the next week (August 16 to 22). Authorities of the institutions concerned are requested to act accordingly.

"Heads of schools and colleges in Calcutta will meet again in Conference at the Darbhanga Hall, Darbhanga Building, at 4-15 p.m. on Friday, August 21, to consider their future course of action."

(*Continued on page* 436)

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1. Installation of 11 High Power Electric Lamps in Dum Dum Road.

Tenders for the above will be opened on 4th September, 1942 and the rates quoted in them are to hold good for three months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 19th August, 1942

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. II, Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 25th August, 1942, up to 2 p.m. :—

The Petty Improvement Contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in this District Engineer's room for inspection.

30. Repairs to drainage adjuncts (gully pit) opposite 74, Bentinck Street in Ward 12. —Rs. 168, dated 18th August, 1942. (20 days.)

31. Repairs to pavement in Fancy Lane, Ward 12.—Rs. 461, dated 18th August, 1942 (1 month).

32. Repairs to drainage adjuncts in Mangoe Lane, Ward 12.—Rs. 107, dated 18th August, 1942, 20 days)

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the tender and agreement form for piece work should be read as "3 days' notice"

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 18th August, 1942.

District No. III, Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 26th August, 1942, up to 2 p.m. :—

76. Repairs to the floor in Stall No. C (new) 25 in Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Rs. 16, dated 18th August, 1942 (7 days).

77. Repairs to Raneegunge tiled sheds in Entally Market—Rs. 522, dated 18th August, 1942. (1 month).

78. Repairs to kerb and channel stones at Ripon Street from premises No. 104 to Nawab Abdul Latif Street—Rs. 307, dated 18th August, 1942, (3 weeks).

79. Repairing kerb and channel stones in Rani Rashmoni Road, Ward 13—Rs. 203, dated 18th August, 1942 (1 month).

80. Repairs to grave-diggers' shed at Tiljala Cemetery, Ward 16—Rs. 486, dated 18th August, 1942, (1 month).

81. Earth work in flank at Broad Street, Ward 21—Rs. 147, dated 18th August, 1942. (15 days).

82. Repairs to kerb and channel stones at Palit Street (portion), Ward 21.—Rs. 62, dated 18th August, 1942. (15 days).

83. Repairs to footpath at Beck Bagan Row in Ward 21—Rs. 98, dated 18th August, 1942. (15 days).

84. Repairs to C. I. shed in eating houses—Miscellenous Stall 51 and 55 in Market Street in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Rs. 110, dated 18th August, 1942, (10 days).

85. Repairs to Ward Office, Ward 19 at 2, Kapali Bagan Lane Rs. 282, dated 18th August, 1942. (3 weeks).

86. Repairs to footpath of Chowringhee Road in front of premises No. 30.—Rs 326, dated 18th August, 1942. (3 weeks).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice."

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office.
The 18th August, 1942

District No. IV Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed, "Tender for....." on Friday, the 28th August, 1942 upto 2 p.m. :—

36. Construction of meter board shed at Hazra Mether barrack for scavengers night school, dated 4th February, 1942—Rs. 76. (15 days).

37. Protecting the *nikashi* drain along Shyam Bose Road by Sallullah piling, Ward 24—Rs. 936, dated 1st November, 1941. (1 month).

38. Repairs to Kalighat Dispensary, Ward 23.—Rs. 407, dated 24th July, 1942. 1 month.

A. F. NABIBUKSH,
District Engineer, IV.

District IV Eng'g Office
The 17th August, 1942.

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT

To All P. I. Contractors District III and Dhappa

Re : Repairs to the Southern verandah at Palmer's Bridge Pumping Station

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above will be received by me on the 25th August, 1942, at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 1½ months from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,
P. C. BOSE.
Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,
The 14th August, 1942.

Extra Supply of Filtered Water

SPECIAL NOTICE

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that extra supply of filtered water under medium pressure will be given in addition to the usual supply on Thursday, the 27th August, 1942, from 9 p.m. to 12 midnight, on account of the Mahomedan festival *Saheharath*.

P. C. GUPTA,
Executive Engineer, Water Works.

Central Municipal Office,
The 17th August, 1942

S. S. Hogg Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mussat Fatima Khatoon, recorded occupier of Stall No. 46 in Block G in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for permission to take in Mr. Abdul Sukur Mullick as partner in the business carried on in the above stall.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

A. QASIM,
Superintendent.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 12th August, 1942.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Messrs. Md. Rafiuddin, Md. Abdur Rouf and Md. Abdul Wahed for registration of the names of Messrs. Md. Rafiuddin and Md. Abdur Rouf as occupiers of Stalls No. 21—23 and that of Md. Abdul Wahed as occupier of Stalls Nos. 33—34 in Block 'E' (new) in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market in place of their deceased father Mr. Abdul Jalil.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

A. QASIM,
Revenue Officer.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 5th August, 1942.

Re-naming of Lane

The Corporation at their meeting held on 5th November, 1941, resolved to rename a portion of Suri Lane, in Ward No. 11, starting from Circular Road Lower, up to the western side of premises No. 20, Suri Lane, as Sir Deva Prosad Row.

D. N. GAN
Assessor.

The 15th August, 1942.
Central Municipal Office.

Charitable And Educational Grants For 1942-43

Authorities of educational institutions are hereby informed that applications from Primary, Post-Primary, Secondary and Industrial and Technical Schools, as well as *Tols*, Madrassahs and Charitable Institutions with educational branches, for grants-in-aid for the year 1942-43, should be submitted to the undersigned on or before the 31st August, 1942, in a printed form available from the office of the Education Department on any working day except Saturday between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m.

A. BARUA,
Education Officer.

Hogg Building Extension,
The 15th August, 1942.

—*CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS*

(*Continued from page* 434)

THE LATE MAHADEV DESAI

"The Corporation Offices and Schools remained closed upto 1 p.m. on Tuesday as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Mahadeb Desai, who died of heart failure at the Poona Jail.

Under instructions from the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association, the market remained entirely closed on Monday and there was no delivery of shares on account of the death of Mr. Mahadev Desai and as a mark of respect to him.

The offices of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, and the Marwari Chamber of Commerce and all the bodies affiliated to the two organisations were closed on Monday as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Mahadev Desai.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending
15*th August*, 1942

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN AND SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 650 against 560 and 566 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 110. The general death-rate of the week was 29·6 per mille against 26·5 the mean of the last five years.

Town (*Wards* 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 15th August, 1942, was 532 against 462 and 470 in the two preceding weeks. There were 9 deaths from cholera, against 10 and 16 in the two preceding weeks. There was no death from small-pox during the week against 1 in the previous week. There were 7 deaths from influenza against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 41 and 103 respectively against 37 and 83 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27·8 per mille per annum.

There were 103 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 22·5.

There were 109 deaths from respiratory diseases against 89 in the previous week.

There were 34 deaths from tuberculosis against 42 in the previous week.

There were 116 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (*Wards* 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 115 against 98 and 91 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 3 were from cholera, nil from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 4 from fevers, 34 from bowel-complaints and 25 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 42·1 per mille.

There were 16 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 35·9.

There were 11 deaths from tuberculosis against 5 in the previous week.

There were 40 deaths of infants under one year.

MOVE BY POONA MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS

Poona, August 14

An informal meeting of the members of the Poona City Municipality was held this evening to consider the present troubled situation in the city. Several suggestions were made to meet the situation among which was one that the members of the municipality should move about in their wards advising people to keep away from crowds and demonstrations.—*Associated Press.*

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CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with **Yellow** numbers on a **Black** badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have **Rectangular** brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. **No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.**

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

Health should not be made to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.
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Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing means health and longevity

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Curry Beef ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Sirloin „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Suet (Kidney)	1 4 0			
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Molted „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...				
Heart each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Oxtails each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0		
Skrits each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 8 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Kindney per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	0 10 0	0 12 0		

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Lion „ ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder „ ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter „ ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb.	0 8 0			
Other portion per lb. ...	0 12 0			

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chops per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Breast „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Leg „ ...	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb. ...		0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Kidneys each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart „ ...	0 2 0	0 4 0		
Liver „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Brain „ ...		0 2 0		
Tongue „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 6		
Trotters „ ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each ...	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer ...	1 0 0	1 2 0		
Goat and Kid meat ...		0 10 0		



USE—
AMRUTANJAN
SOLD EVERYWHERE
AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta

FOR HEADACHE
—AND—
ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz.	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb. ...	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb. ...	1 8 0	3 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer ...	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Luncheon „ „ ...	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork „ ...	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen ...	1 2 0	

DRY FISH	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer ...	1 4 0	2 8 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Bhetkee „ ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Maldive „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. large per „ ...	6 0 0	
Bali chau per seer ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Papadams per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
Dry Prawns per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices very according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital	...	**£ 4,000,000**
Paid-up Capital	..	**£ 2,000,000**
Reserve Fund	..	**£ 2,200,000**

Head Office **:—26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.**

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

THE CHARTERED BANK

OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.)

(Liability of shareholders limited.)

with which is affiliated the Allahabad Bank Limited.

Capital (Paid-up) ... £3,000,000 | Reserve Fund ... £3,000,000

Head Office: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

London Branches **117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.**
28, Charles II Street, Haymarket, London, S. W. 1

Over 40 Agencies and Branches in India and the East, and at Manchester and New York.

All forms of Banking Business transacted

RECOVERY OF INCOME-TAX

The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Executor and/or Trustee of Wills and/or Settlements for its constituents and as Agent for the recovery of Income-Tax and the preparation of Income-Tax and Super-Tax returns.

Calcutta Offices:—11, Clive Street—R. MACFARLANE, Agent. 1, Fairlie Place.—A. C. WATKINS, Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England)

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS, TRANSACTED

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders limited.)

Head Office:—**2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3.**

Subscribed Capital	—	...	**£ 2,000,000**
Paid-up Capital	...	...	**£ 1,000,000**
Reserve Fund	..	—	**£ 500,000**
Reserve Liability of Share-holders		—	**£ 1,000,000**

Branches :—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah Mosul, Bombay Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore,

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,

9, Clive Street, Calcutta. Manager,

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution, having BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES in all important places in India.

For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAFES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Clive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Cross St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A, Russa Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office **:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.**

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 101, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay) Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur (Ves), Poona, Poona City, Rajkot and Surat

Capital Subscribed	...	**Rs. 2,00,00,000**
Capital Paid-up	..	**Rs. 1,00,00,000**
Reserve Fund	..	**Rs. 1,18,00,000**

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr Jugmohan Prasad Goenka. Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta. Mr Lakshmi Niwas Birla.

General Banking Business Transacted.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office **:—7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta**

Branches:—**Burrabazar & Shambazar (Calcutta) & Naraingunge**

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at ½% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or less.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe Custody.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted: Rates, rules, etc., on application.

D F. SANDERS, General Manager.

SPACE

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Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the Municipalities in this country—read "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette" because they relise that it is the only way to keep in touch with civic progress in India.

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Architects, Builders and Contractors

117-B, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta

Advertise and invite opportunities to knock at your door

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Chicken (Broth) ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Capon " ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Duck (curry) " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do (roasting) " ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) " ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) " ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (cutlet) " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese " ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turkey Cock " ...	10 0 0	14 0 0
Do. Hen " ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Do. Special ...		
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock "	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen " ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rabbit " ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snipes " ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) " ...	4 8 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	3 0 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...		
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) " ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...		
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ...		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal " seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...		
Do. Country ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...		0 2 0
Do. per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower, Beneres each		
Do. Monghyr "		
Do. Lahore "		
Do. Darjeeling "		
Do. Ranchi "		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 2 0	
Cucumber per score ...	0 10 0	0 15 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 8 0
Ginger " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turmaric ...		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...		
Knol khol Country each ...		
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each ..		
Lettuce per score ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer	0 2 0	
Do. Patna red "		
Do. " white "	0 2 0	
Do. Country red "		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur per seer		0 12 0
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Hazaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ..		
Do. Kagbangla " ...		
Do. Country " ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 4 0	
Do. Country do. ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer		
Do. New per seer ...		0 5 0
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old) ...		
Do. Madras " ...	0 4 0	
Do. Rangoon " ...		
Do. Shillong ...		
Robob each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Pulbul per seer ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 2 6	0 5 0
Do. Country per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Squash per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 3 6
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country "		
Do. Chukerdhurpur "		
Do. Sikkim "		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer ...		
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. Africa 3—5 ...		
Do. Kulu per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Nanital ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 4 to 5	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. King David ...		
Do. Jonathan ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 3—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious 4—5 ...	1 0 0	
Amra per score ...		
Bael Fruit each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bedana Kabul per seer		3 0 0
Black Berry per score ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Coconut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Country Apples 10—12 ...	1 0 0	
Goosebery per seer ...		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul per box (large)		
Do. California per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Grape Fruit each ...		
Java ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. (Country) per doz	0 12 3	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	2 0 0	
Khubanee " ...		
Do. (large) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Lemon (English) per doz.		
Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-pur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Locket per score ...		
Monkey Lichees per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
M. Melon Jaunpur ...		
Mask Melon per seer ...	0 3 6	0 5 0
Mask Melon " (Lucknow)		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz.	3 0 0	5 0 0
Do. Langra 4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fazlie 5 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhash ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Country 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras 8—10 ...		1 0 0
Do. Lilam 8 ...	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz. ...	8 0 0	
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mossomi 10 ...	1 0 0	
Poona " 6—10 ...	1 0 0	
Bombay per doz ...		
Oranges Nagpur " ...		2 0 0
Do. Bombay 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Madras per doz. ...		1 0 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.
84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at ½ per cent. p. a. on Rs. 200.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 2½ per cent. p. a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 3½ per cent. p. a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone: Park 1168 A. N. SEN, *Secretary.*

BANK OF COMMERCE LD.
12, Clive Street, Calcutta.
AND BRANCHES.
for all of your banking requirements.

Phone: Cal. 3486
BANKERS' UNION LIMITED
3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta
TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS.

Post Box: 108. Phone: Cal. 1959.
CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.
Head Office:—*8, Canning Street, Calcutta*
Branches at Important Trade Centres in Bengal and Bihar
Our Specialities—We have arranged Safe-Custody in Branches far off from Danger-Zone. We undertake charge of collection of House-rent, interest on loans, mortgages, bills, drafts, cheques and hundies Etc. We help in Paying Insurance premiums, Municipal Taxes, Electric and Telephone Bills.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peanut per seer ...		
Pineapple Country each ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Singapore ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Ceylon ,, ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. Assam ,, ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. Kalimpong ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Plantain Champa Buneh ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Martaban ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul ,, ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. Country ,, ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Country per score ...		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
,, Kandahar ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prunes Fresh per doz. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)		
Do. Liby do. ...		
Do. Delmonta do. ...		
Calasia do. ...		
Pears Cashmere 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Do. (Cooking) ...		
Do. Kulu per lb. English ...		
Do. California per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Cashmere ...		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peaches Peshwar per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince ,, (Quetta)		
Raisin Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	
Do. Muscatal loose per lb		
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Apple per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Sofata 20—25 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	3 0 0	3 8 0
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz (Orange)	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Small per score		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Country per score ...		
Surdah Quetta per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Tamarind per score ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Water melon Country each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Goalund each ...	0 6 0	
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Water fruit per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
DRY FRUITS		
Apples Ring per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. ,, 1 lb. packet ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Almond salted (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Almond English (large) per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0
Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...	3 4 0	3 8 0
Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Apricots dry with seed per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Apricots dry without seed per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Alobokhara per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Brazilnuts per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Chilgooja per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cocoanut dry per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Currants Australian per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Chestnut per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 6 0	0 8 0
Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Figs 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Khurma per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Pears dry per lb. ...	1 14 0	2 0 0
Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	1 1 9	2 0 0
Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0

When you stop advertising, this is what you say in effect :

"We hereby notify everybody that we do not expect to do business any more."

Municipal orders do not wait. All the 12 months, the municipalities are buying equipment and supplies and the "Gazette" advertisement will bring you results just as well as it will in March.

Keep up your advertising every month in the year if you expect to do business all the year around.

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)		
Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Salted shelled per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Prunes dry per lb. ...		
Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Sultana per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Do. Do. 1 lb. pecket ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Table 1 lb. packet...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. American 1 packet ..	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay	1 0 0	1 2 0
Dinapur	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter per cake ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per seer	0 4 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	1 12 0	2 4 0
Do. (salt-water) ,, ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	2 4 0	3 8 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Rohi per seer ..	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (Cut Pieces) ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Hilsa each (Padma) ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...		
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe 6—12 ...		
Mullet per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (cut pieces) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pomfret per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Prawns per seer (small)	0 10 0	0 14 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 14 0	1 2 0
Lobster ...		
Sea fish	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Brand (White or Brown) 2 lb. each ...	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. do. ½ lb. ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 5 oz ...	0 1 0	0 1 8
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)		
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Edam ,, ...	1 8 0	
Do. Overland ,, ...		
Do. Cheddarn ,, ..	1 12 0	
Preserved, mixed, per lb. ...		0 8 0
Do. unmixed, ,, ...	0 6 0	
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Kraft cheese per lb. ...		3 8 0
***FLOUR.**		
Household No. 3 and all other varieties per seer		0 8 9
Californian flour No. 1 per seer		
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.		
Californian flour No. 2 per seer		
Country flour per seer ...		
*Atta Red (Chaundashi)	0 8 6	0 3 10½
Do. White per seer ...		0 3 10½
***RICE**		
Deshi coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md. ...	8 0 0	9 0 0
Do. per seer ..	0 3 6	0 4 0
Kabul rice per seer .	0 7 0	0 9 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...		
Golab Soru rice ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
SUGAR		
*Cawnpore Sugar per seer		
Crystal	0 5 6	0 5 9
***DAL Etc.**		
Arahar per seer ...		0 3 3
Channa ,, ...		0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...		0 3 0
Mung (haree) ,, ...		0 8 0
Mung (sona) ,, ...	0 5 9	
*Salt ,, ...		0 1 10½
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. ,, ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. ,, ...	3 12 0	
*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 6
Castor Oil ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	0 8 0	
,, ,, ,, No. 2	0 7 0	
***KEROSENE OIL**		
Kerosene Oil (*Superior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk....	4 5 3	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 3 1½	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.
KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Kerosene Oil (*Inferior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk...	3 14 6	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 2 10½	
***COAL AND COKE**		
Domestic Coal (retail) per md.	1 4 0	
Domestic Coke (whole sale) at the Depot ...	1 2 0	
Soft Coke per md. ...	1 3 0	1 4 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cake ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb.	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet ...	0 1 6	1 0 0
Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb. ..	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweet, Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins	1 6 0	1 12 0
,, 2 ,,	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo	1 12 0	
Assorted Creams ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb.	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 0
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 10
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 0
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 9
Milk	1 1 0	1 8 0
Mixed (Household)	1 1 0	1 13 0
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 0

15% price up.

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 13 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb. tin.	1 12 0 per tin	15 % price up.
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...	2 12 0	5 5 0
Cow & Gate Rusks ...	1 8 0	
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— per Tin	0 4 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin ...	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk Powder No. 1 per bot. ..	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Pepperments per lb.	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Dereszke per tin of 50 ..	1 8 0	
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin 50 of	1 2 0	
„ „ (magnum)	1 2 0	
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 8 6
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 2 0	
Glassgow Mixture per lb	10 8 0	
Spencer's' "Doretto" ...		
Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	3 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...		1 12 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Black & White tin of 50		1 12 0
Craven A tin of 50 —	1 10 0	
Match Box of 80 stick ea.	0 0 9	
Do. 40 Do.	0 0 6	

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do.	1 8 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt. ..	1 6 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 2 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do. do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ..	1 9 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0	
Do. 2nd quality	1 0 0	
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 3 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 1 0	
"ISPAHANI'S TEA"—		
Special Darjeeling 1 lb. tin	1 12 0	
Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 4 0	
Cafe Brand packets „	1 0 0	
Afternoon 1 lb. 2 oz.	1 2 0	
LOOSE TEA		
F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	1 10 0	2 0 0
O. P. Darjeeling and Assam per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
DUST TEA		
Darjeeling and Assam Dust per lb. ...	0 14 0	1 2 0
Red Ensign Coffee „ ...	1 6 0	
Cocoa ½ lbs ...	1 2 0	
Quaker Oats 20-oz. ...	1 1 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 lbs. .	0 15 6	
Macaroni 1 „ ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 „ .	1 2 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 „	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 „ ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin Do. ½ lb.		
Mustard ¼ „ ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	3 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott. ...	1 15 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	1 4 0	1 10 0
Sausages English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin	0 14 0	
Soups, Assorted „	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tar. Fruits, Bott. ..	1 12 0	
Isinglass per pkt.	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag ... —	1 15 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 6 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin ...	1 7 0	0 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1- 2 oz. tin	3 4 0	3 4 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt ...	1 12 0	3 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb per tin —	3 12 0	
C. & V. Vinepar per bottle	1 12 0	
Radgate or Nickson Ham per lb. ...	3 8 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb. ...	3 8 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin ..	1 12 0	
Morton's Eagle Brand Scotch Roller Oats 2 lb. tin	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 9 0	
Chamois Leather large ...	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 6 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	
Bisurated Magnesia, medium	0 7 0	2 2 0
Ellerman's Embrocation	1 12 0	
Zam-Buk	2 4 0	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	1 12 0	0 14 0
Oriental Balm ...	0 8 0	
Sloan's Liniment —	0 4 0	1 0 0
Kruschen Salt —	0 15 6	
PAINTS.	1 11 0	
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) „	7 8 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

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Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Balam (Coarse) ...		
Do. (Medium) ...		
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	0 4 6	
Do. (Kora) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Atap) ...	0 3 0	
Kamini (Do.) ...	0 3 6	
Chinishakkar (Do.) ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Golap Khas (Do.) ...		0 4 0
Dadkhani ...	0 4 0	
Deshi Boiled ...		
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra (Medium) ...	...	0 4 0
Patnai (Coarse) ...		0 4 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal ...		0 2 9
Katari Bhog ...	0 3 3	0 3 6
DAL.		
Gram (Patnai whole) ...		0 2 6
Gram (Dal) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Sona) ...		
Do. (Krishna) ...		
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	
Do. Khari ...	0 3 0	
Mattor Dal ...		0 3 0
Salt ...		0 2 9

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Bombay Butter per seer		
Aligarh „ ...	1 2 0	
Pabna „ ...	1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa) ...	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo) ...	1 6 0	1 8 0
Jessore ...	1 6 0	
OIL.		
Ghani Oil ...		0 8 0
Mustard Oil ...	0 9 0	
Ccoanut Oil ...		0 14 0
Kerosene Oil ...	0 3 0	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White Java) ...		
Do. (Brown Java) ...		
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flower (Country) ...		0 4 0
Atta ...	0 2 3	0 3 3
Suji ...	0 4 0	
Gur (Sugar Cane) ...		0 5 0
„ Khajure ...		
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. New (Country) ...		
Do. (Gauhati) ...		
Do. (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Patal ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Brinjal ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Peas —		
Cauliflower each ...		
Cabbage each ...		
Ginger —	0 6 0	0 7 0
Onion —	0 1 3	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Mutton —	0 12 0	0 14 0
Goat & Khashi —		0 12 0
FISH.		
Rohi (Cut-pieces) —	0 10 0	0 14 0
Other —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa —	9 10 0	0 12 0
Prawns —	0 0 0	0 12 0
Parsey —	0 0 0	0 10 0
Bagda —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetki —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab per pair —	0 1 0	0 1 6
Koi —		
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
RICE		
Balam per md. ...	8 0 0	9 0 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. (Kora) ...	7 2 0	7 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Kamini (Do.) ...	8 4 0	8 8 0
Khinisankkar (Do.) ...	10 0 0	11 0 0
Dadkhani ...	10 0 0	11 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Dudkalma ...		
Nagra ..	7 8 0	8 0 0
Patnai (Kora) ...	8 0 0	8 4 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	6 0 0	6 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Rupsal ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...	0 5 0	0 5 6
Do. (Krishna) ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Kalai Dal ...		0 3 0
Knasari Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mosoor Dal (Sprit) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mattor Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...	2 4 0	
Ranchi —		
Darbhanga —		1 12 0
Sree (Mark) ..	1 13 0	
Khurja ...		1 8 0
Bhaduwa ...	1 15 0	
Lakhi —	1 8 0	
"Debia Debee" per seer		1 12 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 5 6	0 5 9
Do. (Brown) —		0 4 6
Do. (Bata) ...	0 5 0	0 5 6
Flour per seer ..	0 3 9	
Atta — ...		0 3 6
Do. B ... —	0 3 9	
Gur ... —	0 5 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...		0 4 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 9	0 8 6
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		1 8 0
Bombay per lb. Salted	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pabna per seer —	1 8 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin ...		1 6 0
Milk ...		3 4 0
Cows' Head ...		
Condensed Milk ...		0 4 0
Milk Maid ...		
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 9 0
Cocoanut Oil ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 25 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 8—16 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 6 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pesta „ ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Grapes per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
VEGETABLES		
New Patal ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
New Potatoes ...	0 2 0	0 3 6
Potatoes (New) ...		
Brinjal ... —	0 2 6	0 4 0
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Ginger	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cucumber each .	0 0 3	0 0 8
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion — ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Cauliflower ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
FISH		
Parsey per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Pona „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) „ ...	0 10 0	9 12 0
Bagda „ ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki „ ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 0	0 1 0
Hilsa „ ...	0 6 0	9 8 0
Koi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
MEAT		
Mutton ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
„ (Duck) Do. ...		0 9 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	...	0 7 0
Cocoa Hornby ...		
Coffee Polson's lb. ...	1 2 0	
Condensed Milk ...		
BISCUITS		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	...	1 9 6
H. & P. Do. ...	...	
Household per tin —		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 7 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 555 ...	1 10 0	
Passing Shew Cigarettes —		9 11 6
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.		
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sago (Pearl) ..		
Quaker's Oats ...	1 0 0	
Pascal's Logenges (glass) each —	0 10 0	0 10 6
Jam ...		
Jelly —	0 6 0	0 7 0
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 2 6	0 7 0
Quickwhite (White) ...		
KEROSENE OIL		
Elephant Brand tin ...	...	0 3 6
Do. per bottle ...	...	
Do. „ bulk .	...	
Rising Sun ...	...	
Do. per bottle ...	...	

N. B.—Prices vary according to quantities.

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. 2nd " " ...	0 10 0	
Goat per seer ...		
Kid " ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Poultry Chicken each ..		
Fowl (country) ...		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting)		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS		
Ducks per score ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Fowls " ...	0 13 0	0 14 0
VEGETABLES		
Brinjals per seer ...	0 4 0	
Cucumber each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Garlic per seer ..	0 4 0	0 5 0
Ginger " ..	0 7 0	0 8 0
Pati Lemon per score ...	3 1 6	0 4 0
Ladies finger per seer ..	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kagji Lemon per score ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
Onions Patna red per seer		0 2 6
Do. Bombay " ...		0 2 6
Do. Country " .		0 4 0
Potatoes Nainital per seer		
Do. Deshi (New) ...		
Do. Madrasi " ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Rangoon "		
Do. Gauhati " ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer ..		0 1 6
		0 1 6
Do. Disi per seer ...		0 1 6
Do. Hilly " ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage each ..	0 1 6	0 12 0
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 5 0
Peas Ranchi per seer ..		
Do. Darjeeling " ...	1 8 0	
Do. Deshi " .		
Beans " ..		0 6 0
Squash " ...	0 4 0	
Tomato " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS		
Apple Australia ...		
Do. Cashmere 8—16 ...	1 0 0	
Do. American ...		
Do. Kulu 4—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Peshwari ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Alubokhara per seer ..	2 0 0	2 8 0
		1 8 0
Apricot " ...		
Batavia per pair ...		
Beal fruit each ...		3 0 0
Bedana (Green) ...		0 3 0
Cocoanut each ...	0 2 6	
Do. dry per seer ...	1 4 0	
Chilghoza " ...		
Dates Arab " ...	0 12 0	
Do. Bagdad " ...		
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		
Do. Nasik " ...		
Do. Quetta " ..		
Do. Chaman " ...		
Do. Australia " ...		
Khorma " ...		
Kesur Deshi " ...		
Do. Singapore " ...		
Khobani " ...		
Kajoo Nuts " ...	2 0 0	
Lichis Country per 100 ...		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer ...		
Prune per lb. ...		
Papaya Country each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Dates fruit per seer ...		
Do. Basra per lb. ...		
Green Cocoanut ...		2 0 0
Plums per seer ...		

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
Safata ...		
Mango (Local) ...		
Do. Kanchan ..		
Do. Madras ...		
Do. Langra ..		
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Nilambari		
Do. Totapuri ...		
Do Fazli ...		
Do. Golapkhas		
Do. Himsagar ...		
Do. Kissen Bhogh ...		
Mash melon per seer .		
Kharbuza per seer ...		
Orange Ichanagore ...		
Do. Sylhet ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Nagpur ..		
Do. Bombay ..		
Pesta Bagdad per seer ..	5 0 0	
Do. Multan ..		
Do. Kabul ...	1 0 0	
Peara 25—32		
Pineapple Singapuri each	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. Assam ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Country each .		
Peaches 6—10	0 5 0	0 4 0
Plantain Champa per score	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. Martaban per score		
Musket per seer ...		
Pomegranate per seer ...		
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Dholka ...		
Raisin (Rad) per seer		
Do. Sultuna " ...		2 0 0
Almond shelled " ...		
Do. without shell		
Do. do. large		
Surdah Quaman per seer	0 8 0	1 8 0
Water melon Goalando	0 4 0	0 12 0
Do. Deshi ...		
Do. Farukabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Sarbati Lemon (Musembi) 6—10 ...	1 0 0	
	0 8 0	2 8 0
Walnut per seer ..		
Do. Shelled " ..		
Nut Ground " ..	1 0 0	
Sharifa 8—16 ..		
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound	0 12 0	0 13 0
Darjeeling do. "		0 13 0
Bombay " " ...		1 4 0
Aligarh " " ...	1 2 0	1 12 0
Jessore " per seer ..		1 10 0
Dinapur " " ...		1 6 0
Pabna " " ...		1 6 0
Darbhanga " " ...		1 6 0
Mazafforpur " " ...		2 0 0
Ghee " ...	1 14 0	2 4 0
Cow's Ghee " ...		
Do. Milk "	0 4 0	0 4 6
FISH		
Bagda per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md. ...		
Do. (cut pieces) p. s. ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Bhetkee " ...		
Prawns " ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Hilsa " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Rohi " ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Rohi (cut pieces) " ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Small fish " ...		
Chetal " ...		
Crab per pair ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Koi per seer ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Singhee per seer ...		1 4 0
Magoor per seer (small) ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (large) ...		

ARTICLES	From	To
RICE	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog ..		
Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
Do. (Medium) " ...		
Patnai (Atap) " md. ...	8 12 0	
Hilly (old) per md. ...		
Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasal per md. ...		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	8 12 0	
Do. No. 2 per md.		
Chamormoni ...	8 12 0	9 0 0
Balam (old) per md. ...		
Chini Shakkar No. 1 per maund (old) ...		
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund ...	7 12 0	
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...		
Kamini per maund ..	9 8 0	
Peshwar Rice per md. ...		18 0 0
Dhaki Chata ...	8 8 0	11 0 0
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer ...		
Java " " ...		
Cocoanut Oil " ...		
Mustard Oil " ...	0 8 0	0 0 0
Salt per seer ...	0 2 9	
Flour " ...	0 3 9	
Atta B per md. (Tota) ...		9 8 0
Sujee " ...	0 3 7½	11 0 0
Atta fresh per seer ...		
Chandausi Atta per md. ..		9 4 0
Til Oil " ...		
Til Oil per seer		
DAL		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 5 0	
Mug Dal " ...	0 4 0	
Arhar " ...	0 3 9	0 4 0
Kalai ...		0 3 3
Khesari " ...	0 2 6	
Mosoor (spilt) " ...		
Do. (khari) " ...	0 3 3	
Mator " ...	0 3 0	
Chana Dal " ...	0 3 0	
Do. " ...	0 3 0	
Biuli " ...		0 3 3
TEA.		
Family Mixture ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ..		2 4 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Orange Pekoe ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pekoe per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 0 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Pekoe Dust ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
KEROSENE OIL.		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
" " Bulk "		
Owl & Swan per tin ...		
" " Bulk ..		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Elephant Brand per bot. (White)	0 3 6	
Elephant Brand per bot. (Red)	0 2 9	
Snowflake per tin ...		
Soft Coke per md. ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
Engineers, Builders and Contractors.
9, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Telephone :—Calcutta 5632. Telegram :—" REWARD " Cal.

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsay ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 6
MEAT		
Goat & Kid per seer	0 10 0	0 1? 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 9 0	
Fowl's eggs ,, ...	0 10 0	
VEGETABLES.		
Beán (French) per seer ...		0 5 0
Brinjal ,, ...		0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato per seer ...		0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 4 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 3 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...		0 4 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potato (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		0 2 0
Pulbul per seer ...		0 2 0
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		0 3 0
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...		
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 20 ...		
Grapes	1 4 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	1 4 0	
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...		
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 8 0
Almond ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 10 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) ... per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apples 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Pears 20—30 ...	1 0 0	
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Madras ,, ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 8 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	2 0 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 14 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	2 4 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer —	0 4 0	
Atta White No. 1 —		0 3 9
Sujee ,, —		0 5 0
Atta Brown —		0 3 9
'B' Atta —	0 4 0	
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 3 0	
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	7 12 0	8 0 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 [illegible] 3	
Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		12 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,	6 0 0	7 12 0
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...	10 0 0	12 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 3 0	
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 6	0 5 9
Tea per lb. ...	0 3 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Chana ,, ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...		0 3 0
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		0 2 6
Khasaree ,, —	0 2 6	
Kalai ,, —	0 3 0	
Biuli ,, —	0 3 0	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 4 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 7½	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...		
Coal	1 4 0	
Fuel — —		0 13 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab ...	—	—
Beef per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat & Kid ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY & EGGS.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,, ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,, ...	—	0 3 0
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Brinjal ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflour ,, ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 4 0	—
Cucumber per score ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Garlic per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly ,, —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion ,, —	0 1 6	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ,, —	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Modhupur) ,, —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potatoes (Nainital) ,, —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. (Deshi) ,, —		
Pulbul ,, —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,, —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Raddish per score ,, —	—	—
Squash ,, —	—	—
Sweet Potatoes ,, —	0 1 6	—
Sweet Pumpkin each —	0 1 0	0 4 0
White ,, ,, —	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato Darjeeling ,, —	0 8 0	0 10 0
FRUITS.		
Almond per seer —	0 14 0	2 0 0
Alubokra ,, —	—	—
Amra (Belati) per score —	0 1 0	0 1 3
Bedana per seer —	1 0 0	—
Bael each —	0 0 3	0 0 9
Dates per seer —	0 4 6	0 5 0
Grapes ,, —	0 12 0	—
Lime per score —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Plantain (Champa) per doz. —	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. (Martaban) ,, —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Papaya each —	0 1 0	0 4 0
Pomegranates per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100 —	0 4 0	0 8 0
Sugarcane each —	0 0 9	0 1 0
Oranges per score —	0 10 0	0 14 0
BUTTER		
Butter per seer —	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ghee Lakhee ,, —	1 4 0	—
Do. Bhadwa ,, —	1 12 0	—
Do. Sree ,, —	1 12 0	—
Pure Cow Ghee per seer —	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk —	—	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From.	To.
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer —	0 5 0	
Atta white No. 1 —	0 4 6	0 5 0
Sujee —	—	0 5 0
Atta Brown —	—	0 4 3
"B" Atta —	0 4 6	0 4 9
RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Patnai per seer —	0 2 9	0 3 0
Banktulsi (Manja) per md.	7 0 0	8 8 0
Do. (Kora) per seer	0 2 9	0 3 0
Deshi (Boiled) per md. —	5 0 0	6 8 0
Rangoon per seer —	0 2 0	—
Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. —	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. (Atap) ,, —	8 0 0	9 0 0
Golap Soru ...	10 0 0	11 0 0
Mustard oil per seer —	0 3 6	0 3 9
Sugar ,, —	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb. —	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Cocoanut oil ,, —	0 6 0	0 7 0
Arahar per seer —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Chana ,, —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, —	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasaree ,, —	0 2 0	—
Kalai ,, —	0 2 3	0 2 6
Biuli ,, —	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mug (Hari) Katcha ,, —	0 3 0	—
Do. (Sona) ,, —	0 4 0	0 5 6
Mattor ,, —	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,, —	0 1 6	0 1 9
Barley Powder —	0 4 6	0 7 6
Do. Pearl —	0 6 6	0 12 0
Robinson's Barley —	0 4 3	0 14 0
Jelly —	0 6 0	0 12 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle —	0 2 6	—

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Mutton „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat and Kid „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pork „ —	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl „ ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken „ ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon „ —		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl's „ „ ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 14 0
Silong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfret per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mango fish per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Do. (Desi) —		
Bean (French) per seer —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) „ ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
Brinjal „ ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Cabbage (Country) each ...		
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 2 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower —		
Carrots (Country) per doz.		
Do. (Darjeeling) „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz. ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Ginger per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Garlic —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger „ —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Onion „ ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Patna) „ —		
Do. (Desi) „ ...		
Do. (Ranchi) „ ...	0 8 0	0 3 6
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 1 9	
Do. (Desi) „ ...		0 1 6
Pulbul ...		
Raddish (English) per bundle ...		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes „ ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 0 9	0 1 0
Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	
White Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Apricot ...	2 0 0	
Apples ...		
Figs per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score ..		
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Beal each ...	0 0 9	0 8 0
Pomegranate „ —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100 —	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Almond „ ..	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape „	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. per box		
Goosbarry per seer ..		
Jack fruit each ..		
Khubani per see —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kharbuza „ ...	0 2 0	
Lichis per 100 —		
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote „ ..	0 0 6	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz. —	0 2 0	0 3 0
	0 2 0	0 4 0
Papaya each ..	9 1 0	0 3 0
Pineapple „ ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Plums per score —		
Raisins ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score		
Star apple ...		
Tamarind per seer —	0 1 0	
Walnut „ —	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100		
Do, (Madras) 12—16 -		
Golap Khas —		
Langra 6—20 ...		
Bombay 25 to 30 ..		
Totapari per score ...		
Sipia —		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Keshin Bhog 12 to 16 —		
Fazli 8 to 10 —		
Prnes S. W. per seer —	1 0 0.	1 4 0
Sarda per seer —		
Sugarcane —		
Water Melon each ..		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb. —	1 0 0	
Dinapur „ ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer ..	1 4 0	1 12 0.
Pure Cow's Milk —	0 4 0	
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. —	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb. —	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer .	0 4 0	0 5 0
Attu „ —	0 3 6	0 4 0
Sujee „ —	0 5 0	0 5 0
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Kora) „	0 3 0	
Chinisakkhar per seer —	0 3 6	0 0 0
Deshi „ —	0 2 6	0 2 9
SUNDRIES		
Mustard Oil ...	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar —	0 5 6	0 6 0
Tea per lb. —	0 14 0	1 8 0
Cocoanut Oil —	0 14 0	1 0 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer —	0 2 6	0 3 6
Chana „ —		0 2 0
Khari Masoor „ —	0 2 3	
Bhanga ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree „ —		
Kalai „ —		0 2 0
Mung (Hari) „ ...	0 3 6	
Do. (Sona) „ —	0 4 0	
Mattor „ ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Salt „ —	0 1 6	0 1 9
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...		0 2 0
Do. (Elephant) Brand per tin Refined —	3 10 3	p. bot.
Ordinary	2 10 3	
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	0 15 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

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Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

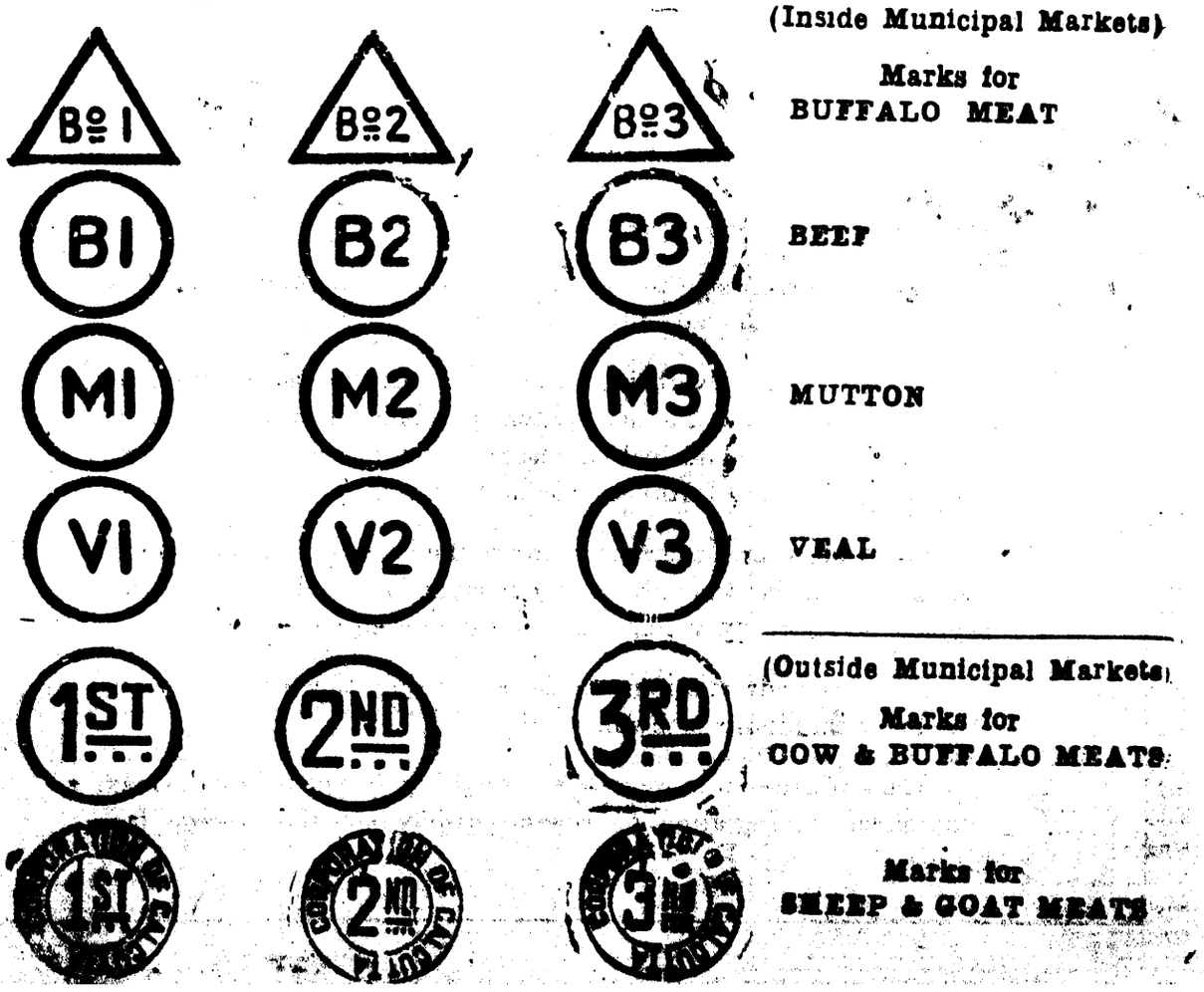
ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Silong. ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Labster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Baghda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhanguar ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 4 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 12 0	0 15 0
Fowl's eggs „ ...	0 12 0	0 15 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Brinjal „ ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ...		
Tomato per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Garlic „ ...	0 6 6	
Green Chilly „ ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
Onion ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
„ (New) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mangoes (Langra) ...		
Pulbul „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes „ ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes ...		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Almond „ ...	0 14 0	3 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score .	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate .	1 0 0	1 8 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ..	1 2 0	1 8 0
Madras „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa ..	1 13 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 11 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk „ ...		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Sujee „ ...	0 5 6	0 6 0
Atta Brown ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
"B" Atta ...	0 4 0	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 9	0 2 9
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	8 4 0	8 8 0
„ (Kora) per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar „ md.	9 0 0	9 8 0
Deshi (Boiled) „		6 4 0
Rangoon per seer ...		
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...	9 0 0	9 4 0
SUNDRIES		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Sugar „ ...	0 5 0	0 5 9
Tea per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer (medium)	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana „ ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khari Masoor „ ...	0 3 0	
Bhanga „ „ ...	0 3 0	
Khasaree „ ...	0 2 6	
Kalai „ ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Biuli „ ...	0 2 9	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
„ (Sona) „ ...	0 5 9	
Mattar „ ...	0 4 6	0 4 9
Salt ...		0 1 9
COKE & COAL		
Soft Coke per md. ...		
Coal „ ...	1 4 0	
Keresené Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	0 3 6	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb tin.	0 4 6	
Do. ...	0 7 6	
Barley Pearl „	0 6 6	
Do. 2 „	0 12 0	
Corn Flower 1 „	0 11 0	
Robinson's Barley ...	0 6 6	0 11 6
Cobra Boot Polish ...	0 1 0	0 5 0
Jelly ...	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT

BEEF

MUTTON

VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEATS

Marks for SHEEP & GOAT MEATS

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THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

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Chronicle And Comment

THE FOOD CONTROL MUDDLE

ABOUT eight or nine months ago the Corporation had opened up several depots or "stores" from which the Municipal labour staff had so long been obtaining their supplies of rice, sugar, salt and other essential commodities. The arrangement had been made in order to keep the labour staff contented and free from worry as regards their requirements of essential foodstuffs, so that the vital services such as water-supply, conservancy, etc., might not suffer any dislocation. The necessary help from the Government in the shape of "permits" to purchase the commodities in required quantities had so long been freely obtained. In order to find out ways and means of further easing of the food situation in Calcutta, a conference had recently been held at the instance of the Mayor, which the Chief Controller of Prices (Mr. Kripalani, I.C.S.,) had attended, and he had given an assurance that "permits" would be issued and other helpful measures taken by the Government so that a regular flow of supplies of essential commodities, *viz.*, rice, salt, sugar, matches, etc., would reach the eight Municipal Markets of the city for distribution to the general public of Calcutta. A Special Committee had thereupon been appointed by the Corporation to see to the smooth working of this scheme, and it was anticipated by the general public that their difficulties would at least to some extent be minimised by such regular flow of supplies through the Municipal Markets of Calcutta. So far, it has been a straight story of sincere endeavour on the part of the Corporation to serve the public and to minimise, as far as lies in their power, the difficulties experienced by the public in obtaining their supplies with the Government helping, or at least promising to help. The First Act of the drama, therefore, ends on a note of hope that better times are ahead.

With the opening of Second Act of the drama, however, matters suddenly take a baffling and mysterious turn. Inscrutable, it is said, are the ways of Providence, but it seems that the ways of the Bengal Government are no less inscrutable. The Corporation, relying on the large assurances given by the erstwhile Chief Controller of Prices, sends its representative to arrange for the necessary "permits", but alas, in the meantime, the Chief Controller has gone, and the Director of Civil Supplies reigns in his stead. This officer is "too busy to see any one" and the Special Officer, who sees the Corporation officer-in-charge, turns down the representations of the Corporation in a manner quite consistent with, and in the best traditions of, the "Heaven-born Service." The Corporation is curtly informed that no further "permits" will be issued either for the proposed scheme of supplying the Municipal Markets, or, what is worse still, for the existing stores which had been supplying the Municipal labour staff for the past eight months. So, not only is the embryo scheme for supplying the public through the Municipal Markets killed in the

womb before its birth, but the lucky child of eight months' growth, *viz.*, the system of labour-stores, is also strangled and killed ruthlessly. It is stated by way of explanation or extenuation that the Government intend opening about fifty shops in different parts of Calcutta for supplying essential commodities to the public, including all labour, Municipal or otherwise. Fifty shops, in a densely packed city like Calcutta, with a population of over 20 lakhs—fifty shops, where five hundred would not have been too many! This attitude of the Government would have been comprehensible if the Corporation and the Government had been two rival concerns engaged in "profiteering" or at least profit-making. If, however, the intention of both be to serve the public and to see that they get their supplies with as little difficulty as possible, one would imagine that the enterprise and co-operation of the Corporation would be welcomed and not rebuffed. Supplies through the Municipal Markets and labour-stores would have relieved the pressure to some extent and consequently the attitude of the Government in giving the Corporation the go-by appears not only incomprehensible, but strange and mysterious. In these difficult and troublous times, the need for keeping labour contented has been dinned into our ears in season and out of season, and every employer of labour on a large scale knows how very easy it is for this class of people to set up a grievance and to melt away and vanish at the slightest excuse. The results of discontent among the Municipal labour staff would bring about a situation appalling to contemplate, as it may lead to dislocation of water-supply, conservancy and other vital aspects in the life of a great city like Calcutta. Besides the question of discontent, there is the question of loss of time due to the waiting in "queues" to obtain supplies from the proposed Government shops scattered far and wide, and the consequent deterioration in the essential services. The picture of hundreds of people waiting in queues for several hours to purchase, say, a seer of sugar, has become quite familiar to the people of Calcutta, and the proposed fifty shops would only multiply this picture fifty-fold.

We may say that the Second Act of the drama now played out before the attentive gaze of the Calcutta public, ended with a meeting held by the Corporation this week, at which the vexed questions of food-and-prices-control as well as the cavalier fashion in which the Corporation has been treated by the Bengal Government, were discussed from various angles. That "the Government has bungled no one seemed to doubt, and an *ex*-Mayor happily expressed the situation when he said "we have been controlled out of existence," while another Councillor pithily observed that "whatever Control touches, is at once squeezed out of the market"—a statement of which, unfortunately, we have ample proof. It is well known that when the Government fixed the controlled prices of coarse and medium rice, leaving fine rice uncontrolled, there was a sudden and complete disappearance of coarse and medium rice from the markets of Calcutta, and the public could get only fine rice at prices which daily soared upwards. The meeting of the Corporation closed with a resolution that in view of the stoppage of permits by Government, a deputation would immediately wait upon the Government to impress upon them the grave peril to the maintenance of the essential services of the city consequent upon possible labour unrest, due to the closing down of the labour-stores. Until such time as the Government decision in the matter is made known to the House, the meeting stood adjourned. Thus ended the Second Act of the drama.

How the Third Act of the drama will turn out, it is premature to say, but we hope that in this concluding Act a note of fresh hope will be sounded for the harassed and despairing citizens of Calcutta, so that the drama may not end in tragedy. Whether it ends in tragedy or will have the conventional "happy ending" depends now, it seems, on the action that may be taken by the Bengal Government. And we wait for it.

NEW INDIAN STANDARD TIME
Office Hours Of The Corporation

The New Indian Standard Time, which will be an hour in advance of the existing Indian Standard Time, will be introduced with effect from the 1st September, 1942. The Chief Executive Officer has been pleased to direct from the said date, the office hours of the Corporation will be as follows by the new time:—

Week days—10-30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Saturdays—10-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m.

This may please be noted and all employees under you instructed accordingly.

By order,
U. N. BOSE,
Assistant Secretary.

Corporation Of Calcutta,
Secretary's Department.
The 26th August, 1942.



THE LATE DR. S. N. DEY
Formerly, Chief Analyst, Corporation of Calcutta

We deeply regret to announce the death of Dr. S. N. Dey, the late Chief Analyst of the Calcutta Corporation. He breathed his last on the 24th August, 1942, at the age of 64 at his Calcutta residence at 52, Braja Nath Dutta Lane. He retired from service in 1939. He has left behind his two sons Mr. S. K. Deb, Pleader, Police Court and Dr. A. K. Deb, Visiting Physician, Mental Hospital, to mourn his loss. We offer our sincerest condolences to them.

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

A SHORT RECORD OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CORPORATION MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 28, 1942

Lack Of Supply Of Foodstuffs For Calcutta

Corporation Deputation To Wait On Government

THE present acute position of food-supply in the city of Calcutta, particularly affecting the labour staff of the Corporation which maintains the essential services to the city, formed the subject of an anxious and prolonged discussion at the meeting of the Corporation on Wednesday, the 26th August.

The House adopted, at the instance of Councillor Debabrata Mukherjee, a resolution protesting against the proposed withdrawal by the Government of the facilities already granted to the Corporation in the matter of supply of essential food-staffs for the labour staff in particular and the rate-payers of Calcutta in general and appointed a deputation headed by the Mayor to wait upon the Government to impress upon them the perilous situation arising out of it. The suggestion of such a deputation came first from Councillors Debendra Nath Mukherjee and N. C. Chatterjee.

The discussion arose over a statement made by Alderman Dr. B. C. Roy, Chairman of the Finance Standing Committee regarding the present financial position of the Corporation vis-a-vis *the difficulty that had arisen with regard to the payment of increased allowances to the labour staff and the advance of a month's salary to the staff as sanctioned by the Corporation on August 12. In the course of this statement he referred to the proposal of the Government to stop issuing permits to the Corporation to buy foodstuffs for their staff.*

Requested by Dr. Roy, the Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, made a statement. It was gathered from the statement that the Government had not only expressed their inability to issue permits to the Corporation for the supply of different kinds of foodstuffs to the public through their markets but they could not also issue them for foodstuffs required for the different food-stores opened by the Corporation some months ago for supply to their labour staff.

During the debate that followed the statement, the policy and working of the Food Control Department of the Government was strongly criticised by a large number of Councillors. Allegations of preferential treatment by the Department to the constituent bodies of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce were made and denied

In the end the House passed the resolution as stated above and the meeting was adjourned till such time as the Government's decision in the matter was made available to the House.

The deputation appointed by the meeting will consist of:—

(1) The Mayor, Mr. H. C. Nasker; (2) The Deputy Mayor Haji Adam Oosman; (3) Dr. B. C. Roy; (4) Mr. P. N. Brahma; (5) Mr. A. R. Siddiqi; (6) Mr. N. C. Chatterjee; (7) Mr. Anandial Poddar; (8) Mr Syed Badrudduja; (9) Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose; (10) Kabiraj Satyabrata Sen; (11) Mr. Indra Bhusan Beed and (12) Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed.

DR. B. C. ROY'S STATEMENT

Rising to speak, with the leave of the Mayor, on a matter of urgent public importance, Alderman Dr. B. C. Roy, Chairman of the Finance Standing Committee, read out first the following resolutions of the Finance Standing Committee adopted by the Committee at their meeting held on Tuesday, the 25th August:—

(1) *That on account of heavy exodus from the city towards the end of the third quarter and also during the fourth quarter of last year,*

there was a heavy fall in our realisation as compared with the revised estimates; the fall still continues and from April 1, 1942 to August 19, 1942, there has been a further deficit, as compared with the collection for the corresponding period of the last year.

(2) *That the present condition of the city does not seem to hold out much hope that the Corporation will be able to make up the above deficits during the next seven months: on the other hand, there is every likelihood of collections falling still lower and of there being practically no cash balances left on the 1st November after meeting the essential liabilities of administration in the months of September and October, even without making the payment as contemplated in the resolution of the Corporation dated 12th August, 1942.*

(3) *That in spite of the above financial position, on account of the continuously rising prices of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life, effect be given to the Corporation decision dated August 12, 1942 to grant increment of wages and an advance of a month's salary to the employees in the following manner:—*

(i) *To pay a month's salary to all the menial and labour staff of the Corporation on Friday, the 28th August, 1942, on the responsibility of the respective Heads of Departments.*

(ii) *To pay half a month's salary to all employees other than those mentioned in* (i) *above drawing a salary up to Rs. 200 per month on the 28th August, 1942, on the responsibility of the respective Heads of Departments, it being understood that the other half of the month's advance will be paid to the staff mentioned in this clause along with the salary bills for the month of August on the respective due dates of payment of their salaries.*

(4) *That the Chief Executive Officer be directed to write to the Government for the grant of an advance of Rs. 10 lakhs to the Corporation to enable it to meet the immediate needs, which will be paid back without interest, towards the end of the current financial year; and a subvention of Rs. 40 lakhs to meet the abnormal expenses during the rest of the year.*

(5) *That to enable the Corporation to supply necessary foodstuffs to its employees, the Government be requested to issue permits for rice, dal, mustard oil, sugar, salt and coal, to the Corporation.*

Explaining the resolution of the Finance Standing Committee, he said that they might be able to improve their realizations in the coming months but their immediate needs were very urgent.

The cash balances of the Corporation, he went on, would be just sufficient to meet the essential liabilities of the Corporation for the remaining days of August and for September and October, taking into account the realizations during the coming two months. But the difficulty arose with regard to the payment of increased allowances to the labour staff and the advance of a month's salary to the staff as sanctioned by the Corporation on August 12.

The problem might be tackled in three ways. First, a loan might be raised by the Corporation, secondly, the Government might be asked to give them a subvention; and thirdly, instead of making cash payment to the staff, foodstuffs might be stored by the Corporation for the use of the staff and sold to them at controlled prices. In all these matters Government's permission had to be obtained.

The raising of a loan from outside for this purpose was a difficult proposition. The Finance Committee suggested that the Government might be asked by the Corporation to make an advance of Rs. 10,00,000 immediately to meet the needs of the moment which might be repaid when the outstandings were collected towards the end of the year.

Another point that should be considered in this connection was that the Corporation had to incur extra expenditure because prices of materials had gone up and also because the Corporation had to undertake various types of A. R. P. work. The Finance Committee had, therefore, suggested that the Government might be approached to give a subvention of Rs. 40,00,000 to enable the Corporation to carry on its work during the rest of the year. The Madras Government, he said, had come to the rescue of the Corporation of Madras in similar circumstances and there was no reason why the Bengal Government should not help the Calcutta Corporation in a like manner.

With regard to the supply of foodstuffs to the municipal staff about which the Corporation had already given a direction, he understood that the Government proposed to stop issuing permits to the Corporation to buy foodstuffs for the staff as the Government themselves were taking certain steps in this direction. He requested the Chief Executive Officer to make a statement on the subject.

In conclusion, Dr. Roy said that if the Mayor considered it necessary, he was prepared to go with him on a deputation to the Government to explain the urgency of the situation and to point out to them the untoward consequences that might follow if the Government did not relax their present policy regarding the supply of foodstuffs so far as the Corporation employees were concerned.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S STATEMENT

The Chief Executive Officer made the following statement:—

"As a result of the Conference the Mayor had with Mr. Kripalani, the late Chief Controller of Prices, it was arranged that weekly permits should be given to the Corporation for some essential foodstuffs to be distributed amongst retail dealers of Corporation Markets for sale to the public. As a result of such arrangement, permit for 600 bags of sugar was received and the quantity distributed to different Corporation Markets. Mr. Kripalani having relinquished charge of the Price Control Department, I rang up Mr. Pinnell (Director of Civil Supplies and Chief Controller of

Prices on Saturday last (22nd August) regarding the weekly supply of foodstuffs to Corporation Markets, as arranged with the late Controller of Prices, Mr. Kripalani, and also regarding permits for foodstuffs for stores which have been opened by the Corporation 8 or 9 months back for supply to some of our conservancy and other labour. I requested him that the officer of the Corporation, who dealt with this matter and who used to see Mr. Kripalani for quick disposal might go and see him. Mr. Pinnell said he was too busy to see any one, and on being told that the matter was very urgent, he said that the officer in question might see Mr. B. K. Acharya, I.C.S., Special Officer of the Food Control Department.

"On Monday, the 24th August, our officer Mr. Mr. R. K. Ghosh saw Mr. Acharya and had a discussion with him regarding the weekly supply of essential foodstuffs to Corporation markets, as arranged with Mr. Kripalani and also regarding supply to Corporation labour stores. The report which I have received from Mr. R. K. Ghosh regarding the results of his discussion with Mr. Acharya is:—

1. That (a) it was not possible for the Government to issue permits to the Corporation for supply of different kinds of foodstuff to the public through their markets, and (b) that Government would be opening about 50 shops in different parts of the city from which the public might take their requirements.

2. Regarding supply to our labour in the different food stores which had been opened by the Corporation about 8 or 9 months back and from which the Corporation labour was being supplied all these months, it was stated that permits for foodstuffs required for these shops also could not be issued and that the Corporation labour might take their requirements from the food stores that would be opened by Government.

"The result of decision as at (2) above would mean the closing down of all the food stores opened by the Corporation for their labour and this would lead to considerable unrest among them. I may mention that Government in the Commerce and Labour Department had been very keen in keeping the labour satisfied and there had been conferences in the Writers' Buildings in which the Hon'ble Ministers, the Labour Commissioner, the Mayor, the Chief Executive Officer and other officers of the Corporation were present and in which the necessity of keeping labour contented was very much stressed.

"It was also pointed out by our officer to Mr. Acharya that at the instance of the Government labour camps had been opened in the outskirts of the city and outside at an initial cost of Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 lakhs and a large recurring cost for scattering labour so that they might be available when the actual emergency arose. It is necessary to open shops near these labour camps and unless they were opened, the labour is not likely to come to these camps in large numbers.

"But with the decision that no permit would be granted to the Corporation for supply of foodstuffs to the labour, the question of opening new shops in these labour camps has to be ruled out.

"I have written to Messrs. Pinnell and Acharya on the subject. If what has been stated by Mr. Acharya is the present considered view of the Government in the Food Supply Department it means that the red book, original and supplementary, issued by Government denominated 'Food Supply in Calcutta in emergency' goes completely by the board and the arrangement made by the late Controller of Prices with the Corporation regarding the supply to the public through Corporation markets as well as supply to our labour stores is given a complete go-by.

"If supply to labour is stopped, there is bound to be unrest amongst them and untoward consequences are likely to follow."

The Resolution

In the discussion that followed the statement of the Chief Executive Officer, took part Mr. Muhammad Rafique, Mr. D. J. Cohen, Mr. Sudhir Kumar Chatterjee, Mr. Madan Mohan Barman, Mr. J. Macfarlane, Mr. Mackertich John, Mr. A. C. Mitter, Mr. Anandilal Poddar, Mr. P. N. Brahama, Mr. Syed Badrudduja, Mr. J. H. Methold, Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee, Mr. H. N. Nicholls, Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Mr. B. S. Nahar, Mr. Gough Govia, Mr. Debjiban Banerjee, Khan Bahadur Wali-ul-Islam, Kabiraj Satya Brata Sen, Mr. N. N. Dalal, Mr. Bejoy Kumar Banerjee, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee and Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee.

The motion of Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee, accepted by the House ran as follows:—

In view of the statement of the Chief Executive Officer on the subject of the proposed withdrawal by the Government of the facilities to the Corporation in the matter of supply of essential foodstuffs for the benefit of the Corporation labour staff and for the benefit of the rate-payers of the city, this Corporation authorises a deputation to wait immediately upon the Government to impress upon them the great peril to the maintenance of essentidl services to the city involved in the aforesaid projected measure. In the meantime the meeting do stand adjourned till such time as Government decision in the matter is made available to the House.

A Gesture For Peace And Reconciliation Sought

Progressive Coalition Party Deplores Deadlock

GRAVE concern at the serious repercussions of the arrests of Mr. Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and other Congress leaders on the political situation in the country was expressed in a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Progressive Coalition Party in the Bengal Legislature held in the Assembly House on the 21st August last. The Premier, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, presided.

The party regretted the action of the Government of India in effecting these arrests without giving persons concerned an opportunity for negotiation, and deplored the subsequent developments "inasmuch as they are bound to impede the war

effort and strain relations between India and Britain almost to breaking-point and are calculated to create an atmosphere in the country favourable to Axis designs."

It viewed with alarm "the bitterness that is developing on both sides—a state of things fraught with dangerous possibilities that may lead to chaos and confusion and plunge the whole country in disaster."

It, therefore, appealed to the British Government to make a gesture for peace and reconciliation by releasing the Congress leaders at once and by making determined efforts to arrive at a happy solution of the unfortunate impasse.

PREMIER'S APPEAL

The meeting recorded its appreciation of the appeal issued by the leader of the party, Mr. Fazlul Huq, to the people of Bengal, the Viceroy, the British Prime Minister, and the heads of the principal Allied Nations of the world to end the "unhappy deadlock" at no distant date, and urged him not to cease his efforts till a happy solution be arrived at.

Referring to incidents in Bengal, the meeting requested the Ministry to inquire into "the allegations of police excesses" and to take suitable action in this connection.

While recognizing that "there is a volume of opinion in the country against the policy which the Government of India have adopted in dealing with the political situation in the country, as also against the method in which this policy has in some respects been carried out," the party was convinced that resignation of the Ministers would lead to the gravest consequences detrimental to the ideals for which the Progressive Coalition Party had been formed and for which it had always stood in the face of the most difficult situations.

The resolution, however, laid down that if and when any situation arose which left no alternative to any Minister but to sever his connection with the Government, a Minister contemplating taking this last step should consult the leader of the party. Even in the event of resignation by a Minister, the party would continue to function under the leadership of Mr. Fazlul Huq.

The party reiterated its confidence in Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq as its leader, and placed on record its appreciation of the manner in which the Ministers had met the grave political situations that had arisen from time to time.—*Associated Press.*

"Spontaneous Outbursts Of Public Resentment"

Indian Merchants' Grave Concern

GRAVE concern regarding the situation prevailing in the country, following the arrest and detention of leaders, was expressed in a resolution passed by a joint conference of the various Chambers of Commerce and trade organizations in Calcutta last week. Mr. G. L. Mehta presided.

The resolution, which has been sent telegraphically to His Excellency the Viceroy, states:—

"The spontaneous outbursts of public resentment on the part of the people owing to these arrests has, unfortunately, resulted in sporadic acts of violence. The Indian commercial community, however, strongly feels that the present repressive policy culminating frequently in indiscriminate and unprovoked firing on the part of the authorities, has precipitated the situation, as Mr. Gandhi was definitely reported to have intended to carry on further negotiations with the Viceroy in order to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the problem. The commercial community feels that this policy has not only failed to remedy the situation but has only resulted in creating increased bitterness and estrangement in the public mind. Moreover, the uncalled for delegation of wide powers to local authorities and the promulgation of Ordinance and emergency measures tend to create a widespread sense of uneasiness among the public tantamount to panic.

"This state of affairs is bound to prove prejudicial to business activities in the country and, if allowed to develop, may lead to trade and transport dislocation and industrial disturbances and unrest. Considering the fact that resistence to Axis aggression and the mobilization of national resources towards that end is the common goal of the Government and the people, as clearly and unequivocally expressed by the Congress, the Moslem League and other leading political organizations in the country, it is all the more deplorable that such a state of affairs should have been allowed to develop. The British Government themselves have offered grant of complete independence after the war, while the major political parties demand the immediate transfer of civil power to the people and have offered full co-operation in the prosecution of the war on that basis.

"The commercial community is strongly of the opinion that it is only by the establishment of a representative national government, with full and unreserved powers, that the country's resources can be fully mobilized towards winning the war, and they trust that the British Government will even now take immediate steps to accede to this legitimate demand to prevent the situation from deteriorating further. The commercial community, therefore, urge that the Government of India should immediately open negotiations with the accredited leaders of the people, including the Moslem League and the Congress with this end in view".

The following bodies were represented at the Conference:—Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Moslem Chamber of Commerce, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Marwari Association, Bengal Millowners' Association, Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association, Indian Mining Federation, Indian Sugar Mills' Association, Bengal Banks' Association, Engineering Association of India, Bengal Industries Association, Calcutta Yarn Merchants' Association, Jute Balers' Association, Indian Insurance Companies' Association, Indian Paint Manufacturers' Association, Indian Hemp Association, Indian Insurance Institute, Gunny Traders' Association, All-India Tea Growers' Federation, Calcutta Tea Merchants' Association, Bengal Salt Producers' Association, Calcutta Rice Merchants' Association, Marwari Rice Mills' Association, Marwari Sabha, Indian Rerolling Mills' Association, Calcutta Kirana Association and the Indian Paper Mills Associa-

The War At Our Doors

THREAT TO INDIA

Canadian Premier's Broadcast

Ottawa, August 20.

THE Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, in a broadcast to-day said: "We have reached one of the gravest moments in history. The German advance threatens Persia, and beyond Persia, India. The Japanese are also strengthening themselves for an attack on India. The United Nations have not yet begun to win this war."—"Reuter."

INDIAN TROOPS RAID BURMA

Patrol Activity From Assam

New Delhi, August 20

Indian troops operating from the Assam-Burma border, regularly embark on daring patrols and guerrilla expeditions into Japanese-occupied territory, seeking out the enemy, destroying military installations, and gleaning information invaluable in protecting India from the menace of Japanese aggression.

British, Indian and Gurkha troops are taking part in these raids continuously. There is a "screen" of guerrillas, practically living on the land, operating for long periods at a time deep in enemy-occupied territory. Through this screen go out fighting and reconnaissance patrols, sometimes consisting of as few as one officer and half a dozen or so men equipped with automatic weapons and as much in the way of supplies as can be carried by two or three mules.

ARDUOUS JOURNEY

Often larger columns with mule transport, even carrying light artillery go out with more belligerent intentions. Always the main object is the same—to seek out the enemy, to hinder his plans, and above all, to discover his intentions.

A typical patrol was that which set out recently from a small village on the Imphal-Tamu Road. For days it struggled along the almost impassable rough gravel tracks of the dense Naga country, plagued by mosquitoes and other insects, and always in peril of deadly ambush. At last it arrived at the crest of a ridge to the north-west of Mintha, overlooking the Kabaw Valley, where it was decided to lie up for a while as three of the men, who for days had been fighting on against severe malaria obviously were incapable of proceeding further for some time.

CROSSING A RIVER

From this ridge one officer and two men set out to investigate reports concerning Japanese activities in the village of Tonhe, 25 miles away. This involved crossing the U River and, as so often happens in this country, where a stream suddenly becomes a wide river and the river turns into a roaring torrent, the task proved to be even more difficult than had been anticipated. First, a man had to risk his life in swimming the flooded river with a rope. Then a wire bridge capable of bearing the one mule with the detachment, had to be improvized. This completed, the detachment cautiously approached the village, only to find that the Japanese had evacuated some hours earlier, having removed every scrap of food the villagers possessed, wantonly and bloodily killing their cattle, and looting their houses.

Having seen this grim evidence of the enemy's visit the detachment made its way back to the ridge, re- and the remainder of the patrol and set out to march to Thaungdut, where it was understood that there were 100 Japanese troops, a number, incidentally, far in excess of that of the patrol. The plan was to capture prisoners who were to be brought back for interrogation and to carry out certain other important tasks.

VALUABLE KNOWLEDGE

How this part of the operation was carried out must remain secret, but it can be stated that the patrol was entirely successful and returned across the border into India nearly three weeks later without loss, having gained most valuable knowledge.

Similar patrols regularly return from similar expeditions, sometime unfortunately not intact, but all of them with some new contribution towards the eventual defeat of the Japanese.

Already the Japanese occupiers are becoming uneasy. It is not pleasant always to be wondering when and from where the next lightning stroke may come. It is unnerving to observe the uncanny certainty with which the air forces of the United Nations—thanks to accurate, detailed information—are able to pick out the most valuable, and apparently most secret of military objectives.

Even the grim, relentless work of the guerrillas and patrols, however, has its moments of humour. A patrol recently returned to its base in Assam chuckling with delight at the discovery that, ironically, the Japanese commander in a certain town in western Burma had set up his head quarters and residence in the local jail.—*A. P.*

KILLING RUMOUR

Women's Part In It

The important part that women could play in stopping rumours was described by Mrs. Hasina Murshed, Parliamentary Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in a broadcast talk from the Calcutta centre of All-India Radio.

War, she said, produced a much larger crop of rumours than peace. Some of them actually emanated from the enemy or his agents, but many more from the "workshop of the devil." Once a rumour was set rolling, none knew when and in what form it would come to an end. Very often it was found that credulous people were not content with passing the rumour on in the form they got it. They embellished the story, and in the long run it became completely different from the original one.

The morale of the individual citizen depended very largely on environment and by refusing to believe in rumours and by refraining from repeating them women could make that environment healthy. In their limited sphere of activity women could play an important part in killing rumours and thus maintaining the morale of the people.

USE OF PAPER

Economy Urged

An appeal has been addressed by the Government of India to commercial and other associations to take all possible steps to economize in the use of paper in view of the restricted supply in the country.

The letter states that it has been suggested that it should be possible for associations to discontinue in many cases periodical publications and to postpone publication of certain compilations and documents that might as well await the return of a better supply position.

Another direction in which economy is possible is in the printing of proceedings of meetings of firms and associations and of presidential addresses. Care should also be taken that the size of the paper used in correspondence, etc., is not more than is required for the matter which it is to contain.

SHORTAGE OF FOODSTUFF

Progressive Coalition Party Move

In order to find out the grievances of the public regarding shortage of foodstuff and the difficulties arising out of shortage of transport both in Calcutta and mofussil, the Progressive Coalition Party, Bengal, has appointed a Committee consisting of the following :—

The Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, (Chairman), Mr. Humayun Kabir, Khan Bahadur A. M. L. Rahaman, M.L.A., Mr. Rasiklal Biswas, M.L.A., Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee, M.L.C., Mr. D. P. Khaitan, M.L.A., Mr. Surendranath Biswas, M.L.A., Khan Bahadur Ataur Rahman, M.L.C., Mr. J. W. Chippendale, Mr. Niharendu Dutta Majumdar, M.L.A., Mr. Charu Chandra Roy, M.L.A., and Syed Badrudduja (Secretary).

The Committee will receive complaints and statements from the public in Calcutta and mofussil relating to the points mentioned above and to suggest remedies for the removal of grievances. All communication will be received by the Secretary of the Committee, Syed Badrudduja, at 19, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.

"STANDARD CLOTH"

Government Communique

The following Press *communique* has been issued :—

The public are aware from reports appearing in the Press from time to time that steps are being taken by Government to place in the market certain varieties of "Standard Cloth" comprising *dhuties*, *sarees* and shirtings for the convenience of poorer sections of the people. In consultation with the trade an indent representing the requirements of the Province along with a list of importers has already been submitted to the Government of India and they have been requested to see that these are available before the Pujah.

The importers whose names have been communicated to the Government of India will obtain this cloth direct from the Mills according to the indents submitted by them on payment of the actual cost. This will be distributed to the people through a number of wholesalers and retailers scattered throughout the Province at prices fixed by Government. Arrangements are in hand for registration of the wholesalers and retailers. District Magistrates have been asked to recommend names for registration. In Calcutta, applications for registration as wholesalers or retailers will be received by Mr. A. Wadad, Special Officer, Price Control, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

SUGAR AND SALT CONTROL IN CALCUTTA

Permit System To Be Abolished

Normal distribution of sugar in Calcutta is expected to be resumed following the immediate abolition of the permit system, as notified by the Government of Bengal in a Press Note issued recently.

Wholesale dealers and those importing sugar in bulk will require as at present, formal permits for taking delivery. Once they have done so no further permits will be necessary for disposing of their consignments.

There will also be a similar removal of restrictions regarding the distribution of salt.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bengal states :—

The "permit" system for controlling the distribution of sugar in Calcutta is to be abolished at once. Wholesalers and others importing sugar in bulk will, as at present, require a formal permit to take delivery so that a record of stocks may be kept. The issue of such permits will be automatic. Once they have taken delivery of their consignments they will require no further permits to dispose of them.

The normal distribution through the trade of Calcutta should thus be resumed. Shortage will still be experienced for some time but there is plenty of sugar in the country and it is merely a matter of transport and trade activity to bring it to Calcutta. Government will do all that they can to help as regards transport.

The "permit" system was introduced when the sugar shortage was first felt, as a means of ensuring that all available sugar reached the con-

sumer at correct prices and did not disappear into the "black market" after its arrival in Calcutta. The system however amounts to detailed control and rationing of the whole internal sugar trade of Calcutta and Government do not yet possess an organization capable of undertaking so complicated a task effectively.

It must be recognized that with the cessation of this system, opportunities for profiteering will increase, at least temporarily, but this is for the present a lesser evil than those which may follow from attempting to apply an unperfected system of local control.

In the meantime discussions have already been initiated with trade interests about possible methods of improving both the free flow of supplies from source and establishing a more effective method of local distribution for the future.

A similar removal of restrictions is taking place as regards salt, which is now plentiful and is selling below controlled prices.—*Associated Press.*

TRANSPORT OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

Instructions To Railways

A Bengal Government *communique* issued states :—

"With a view to facilitating the movement of food grains over the Railways, the Government of India have issued specific instructions to the General Managers of Railways that up to Saturday, August 29, 1942, they should concentrate on the movement of food grains, sugar and salt, for internal consumption, by shutting down other kinds of railway traffic, if necessary.

"It is hoped that local merchants and dealers will try to take maximum advantage of this concession during this limited period."—*Associated Press.*

GROWING SCARCITY AND HIGH PRICE OF NECESSITIES

Councillor M. Barman's Suggestions For Relief

Councillor Madan Mohan Barman has tabled the following motion before the Corporation :—

That the Special Committee appointed by the Corporation at the request of the Mayor on 5th August, 1942, be authorised to deal with the following :—

That in view of the growing scarcity and high price of necessities of life in Calcutta, the Committee is authorised to take proper and necessary steps to minimise the difficulties as far as practicable and for the purpose do the following :—

(a) To find out the necessities of the citizens of Calcutta and arrange for their supply—

(1) by opening and running shops for Corporation staff,

(2) by opening and running shops for citizens of Calcutta,

(3) by carrying on propaganda for growing more food in the city and neighbourhood in co-operation with the neighbouring municipalities, District Boards and Government of Bengal,

(4) by utilising all Corporation lands and parks wherever practicable for growing food crops,

(5) by utilising all Corporation tanks for the purpose of fisheries,

(6) by arranging for search or research to find out substitutes in co-operation with the Government or otherwise,

(7) by changing the mode of dress or uniforms so that consumption of cloth may be reduced,

(8) by doing such other act or acts as may be necessary for the purpose.

(b) To arrange for—

(1) propaganda for reduction in standard of living to things available in the Province.

(2) for prevention of waste.

(3) for utilisation of Bengal products in place of imported articles,

(4) for use of sustitutes in place of ariticles not available.

(5) for use and utilisation of all articles to the fullest extent.

(6) by pamphlets, lectures, exhibitions for the purpose of (a) and (b) 1 to 5.

(c) To find out and examine steps that have been taken at other places for these purposes and to adopt them for Calcutta.

(d) To co-operate with A. R. P. authorities to train public to store properly the foodstuffs that they are advising to stock for 3 months.

(e) To arrange with all employers of labour to open food shops for the employees.

(f) To prevent the onrush of the unemployed and the beggars and to arrange for their repatriation to their respective provinces.

(g) To request the Government of Bengal to arrange with different provinces who have prohibited exports of foodstuffs, not to freeze supplies at least to feed their population in Calcutta and neighbourhood.

(h) To arrange for storing of coal, coke and fuels for supply to Calcutta during winter months when there is real shortage of wagons during rainy seasons.

(i) To draw the attention of Railways and to prevent rebooking of consignments from Calcutta which were consigned to this place from outside without delivery being taken.

(j) To arrange with Government to provide subsidies for starting industries and manufactories in Calcutta for necessities in Calcutta.

(k) To arrange with Controller of Prices, Government of Bengal, for opening of Government controlled shops at Corporation markets, or at any market.

(l) To arrange with Controller of Prices to allow honest and substantial stall-holders to sell Government and other stocks at Corporation and other markets.

(m) To urge on the Government of Bengal to release the stocks they are holding of rice and other commodities at cost or probable prices.

(n) To arrange with Railway authorities to withdraw vexatious regulations that are hampering supply of foodstuff to Calcutta.

(o) To arrange for introduction of *charka* and supply of cotton and utilisation of yarn for the manufacture of *khaddar* cloth.

(p) To do such other act or acts as may be necessary to relieve distress of the citizens regarding necessities.

All About Air Raid Precautions

RELIEF FOR HOMELESS AFTER AN AIR RAID

Calcutta Centre To Provide Food And Shelter

TO the ordinary man-in-the-street, the term Civil Defence very often connotes merely the A.R.P. Services proper. It is true that A.R.P. is a part of Civil Defence and a very important part at that, but the term "civil defence" includes a very large number of other topics which do not come within the purview of the A.R.P. authorities at all.

The activities of A.R.P. are mainly directed towards dealing with the immediate effects of an air raid, so that they can be minimized and rectified as far as possible. Thus, the First-Aid Services are directed towards the immediate relief of the wounded, the Rescue Service towards extricating persons trapped in damaged buildings, House Protection Fire Parties towards the prevention of the spread of fires and the Communication Service to relaying messages between the various authorities so that the various relief services can be put into operation with the least possible delay. But the task of Civil Defence does not end there.

However excellently the A.R.P. Services performed the task allotted to them, there would still be considerable confusion in the city if relief measures were not carried a step further. There are, in fact, a whole series of post-raid measures to be put into operation before a Civil Defence organization can be considered in any way complete.

Distribution Of Food

In Bengal, as much attention has been given to the other post-raid features as to the A.R.P. organization itself and on this score she can pride herself on giving a lead to the rest of India. After the "raiders past" signal has sounded and before there has been time to assess the damage fully, the subjects demanding the most immediate attention are likely to be food and shelter. After all, a certain amount of damage is certain to have been caused, however effective our ground defences and A.R.P. or, however skilful our fighter planes. The homes of a certain number of people will have been damaged so that it is uncomfortable to cook in them or to sleep in them. To relieve the sufferings of such people, kitchen and relief centres have been opened all over Calcutta and other areas where air raids may be anticipated. Food is cooked at the kitchen centres and transported in lorries to the relief centres where the crowds can gather and obtain shelter in addition to food.

There are seven such centres in Calcutta, but it need not be inferred from this that the scheme is a rigid one. Wherever crowds gather after a raid, in search of food and shelter, empty houses in the vicinity will be commandeered for the purpose and the food transported thither from the kitchen centres. The only requisite for obtaining such food and shelter is that a ticket should be obtained from one's post warden or officer-in-charge of the nearest First-Aid Post. Such tickets will, of course, only be given to genuine air-raid victims (there seems to be an idea current that anybody will be entitled to free food after an air raid), and the granting of these tickets will entitle them to food and shelter for a maximum period of three days, during which time it is expected that they will have been able to make alternative arrangements with relations or friends.

In exceptional circumstances, this period may be extended up to seven days. All preparations have now been made to put this scheme into operation immediately after an air raid. Kitchen centres have been fully staffed and stocked with food sufficient to last large numbers of the population for a fortnight, and also with cooking utensils; whilst the relief centres provisionally selected have had additional sanitation provided, ample for the needs of large crowds, and have also been fully staffed.

Reserve Of Supplies

Even if one is not bombed out, food is likely to be a problem after air raids. The markets themselves may have been bombed or the vendors too timid to come to them. With this end in view, house-holders have been encouraged for many monthe now to lay in reserves of foodstuffs. The Government of Bengal has now made additional provisions to meet such a crisis. By an order made under the Defence of India Rules, all shops stocking certain essential commodities are compelled to open within 24 hours of the "Raiders Past" signal being given after an air raid. If they fail to open voluntarily, Government have power to have them opened forcibly. Further, none of the essential commodities may be conveyed outside Calcutta or the Industrial Areas without a special permit. If they are so removed, they are liable to seizure. The intention of Government is clear, therefore, that there should be ample foodstuffs in Calcutta to meet all the normal needs of the inhabitants, even though the markets do get bombed.

The question of food and shelter being settled, the topic most likely to agitate the public mind is news of one's relatives and friends who may have sustained injuries during the raid. Every police station will become an information centre for this purpose, where accurate information will be dispensed as rapidly as possible: and in addition, a Central Civil Defence Information Bureau has been established in Bentinck Street at which news will be collected from all the police stations and disseminated to enquirers. A further provision to ensure that news is distributed rapidly after a raid has been made by placing at the disposal of the authorities all the publicity vans of the Public Relations Committee, which will tour the whole of Calcutta and the surrounding areas broadcasting an official summary of the raid through their loud-speakers.

Storing Of Property

It may happen that a house has not been totally destroyed by bombs falling in the vicinity but so badly damaged as to make it inadvisable to remain in it. It is even possible that evacuation may be ordered by the authorities either for this reason or because of an unexploded bomb in the

neighbourhood. In such cases, property will have to be left behind, but arrangements have been made to salvage it and store it until the owner is able to take delivery. A Chief Salvage Officer has been appointed to superintend such operations.

In the event of anybody sustaining an injury during an air raid, he will be entitled, under the War Injuries Scheme, to compensation provided he is a wage-earner or a member of a civil defence organization. The compensation admissible is on a varying scale and higher rates are payable to certain classes of persons; in the event of disablement of a permanent nature, a pension for life may be awarded. If a civil defence volunteer or wage-earner or pension-holder suffers death as a consequence of an air-raid, his dependents will also be entitled to compensation on a generous scale. To deal with such claims, special Claims Officers have been established with offices in Calcutta and all industrial areas of Bengal.

The whole scheme of civil defence has also been democratized by the institution of local A. R. P. Committees in Calcutta,—off-shoots of the Central A. R. P. Committee recently founded by the Minister for Co-ordination of Civil Defence. The intention of these local Committees is that they should act as advisory bodies for local needs and also stimulate local enthusiasm for Civil Defence matters. It can readily be seen, therefore, that Bengal now has a thoroughly well-organized system of Civil Defence and there should be no fear of such disorganization after a raid as has been the unhappy experience of other cities when they have first suffered bombardment.

CIVIL DEFENCE ARRANGEMENTS

Government Of India's Share In Expenditure

New Delhi, August 20.

The Public Accounts Committee examined on August 14, 1942, the appropriation accounts for 1940-41, of the grants and appropriations for which the Home Department, the Civil Defence Department and the Department of External Affairs are responsible.

It was stated that the total cost of the last census operations had amounted to about Rs. 21 lakhs. There would, this time, however, be no census report on the usual lines, as the census operations had been greatly curtailed, owing to the war and only a collection of tables would be published.

The Civil Defence Department explained the present arrangements for sharing the cost of civil defence measures between the centre and provinces. Although these measures, generally speaking, are according to the constitution, the responsibility of the provinces, the Central Government, realising that their cost might prove to be an excessive burden on the provinces, have offered to bear a considerable part of it.

The annual expenditure on civil defence in each province is divided into slabs, the amounts of the slabs varying from province to province according to the varying circumstances of each. The first slab is the liability of the province, but of the second the Government of India bear 50 per cent. and of the third 75 per cent., while all expenditure in excess of this is borne by them to the extent of 87½ per cent.

Payments to the provinces on this account in 1941-42, amounted to Rs. 58 lakhs, but in the current year the figure is expected to go up to Rs. 3.78 lakhs. —*A.P.I.*

MUSLIMS AND A. R. P.

Reply To Criticisms

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bengal says:—

Comments and criticisms have appeared in the Press to the effect that the number of Muslims appointed in the A. R. P. organisation in Calcutta and other areas is much below the proportion fixed by the Communal Ratio Rules. The responsibility for this state of affairs has been sought to be fixed upon the Ministry and particularly upon the Hon'ble Ministers for Civil Defence Co-ordination. It has been wrongly assumed that he is responsible for making appointments in the A. R. P. organisation and as such for the disproportionate communal position in such appointments.

It is necessary at the outset to remove the wholly erroneous impression with regard to the Hon'ble Minister for Civil Defence Co-odination. There is no separate portfolio for Civil Defence, but the Hon'ble Minister has been entrusted only with co-ordination of civil defence work in its various aspects which is being done in the different departments under the respective Hon'ble Ministers.

Recruitment or appointment of A. R. P. personnel is not one of the functions of the Hon'ble Minister for Civil Defence Co-ordination and such matters do not and never come to him and he has never made any appointment in the A. R. P. Services.

The power to make these appointments was left by the last Ministry in the hands of the A. R. P. Controller in Calcutta and of the District Magistrates in the mufassil. The present Ministry, however, has decided that the Communal Ratio Rules will apply to A. R. P. appointments subject to efficient candidates being available in sufficient numbers. It appears that in actual practice the number of Muslims in the higher grade A. R. P. Services has been disproportionately small.

Officers concerned have, therefore, been addressed to make every possible step to remove the communal disparity in the services, as even apart from the question of communal proportion Government consider it essential for the popularity of A. R. P. measures that efficient and deserving Muslims should be appointed to carry out such measures in this province.

Special Article

The Changing Face Of Chowringhee

[By B. V. Roy, M.A., *lately Acting Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette"*]

IT is said that the site of the great city of New York (U. S. America) which covers an area of about 13 miles by 1½ miles, was purchased 320 years ago by a Dutchman from the Iroquois Indian who was in possession, for the sum of 24 dollars, or roughly about a hundred rupees. At the present day it is estimated that the landvalue in this site is any thing up to £250,000 per acre. Similarly we can say that 250 years ago, when the first English settlers founded the city of Calcutta, the entire Chowringhee Road land site could have been purchased for a few hundred rupees at most, while the present Municipal valuation of the houses standing on this road runs to a good many lakhs of rupees. The Chowringhee Road has passed through many vicissitudes during these 250 years, and by following its changing face from time to time we obtain a fair idea of the gradual development of the city of Calcutta during these two and a half centuries.

At the earliest period of the English settlement in Calcutta in the 17th Century, we find that a small village named Cheranghy existed at a site which corresponds to the southern end of the present Chowringhee Road, and a road passed by this village, leading to the famous shrine and temple at Kalighat, which had been in existence long before the advent of the British. This road was described in contemporary records as the "road to Collegot" *i.e.*, Kalighat, and it was the same road which we see now, but the surroundings were vastly different. The village of Cheranghy was a mere collection of huts and hovels, standing amidst marshy stretches and paddy-fields, and its inhabitants were poor fishermen, weavers, wood-cutters etc. On three sides of the village stretched marshy land interspersed with patches of high ground and jungle, while on the fourth side—the west—in the area now covered by the "Maidan", stretched an impenetrably dense jungle infested with tigers and other wild animals. Jackals howled, and the water-logged fields were dotted with various kinds of water-fowl, while even crocodiles were not rare. Beyond this jungle, on the extreme west, along the riverside, stood the village of Gobindapur—one of the well-known three villages which formed the nucleus of present-day Calcutta (*viz.*, Sutanuti, Gobindapur, and Kalikota from which the name of Calcutta is derived). Thus we see that Chowringhee Road existed even before Calcutta came into being. It was in fact part of a *kutcha* road running from Halisahar in the 24-Parganas, about 30 miles north of Calcutta, upto the Kali temple at Kalighat, which at that time was situated farther to the east of its present position, and was removed to its present site later on owing to the shifting of the old course of the Ganges. Tradition has it that the road was constructed by the well-known Savarna Choudhury family, one branch of which resided at Barisa and the other at Halisahar, forming a connecting link between them, and was in effect a pilgrim road leading to the Kali shrine. It may be mentioned that it was from the Zamindar Vidyadhar Roy of this Savarna family that the English obtained the lease of the three villages (Sutanuti, Kalikota and Gobindapur) in 1698.

Going further ahead, we come to the year 1717, when the English "purchased" 38 villages forming the nucleus of present-day Calcutta proper, one of which was the village named Cheranghy. By the middle of the 18th Century, the "settlement" of the English was developing rapidly, but its centre was still in the "Loll Diggy" (Dalhousie Square) area, around which residential buildings and offices, godowns, as well as a Fort had sprung up. As yet the limits of this settlement were confined to Chitpur Road on the east, Burrabazar on the north, Esplanade on the south, and the river on the west. Beyond these limits was springing up the native or "black" town, which sprawled in a series of hamlets, houses, tanks and jungle mixed up in a haphazard fashion without plan or design. Chowringhee had by this time assumed a slightly better aspect, and one or two "country-houses" had been built in or about the Park Street locality. . . . . Then came the attack on Calcutta in 1756 by Sirajuddowla's army, and his taking of it. The old Fort to the west of Dalhousie Square was practically destroyed, the English were forced to abandon the position and take shelter in boats and ships, on which they sailed down the river to Fulta. . . . After the defeat of Siraj in the battle of Plassey in 1757, the English were rehabilitated in Calcutta, and their first concern was to select a suitable site for a new Fort away from residential quarters, the proximity of which had played such havoc with the old Fort. The site chosen, on which the present Fort William stands, was beyond the village of Gobindapur, and the entire area between this and the Esplanade was cleared of its dense jungle. The village of Gobindapur was acquired and swept away, and its inhabitants, who were mostly people who had come from outside and settled here for purposes of trade, etc., were compensated and were mostly removed to the Sovabazar locality. The new Fort was begun in 1757 and completed in 1778. Concurrently with the clearing away of the jungle which had covered the entire space of the *Maidan*, began the emigration towards Chowringhee, as its position was now enormously improved. By the end of the 18th Century, there were about 20 garden houses standing amid huge compounds enclosed by high walls, in the area now described as "South of Park Street", and this block of houses (corresponding to the present Ward 17) was called "Chowringhee", the road being called the "road to Chowringhee". Park Street was at this time called "Burying Ground Road" as it led to the English burial-ground which stood (and still stands) at its eastern end.

These localities were considered so remote and unsafe on account of robberies and acts of violence that we read of Sir Elijah Impey's garden house and *deer-park* (from which Park Street derives its name) being guarded at night by a squad of sepoys; and pedestrians never ventured there after dark unless in parties and well armed.

Another factor which had operated to keep Chowringhee separate and cut off from the Calcutta "settlement" of those days, was a broad creek which ran from the river Ganges eastwards to the salt marshes beyond Beliaghata. This creek, which was broad enough to be navigable by large boats, followed roughly the line of the present Hastings Street continued eastward. It gradually dried up and was filled up and obliterated, and its memory is still preserved in the street named "Creek Row", which follows its original course. In William Baillie's map of Calcutta (executed by Lt.-Col. Mark Wood in 1784-85) the creek does not appear, while we see the houses in "Chowringhee" clearly marked, and in Upjohn's map of 1793, about 40 houses are shown in this locality. It may be mentioned here that the large tank at the western end of Park Street was dug in 1793, at the expense of Monohar Das, the "great Benares banker" and its dimensions are given in contemporary records as 350 ft. in length and 225 ft. in breadth. . . . Going forward into the early years of the 19th Century, even in 1824, we find Chowringhee still regarded as a suburb of Calcutta, and *palki* (palanquin) bearers charged double fares for going there. The road was still a *kutcha* road, devoid of all amenities. We learn from old records that in 1756, a sum of Rs. 125 had been sanctioned and paid to Mr. J. Fortnam, described as a "civil architect", for making 'one watercourse in the Chowringhee Road" *i.e.*, an open drain running along its length. Similarly, we learn that in 1818, the road was being watered from the corner of Dharamtala Street, its northern end, upto the "Chowringhee Theatre" *i.e.*, the present Theatre Road. This operation was carried out by means of subscriptions raised among the residents of the locality. . . . A gentleman writing from "Peshour" (Peshawar) in the year 1809, says "our life here has been as retired and tranquil, as free from anxiety and bustle, as if we had been all the time in the purlieus of Chowringhee", which clearly indicates how countrified and remote Chowringhee was from the centre of the town's activities. In the report of a census of the population of Calcutta about this time, it is stated that "the lower or southern division of the town which comprises Chowringhee, is but thinly populated, and the houses of Europeans widely scattered."

Coming now to the middle of the 19th Century, with the building of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1840, and its consecration in 1847, together with the removal of the Bishop's residence to Chowringhee, rapid improvements were made in the locality. Trees were planted in the "*Maidan*" to beautify it, and in 1858, the first "footpath" in Calcutta was made by filling up the open drain running along the length of Chowringhee Road. From mid-nineteenth Century records we obtain a picture of a long street of residential houses with large walled compounds, imposing gateways, and stabling accommodation for a number of horses. Durwans sat at the gate, watching the procession of palanquins, and horse-drawn vehicles of various types passing by, bearing Europeans as well as Indians in an endless stream. It may be noted that there was not a single shop in the entire length of the road, all the houses being residential. There was only an untidy bazar at the corner of Dharamtala Street, while the present Surendranath Banerjea Road known earlier as Corporation Street was only an ill-kept lane. . . . The Indian Museum building housed the old High School which was removed to Darjeeling in 1863, the Museum, itself being opened to the public in 1875. The Bengal Secretariat Offices were housed partly in the Government School of Art building and partly in another house in Sudder Street.

What may be called the "commercialisation" of Chowringhee began towards the end of the 19th Century and hardly any of the imposing shops, stores and similar buildings which now fill this road go back earlier than the nineties of that century. The process of commercialisation went on during the last 40 or 50 years, and the solitary dwelling house standing on its own extensive grounds gave way to the blocks of ugly barrack-like flats, clubs, business houses, large "department stores", hotels, cinema-houses and shops so that the entire face of Chowringhee was again changed. If we look carefully we will see that a good many actual houses standing on Chowringhee Road are still the old houses built several decades ago, which have only changed their character, the ground-floors being converted to shops or business-premises and porticoes or verandahs covering the front have been built. The very appearance and architecture of the upper floors dates them and one can guess at their age from the profusion of projecting cornices, abutments, pediments and architraves on their faces in geometrical or scroll-work and other ornamental designs which practically died out with Queen Victoria. The only really "modern" structure in the whole length of Chowringhee is the Metro Cinema-house. . . . Upto the middle of 1941, despite the War in Europe, Chowringhee was a busy centre of the town from morning till late at night, with a continuous stream of pedestrians of all nationalities on the footpath, and cars, buses and tramcars on the roadway, while the blazing lights and neon-signs along its whole front upto Park Street made the road one of the remarkable sights of Calcutta. . . Then came the "black-out" in 1941, dimming the radiance of the road, but since the beginning of the present year (1942) the appearance of Chowringhee has again undergone a drastic change, due to the entry of Japan into the War, and the threat of Calcutta being bombed by Japanese air-men. The whole of Calcutta has been suffering from a combined war and air-raid complex, and in addition to the prevailing gloom engendered by the "black-out", it has broken out in a rash of ugly "baffle-walls". The huge plate-

(*Continued on page 464*)

*The Chowringhee Theatre was built in 1813, at the corner of the present Theatre Road, which is named after it. It was accidentally destroyed by fire in 1839. Some time later, the site was purchased by "Prince" Dwarkanath Tagore, the grandfather of Rabindranath, for the sum of Rs. 15,000.—B. V. R.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

"A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools."—*Cicero*.

Sleep For The Baby

By
DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN
EDITOR
"Journal Of The American Medical Association"
AND OF
"Hygeia": The Health Magazine

THE very young infant requires much more sleep than does the older child. In fact, a good baby sleeps from six o'clock in the evening to eight o'clock in the morning, and may be awakened for a feeding at 10 p.m. only if the doctor recommends it. The baby must also have a nap immediately after the feeding at ten o'clock in the morning. This nap may last until one o'clock for the very young baby or until twelve o'clock for the one who is older. Then the baby can go to sleep again after the two o'clock feeding schedule and rest until the night schedule begins

In order to put the baby on such a good sleeping schedule, the mother or the nurse must be persistent and make certain that the plan is followed rigorously. Sleep is a habit. The child must be put to bed at exactly the same time each day and night.

There are some mothers who feel that it aids the baby in falling asleep if it is allowed to finish the bottle feeding in bed. This pernicious habit associates the idea of feeding or sucking at bed time, and causes a great disturbance when the feeding from the bottle is stopped. These babies then learn to suck their thumbs, the pillow, or their sleeping garments.

The baby will sleep well if its clothing is designed so as to be loose enough not to bind. When clothing is too tight, it exerts pressure which serves to keep the baby awake. The child will not sleep well if it is too cold or too hot. It is therefore, necessary to design the clothing so that it is comfortably warm.

The bed must be free from folds and wrinkles and the materials which compose the bed must be such as will be satisfactory in maintaining a reasonable temperature for the baby. The idea that the windows must be always tightly shut in warm weather or opened even in cold weather is a foolish notion. The temperature should be conducive to sleep. There must always be circulation of air, but the bed must be protected by a screen or placed in such a portion of the room that the child will be free from the danger of a draft.

The habits of sleep which are applied in infancy are likely to persist to some extent throughout life. One must be careful, therefore, not to set up habits which will create a problem as the child grows older.

Most children learn fairly quickly and form habits easily. For this reason many of the attentions given by mothers to babies result in the formation of lifelong habits which may handicap them in later years. If a child is given attention every time it cries, it will soon learn that crying brings attention. When a child cries, therefore, the mother should merely determine that there is nothing seriously wrong, and thereafter should not overwhelm the child with attention.

Babies learn to suck thumbs or fingers or bedclothing and persist in the habit if it is entirely neglected. Fortunately, children learn, if they are normal, to do without the sucking habit; but in many cases it persists until they reach the age of adolescence. With small infants it is possible to break this habit by putting a cuff on the elbow, to prevent the child from bending the arm and thus getting the thumb in the mouth. These cuffs should be applied comfortably so as not to injure the circulation.

Experts in the care of children are inclined to believe that little is gained by slapping the hands of the child, by repeatedly scolding or nagging, or by pulling the hands from the mouth. Such performances merely serve to concentrate the attention of the child on the habit as a means of gaining attention.

With older children, diversion of the attention seems to be the most effective measure. This means that the child must be occupied during its waking moments with something that is interesting. Many new types of toys have been developed which teach the child to use its hands in building blocks, in fitting rings on a pillar, or in other actions. Some children are attracted by a toy which is given to them and which diverts their attention until they are asleep. However, it becomes easy for a child to become attached to such a toy and to find it difficult to sleep without it. To prevent such undue attachment it is recommended that a different toy be used each night.

There are innumerable ideas among psychologists as to why children suck the thumb or the finger. The modern school believes that in many instances this forms a substitute for nursing. Be that as it may, it is a habit which seems to be fundamental in human behaviour and it can, in most instances, be controlled without too much distress.

ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL

High Pressure Boilers

Failures Due To Silica In Water

THIS subject is discussed in recent paper in the Transactions of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, by Harold Farmer, Chief Chemist of the Philadelphia Electric Co. In general there seems to be no question that the presence of small amounts of silica in feed water has been responsible for a number of failures in high pressure water tube boilers, especially when operating at a high output. The matter is, however, mysterious since a small content of silica seems to be almost as troublesome as with larger amounts. In general, it would appear to be the experience of a number of power stations in the United States that the silica content of boiler feed water should not be more than 15 parts per 1,000,000. Also when poor circulation exists under certain conditions the presence of even small traces of silica in boiler feed water may cause serious trouble by deposition of silica scale, which is peculiarly obnoxious in the way of non-conductivity of heat, and consequent burning of tubes.

Apparently, as already indicated also, boilers operating with a very high output have more trouble from silica scale than those with a lower rate of operation. It would appear also that the condition in which the silica exists in the boiler water is an important factor, but there is a decided lack of definite information regarding the behaviour of silica, and its compounds, in boiler water at high pressures and temperatures.

The author recommends that the Joint Research Committee of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers on boiler feed water studies should investigate this silica problem. Another confusing point is that silica in water apparently causes no trouble at pressures of less than about 600 lbs. per sq. in., and the action is much intensified at over 1,200 lbs. per sq. in., even when the amount is less than 20 per cent. per 1,000,000. Chemical methods of treating the water to prevent formation of silica scale have not as yet proved very satisfactory, and the matter is not rendered any easier by the fact that the silicates can be present in at least five different forms, all having different physical properties.

One of the most serious disadvantages also is the extreme hardness of silica scale, which resists most cutting tools. Further, silicate impurities in feed water are particularly obnoxious as regards deposits on turbine blades, which are very difficult to remove. There is also no known chemical treatment that will reduce silica in water to less than say 2 parts per 1,000,000 and consequently it is necessary to resort to a considerable amount of blowing down in order to maintain water in the boiler drum that does not contain more than say 12 parts per million. Blowing down, however, is of course a most objectionable practice from more than one point of view. As the author points out, even with good condensate feed water having a total dissolved salts of only 1 part per million there can be included 0·1 part per million of silica. This may seem a very insignificant amount, but many of the present-day high pressure boilers evaporate five times their own volume of water in one hour, so that 0·1 part per million becomes 12 parts per million in the boiler in 24 hours. Any slight increase also in condensate leakage soon increases the silica content of condensed water, and obviously much more work is required in this difficult field.

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Modern Water Works Pumping

THE latest principles in water works pumping, using turbine centrifugal pumps with direct-coupled electric motors are well illustrated by a large installation just recently completed in the Midlands of England, necessitated because of a very heavy increase in demand for towns water caused by war work in the area.

The manufacturers of the main pumps, three in number, as well as the drainage pump, were the Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., of Reading (Berks), who acted as main contractors for all the electric equipment, and for the suction and delivery pipes inside the pump-house, along with the suction and delivery sluice and reflux valves. The original plant at this water works consists of two Diesel engine driven centrifugal sets, with engines running at 220 revs. per minute, driving the pumps at 1115 revs. per minute through reduction gearing, the capacity of each set being 1,000 gallons per minute against a total head of 281 ft. This has now been closed down but is retained intact for standby and emergency use.

The new plant, housed in a separate building, consists of three "Pulsometer" pumping sets, two of which are 9 in. three stage horizontal turbine centrifugal pumps, whilst the other is an 8 in. four-stage turbine centrifugal pump all three having horizontal suction and delivery branches.

As regards the duty, the two larger pumps have a maximum capacity of between 1,667 gallons per minute at 281 ft. head and 1,000 gallons per minute at 238 ft. head, with a speed variation between 840 and 975 revs. per minute. The smaller 8 in. four-stage pump can deliver between 834 gallons per minute at 281 ft. head and 750 gallons per minute at 228 ft., with a speed variation of 970—875 revs. per minute. Total capacity of the three sets is 4,333 gallons per minute, pumping about 6,250,000 gallons per day, against an average total head of 275 ft. The whole plant is designed with a view to high efficiency and low maintenance costs, the pump efficiency on all duties being kept at over 80 per cent. by the adoption of speed variation, using a resistance in the rotor circuit, a method which was found after detailed investigation to be the best.

With regard to details, the pumps are of the firm's standard construction, having bronze diffusers for the full depth of the guide vanes, renewable bronze wearing rings, shaft sleeves and bushes. As usual there is an internal balancing arrangement whereby axial thrust is automatically balanced, so that no external thrust bearing is required. A wear gauge is provided, giving immediate indication of any wear taking place on the balance spaces. The electric motors are of the screen protected, slip-ring type, direct-coupled, and in the case of the two larger pumps 185 B. H. P. each, with 100 B. H. P. for the smaller pump. Each combined set is mounted on a fabricated steel baseplate.

Also the drainage pump set is of the 2 in. suspended centrifugal type, working submerged in the sump at a depth of about 6 ft. below the motor. This pump has an open impeller which enables it to deal with small solids that may enter the sump and it is carried on a cast iron suspension pipe bolted to the underside of the motor stool, the drive being by means of vertical spindle squirrel cage motor operated by a direct-on starter. The contract also includes a 4-ton overhead hand operated single girder travelling crane with gantry, and in order to save steel concrete slabs are used in the pump house instead of chequer plating.

—The Changing Face Of Chowringhee

(*Continued from page* 461)

glass show-windows blazing with light had earlier been converted to dimly lit caverns of gloom and now the baffle-walls have hidden and defaced the entire front of practically all business-premises and shops. The pedestrians along Chowringhee are now mostly warriors in *Khaki*, and to cater for their needs a large outcrop of various new "cafes", and restaurants have sprung up in addition to those already in existence. Their very names denote their transitory character, such as Cafe Australia, China Restaurant, Cafe de la Paix *i.e.*, Cafe of the Peace, which should have more aptly been named Cafe de la Guerre, or Cafe of the War, because peace seems still afar off. . . . . The character of the pedestrians has also changed, and a glance at Chowringhee during the day-time hours leaves no doubt that there is a War on, because in the colour-scheme, *Khaki* predominates—*Khaki* uniforms in various shapes and cuts, British "Tommies", American soldiers, "Aussies", not forgetting the large number of Indians also in *Khaki*, with a sprinkling of Scottish "Highlanders" in their distinctive kilts and bonnets or glengarry caps. . . peaked caps, forage caps, sola hats, felt hats. . . . in a bewildering variety of colours and shapes, are all found pushing and jostling their way along Chowringhee. These are all transitory, and like the new cafes and restaurants and other mushroom growths engendered by the War, will disappear after the War, and the "baffle-walls" will also come down and vanish, but the transition within the last hundred years, from a quiet and dignified residential locality to a blatant, garish commercial locality, which has effected a complete change in the face of Chowringhee, will perhaps continue, until circumstances bring about another change.

GOVERNMENT ORDER ON NEWSPAPERS

The Central Government, in an order, prohibit the printing or publishing by any printer, publisher or editor of any factual news (which expression shall be deemed to include reports of speeches or statements made by members of the public) relating to the mass movement sanctioned by the All-India Congress Committee or to the measures taken by Government against that movement, except news derived from, and stated in the newspaper which publishes it to be derived from—

(*a*) Official sources, or (*b*) the *Associated Press of India*, the *United Press of India* or the *Orient Press of India*, or (*c*) a correspondent regularly employed by the newspaper concerned and whose name stands registered with the District Magistrate of the District in which he carries on his work.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS · A Digest

CALCUTTA "INCIDENTS"

Two isolated cases of attempted interference with tramway service occurred in Calcutta on Monday (August 24). One such incident took place at Garanhatta, off Beadon Street, shortly after 10 o'clock in the morning when some hooligans held up a tramcar, cut the trolley rope and attempted to set fire to the car. On the arrival of the police the men dispersed and the service on the section was resumed after about twenty minutes.

Shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon tramway service on the Nimtolla Section was suspended for the rest of the day, following attempts by some men to set fire to a tramcar. The fire was quickly put out. The service in other sections was maintained as usual.

A sergeant of the Calcutta Police, the Officer-in-charge of the Garden Reach Police Station and an Assistant Sub-Inspector of the Bengal Police were slightly injured on Monday (August 24) in the Garden Reach area when the police were trying to disperse a crowd. Some amongst the crowd threw stones at the police, injuring three officers and three constables.

Later two sergeants and a sub-inspector of police were hurt in a disturbance at Garden Reach.

It is said that a mob suddenly attacked a police picket, hurling brickbats and other missiles at them. On an alarm being raised reinforcements arrived from a nearby police station and arrested about 60 men on a charge of rioting. Two lorry-loads of brickbats and a large quantity of iron pipes were seized from the *bustee* inhabited by the men.

Except for this disturbance the situation in Calcutta remained quiet, no incident being reported from any part of the city. The tramway service in all the sections was maintained as usual.

A leading Marwari merchant of Calcutta was arrested under the Defence of India Rules.

EDITOR OF "BHARAT" ARRESTED

The Editor of *Bharat*, a vernacular daily of Calcutta, was arrested in Calcutta by the Special Branch Police on Saturday last (August 22) under the Defence of India Rules. He has since been sent to jail for detention.

MR FAZLUL HUQ TO SEE THE VICEROY

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, the Bengal Premier, it is understood, proposes shortly to proceed to Delhi and meet the Viceroy in order to bring about a solution of the present impasse. It is learnt he has requested Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Rajagopalachari and other leaders to go to Delhi and meet the Viceroy in this connexion.

ASSEMBLY MEMBER ARRESTED

A prominent member of the Congress Party (led by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose) in the Bengal Legislative Assembly, a member of the Bengal *Forward Bloc* and a professor of the Calcutta University, were among the seven persons arrested in Calcutta on Monday (August 24) by the Special Branch Police under the Defence of India Rules. The police also searched several places in the city.

NATIONAL WAR-FRONT

His Excellency opened the All-India National War Front Conference at Government House on Tuesday.

BEWARE AGAINST SABOTAGE

"The Government view with the gravest concern the occurrence at parts of the province of serious damage to vital telegraphic communications and they desire to bring to the notice of the public the powers which they possess for dealing therewith and their determination to employ those powers firmly," states a Bengal Government Press Note issued recently in Calcutta.

"These offences," the Press Note adds, "amount to sabotage and under the Defence of India Rules read with the Penalties Enhancement Ordinance, which has been made applicable throughout the province, they are punishable with death or with imprisonment, with or without fine, and whipping. Moreover, they are triable by courts under the Special Criminal Courts Ordinance, which has also been made applicable throughout the province and provides a speedy procedure with considerable restriction upon the right of appeal.

"Over and above these powers for dealing with actual offenders, the Government also have power to impose a collective fine on the inhabitants of any area where such offences occur if they are concerned in or abet them, or harbour the offenders, or fail to render all the assistance in their power to discover and arrest the culprits, or suppress material evidence of the commission of the offences. The Government will not hesitate to impose collective fines in areas where the inhabitants do not render the assistance which it is their duty to give.

"The Government also desire it to be generally known that substantial rewards will be paid to persons furnishing information which leads to the apprehension and conviction of persons guilty of these offences."

JUSTICE SIR PANKRIDGE DEAD

Justice Sir Pankridge died suddenly in Calcutta on Saturday last (August 22).

One of the senior judges of the Calcutta High Court, Sir Hugh Rabere Pankridge joined the Bench in 1929. He was educated at Winchester College and Oxford and was called to the Inner Temple in 1909. He joined the Calcutta Bar in 1910, became Standing Counsel in 1926 and was raised to the Bench in 1929. He was Knighted in 1939.

Sir Hugh saw active service in France and Palestine during the last war and was mentioned in despatches. He was 57 years of age at the time of his death. The funeral took place on Sunday.

MR NIHARAN CHANDRA RAY DEAD

Mr Niharan Chandra Ray, Emeritus Professor of Physics, Scottish Church College, died suddenly at his residence in Calcutta on Monday. From July, 1917, till his retirement at the end of June, 1940, he rendered valuable service as head of the Physics Department of the College. Previously he had served in Bishop's College from July, 1897, until Bishop's College ceased as an arts and science college in 1915. He then served for a year at the Belgatchia Medical College. He was a Fellow of Calcutta University and a member of the Syndicate of the University.

Professor Ray was a prominent member of the National Liberal Federation and was several times one of its General Secretaries, besides being the Secretary to the Indian Association, Calcutta for nearly 20 years.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

ASSESSMENT APPEAL

(Before Mr. Justice Mitter and Mr. Justice Biswas)

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company Ltd., (Plaintiff) Appellant

vs.

The Corporation Of Calcutta (Defendant), Respondent

This was an application preferred on behalf of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Co., Ltd., for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council against the judgment of this Court, dismissing the Company's appeal from the decision of the Small Cause Court Judge at Sealdah affirming an assessment by the Corporation of Calcutta.

The Railway Company, in the petition, stated that it was the owner of premises No. 10B, Garden Reach Road, a vacant plot of land occasionally used by the members of the Railway Officers' Club for golf, though it was not a regular golf course. The Corporation of Calcutta assessed these lands at Rs. 1,750 per bigha to an annual value of Rs. 22,485 under Section 127 (a) of the Calcutta Municipal Act. The petitioner's contention was that the annual value could not exceed Rs. 1,000 and claimed reduction of Rs. 21,485 in assessment and Rs. 4,397 in tax per year.

The Small Cause Court Judge of Sealdah dismissed the Company's appeal holding that because an open land is used as a play or practice ground for golf, this cannot be taken as the criterion for assessment. He held that the lands were fairly assessed.

On appeal the High Court (Mukherjea and Akram J. J.) confirmed the judgement of the Court below and dismissed the company's appeal. Against this decision the present application was made

The Court granted leave as prayed for.

Mr. S. M. Bose and Mr. Provat Kumar Sen Gupta appeared for the petitioner for the petitioner Company; Mr. A. C. Gupta and Mr. Krishnalal Banerjee for the Corporation of Calcutta.

LEAVE TO APPEAL

(Before Mr. Justice Mitter and Mr. Justice Biswas)

The Province of Bengal (Plaintiff), Apellant

vs.

Corporation of Calcutta (Defendant) Respondent.

This was an application on behalf of the Province of Bengal for leave to His Majesty-in-Council, from the decision of this Court dismissing the appellant's appeal and affirming the decision of a Small Causes Court Judge of Calcutta.

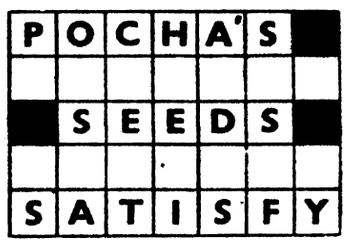
The appellant petitioner stated in the petition that the petitioner, the Province of Bengal was the owner of the premises No. 3, Charnock Place and No. 6/1, Wellesley Place, the former being known as the stamp office consisting of 51 odd cottas of land and a building occupied by various offices of His Majesty's Government of the Province of Bengal. The premises No. 6/1, Wellesley Place were known as Governor's stables situted close to the Government House and used as horse stalls and syce's quarters. In course of the general revaluation, the Corporation assessed the premises No. 3, Charnock Place at an annual valuation of Rs. 65,108 and No. 6/1, Wellesley Place at an annual value of Rs. 20,879. Against these assessments the Province of Bengal appealed to the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, contending in the case of 3, Charnock Place that the Corporation had assessed the value of the lands with reference to other assessments and or sale price of properties similar in use, situation, size; and not on the basis of the beneficial use of land at the time of the assessment; regarding 6/1, Wellesley Place also it was contended that the lands were not valued with the building as part of the same premises on the basis of the beneficial user of the land.

The Small Causes Court Judge dismissed the appeals against which the appellant petitioner preferred appeals in this Court. The Court (Nasim Ali and Pal J.J.) dismissed these appeals holding that the value of the land estimated by the Corporation had been stated by its expert witnesses to have been the present value of land valued with the building as part of the same premises. These experts had given the details of the method adopted in coming to this estimate, and nothing had transpired either from their cross-examination, or from the expert evidence given on the side of the Government which would entitle the Court to say that the method adopted by the Corporation in making the estimate was wrong. Against this decision the present application was made for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

The Court granted leave as prayed for. Mr. P. B. Mukerjee and Provat Kumar Sen Gupta appeared for the appellant petitioner, Province of Bengal, Mr. R. P. Mukherjee and Mr. Pasupati Ghosh for the Corporation of Calcutta

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CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed "Tender for ....." The specifications and tender forms apply at the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1. Installation of 11 High Power Electric Lamps in Dum Dum Road.

Tenders for the above will be opened on 3rd September, 1942 and the rates quoted in them are to hold good for three months.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 28th August, 1942.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. II, Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 1st September, 1942, up to 2 p.m.:—

The Petty Improvement Contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in this District Engineer's room for inspection.

33. Repairs to trough in Gowkhana II. Rs. 92, dated 25th August, 1942. (15 days).

34. Repairs to footpath pavement at Harrison Road (portion). Rs. 322 dated 25th August, 1942. (1 month).

35. Repairs to footpath pavement at Behaghata Road (portion). Ward 9. Rs. 285, dated 25th August, 1942. (1 month).

36. Repairs to public latrine and mehars' quarters at Chattawalla Gully. Rs. 639, dated 25th August, 1942. (1 month).

N. B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the tender and agreement form for piece work should be read as "3 days' notice".

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 25th August, 1942.

District No. III, Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Thursday, the 3rd September, 1942, up to 2 p.m.:—

88. Repairs to footpath of Russel Street, Ward 16.—Rs. 201, dated 25th June, 1942, (3 weeks).

89. Repairs to footpath of Lower Circular Road between Park Street and Theatre Road.—Rs. 201, dated 25th August, 1942, (3 weeks).

90. Repairs to surface drain at Jamadar Khan Lane, Ward 21.—Rs. 32 dated 25th August, 1942. (2 weeks).

91. Repairs to kerb and channel stones at Ritchie Road (portion).—Rs. 272, dated 25th August, 1942. (3 weeks).

92. Repairs to Nurse shed shed for the shop at Lansdowne Dhobikhana.—Rs. 155, dated 25th August 1942. (2 weeks).

93. Repairs to surface drain at Ganesh Chandra Road.—Rs. 115, dated 25th August, 1942. (2 weeks).

94. Repairs to footpath at the side of Maidan Square.—Rs. 155 dated 25th August, 1942. (15 days).

95. Construction of manhole for maintenance of sewer at 5, Dixie Entally Road.—Rs. 167 dated 25th August 1942. (2 weeks).

96. Petty repairs to Stall Nos. 57 & 58 in Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—Rs. 35 dated 25th August, 1942. (10 days).

97. Repairs to corrugated iron shed over Crematorium Plant at Tiretta Hindu Burial Ground in Ward 15.—Rs. 162, dated 25th August, 1942. (15 days).

N.B. Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice."

S. L. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 25th August, 1942.

District No. IV Engineer's Department

Tenders on the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed, "Tender for....." on Thursday, the 3rd September, 1942, up to 2 p.m.

41. Repairs to the paved covered ditch between 34 and 42/2, Kalighat Road Ward 25.—Rs. 198, dated 25th August 1942. (15 days).

A. F. NAZI BAKSH,
District Engineer, IV.

District IV Eng'g Office,
The 25th August, 1942.

Notice To Petty Plumbing Contractors.

REGISTRATION TIME EXTENDED

Dates for receiving applications for registration of names as contractors for the following have further been extended. The applications in connection with (1) and (2) below, will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer up to 2 p.m. on the date noted against each instead of on the 25th and 26th August 1942, as previously advertised.

(1) Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works of the Corporation for the year 1942-43.—29th September, 1942.

(2) Petty Improvement Works (other than Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works) of the Corporation for the year 1942-43.—30th September, 1942.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 22nd August, 1942.

Road Closed.

The public is hereby informed that the *kutcha* road from zero mile post at Bantola to the 17th mile post at Kulti constructed by the Corporation of Calcutta in connection with Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme and recognised to be their own private property, shall remain closed to all kinds of traffic on Tuesday, the 1st September, 1942.

B. N. DEY,
Chief Engineer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 24th August, 1942.

S. S. Hogg Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mussamat Fatima Khatoon, recorded occupier of Stall No. 46 in 'Block G' in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for permission to take in Mr. Abdul Sukur Mullick as partner in the business carried on in the above stall.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date this notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

V. QASIM,
Superintendent.

Sir Stuart Hogg Market,
The 25th August, 1942.

Re-naming of Lane

The Corporation at their meeting held on 5th November, 1941, resolved to rename a portion of Suri Lane, in Ward No. 11, starting from Circular Road Lower, up to the western side of premises No. 20, Suri Lane, as Sri Devi Prosad Row.

D. N. GANGULI,
Assessor.

Court of Municipal Office,
The 15th August, 1942.

Charitable And Educational Grants For 1942-43

Authorities of educational institutions are hereby informed that applications from Primary, Post Primary, Secondary and Industrial and Technical Schools, as well as Madrassahs and Charitable Institutions with educational branches, for grants-in-aid for the year 1942-43, should be submitted to the undersigned on or before the 31st August, 1942, in a printed form available from the office of the Education Department on any working day except Saturday between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m.

A. BARUA,
Education Officer.

Hogg Building Extension,
The 15th August, 1942.

ENGINEERING COLLEGES AT CHUNGKING

Chungking will house China's finest engineering colleges as National Chiaotung University and Peiyang Engineering College plan to re-open in the suburb of the capital city.

According to an announcement made at Kweilin by Mr. Hsu En-tseng, Vice-Minister of Communications, an alumnus of Chiaotung, the National Chiaotung University will be re-opened in Chungking this autumn. Dr. Usang Ly, President of the University, is already on his way from Shanghai to Chungking. The Central Government has appropriated $3,500,000 for the construction of new school buildings. The departments of mechanical electrical, civil, and aeronautical engineering and that of railway administration will be resumed first.

The National Chiaotung University remained in Shanghai until the outbreak of the Pacific war last December, when the Japanese took over the entire port city. Its Tangshan Branch was moved to the interior shortly after the North China attack in 1937. Chiaotung has turned out the bulk of China's engineering personnel, particularly in railway construction and administration.

Established 47 years ago, the National Peiyang Engineering College is the oldest of its kind in China. Following its trek from Tientsin to Shensi in 1937, it joined the National Peiping University and the National Peiping Normal College to establish the National Northwest Associated University, later known as the National Northwest University. Peiyang will be started in Chungking as a private institution. Its alumni association has elected a preparatory committee of 25 with Mr. Tsong Yang fu, Director of the Yunnan-Burma Railway, as Chairman and Dr. Li Shutien, former president of college as Secretary-general. Fund-raising campaigns are in full swing throughout Free China with encouraging results. It has been decided to open the private Peiyang Engineering College on October 2, the 47th anniversary of the school, with departments of civil, metallurgical and electrical engineering. Dr. Li will head the new institution with Dr. Thomson Eason Mao, builder of the famous Chientang bridge south of Hangchow, as Vice-president. Entrance examinations will be held in Chungking and seven other cities in Free China in September.

Peiyang is best known for its contribution to metallurgical engineering. It had an institute of metallurgical research before the war. Among China's mining experts graduated from Peiyang is Mr. Chen Li-fu, Minister of Education.

TELLICHERRY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

As a protest against the present policy of the Government, Mr. P. Kunhiraman, Chairman and 12 other members of the Tellicherry Municipal Council have resigned their membership of the Council.

PRIVATE MOTOR CARS IN PALESTINE

Jerusalem, Aug. 23.

All private motor car licences in Palestine will be cancelled from September 15, it is officially announced here. Licences will be renewed only for such persons who require cars for the war effort in the Middle East.—*Reuter.*

WHERE TO INSURE

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MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with **Yellow** numbers on a **Black** badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have **Rectangular** brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. **No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.**

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Curry Beef ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Sirloin „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Suet (Kidney) —	1 4 0			
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Molted „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...				
Heart each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Oxtails each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0		
Skrits each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Kindney per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	0 10 0	0 12 0		

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Lion „ —	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder „ ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter „ ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb.	0 8 0			
Other portion per lb. —	0 12 0			

ARTICLES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
MUTTON.			
Chops per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Breast „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer —	1 0 0		0 10 0	
Leg per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb. ...		0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Kidneys each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart „ ...	0 2 0	0 4 0		
Liver „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Brain „ ...		0 2 0		
Tongue „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 6		
Trotters „ ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each —	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each —	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer ...	1 0 0	1 2 0		
Goat and Kid meat ...		0 10 0		

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz. —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb. ..	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb. —	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb. —	1 8 0	3 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen —	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer —	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Luncheon „ „ ...	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork „ ...	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen ...	1 2 0	

DRY FISH	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer —	1 4 0	1 8 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer —	1 4 0	2 8 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Bhetkee „ —	0 12 0	1 8 0
Maldive „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. large per „ ...	6 0 0	
Bali chau per seer —	4 0 0	4 8 0
Papadams per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
Dry Prawns per seer — —	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices very according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

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Subscribed Capital ... ... £ 4,000,000
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Reserve Liability of Share-holders	—		£ 1,000,000

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Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,18,00,000

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Chicken (Broth) ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Capon „ ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Duck (curry) „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do (roasting) „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) „ ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) „ ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (cutlet) „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese „ ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons „ ...	0 8 0	0 4 0
Turkey Cock „ ...	10 0 0	14 0 0
Do. Hen „ ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 13 0	0 14 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...		0 15 0
Do. Special ...		
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock „ ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen „ ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rabbit „ ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snipes „ ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) „ ...	4 8 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	3 0 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...		
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) „ ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ...		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal „ seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Mursidabad ...		
Do. Country ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...		0 2 0
Do. per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower, Beneres each		
Do. Monghyr „		
Do. Lahore „		
Do. Darjeeling „		
Do. Ranchi „		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 2 0	
Cucumber per score ...	0 10 0	0 15 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 8 0
Ginger „ ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turmaric ...		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...		
Knol khol Country each ...		
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each ..		
Lettuce per score ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer	0 3 0	
Do. Patna red „		
Do. „ white „		
Do. Country red „		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur per seer		
Do. Darjeeling ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Hazaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Kagbangla „ ...		
Do. Country „ ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
Do. Country do. ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer		
Do. New per seer ...	0 6 0	
Do. (Old) Nainital —		
Do. (Hill) (Old) ...		
Do. Madras „ ...		
Do. Rangoon „ ...		
Do. Shillong ...		
Robob each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Pulbul per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 2 6	0 5 0
Do. Country per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Squash per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 3 6
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country „		
Do. Chukerdhurpur „		
Do. Sikkim „		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer ...		
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. Africa 3—5 ...		
Do. Kulu per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Nanital ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 4 to 5	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. King David ..		
Do. Jonathan ..		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 3—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious 4—5 ...	1 0 0	
Amra per score ...		
Bael Fruit each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bedana Kabul per seer		3 0 0
Black Berry per score ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Coconut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Country Apples 10—12 ...	1 0 0	
Goosebery per seer ...		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul per box (large)		
Do. California per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Grape Fruit each ...		
Java ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. (Country) per doz	0 12 3	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	2 0 0	
Khubanee „ ...		
Do. (large) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Lemon (English) per doz.		
Lichees per 100 (Mozafferpur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Locket per score ...		
Monkey Lichees per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
M. Melon Jaunpur ...		
Mask Melon per seer ...	0 3 6	0 5 0
Mask Melon „ (Lucknow)		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz.	3 0 0	5 0 0
Do. Langra 4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fazlie 5 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhash ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Country 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras 8—10 ...		1 0 0
Do. Lilam 8 ...	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz. ...	8 0 0	
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mossomi 10 ...	1 0 0	
Poona „ 6—10 ...	1 0 0	
Bombay „ per doz ...		
Oranges Nagpur „ ...		2 0 0
Do. Bombay 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Madras per doz. ...		1 0 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peanut per seer ...		
Pineapple Country each ..	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Singapore „ ..	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Ceylon „ ..	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do, Assam „ ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. Kalimpong „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Plantain Champa Bunelf ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Martaban „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar „ ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul „ ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. Country „ ..	0 4 0	0 6 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ..	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Country per score ...		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
„ Kandahar ..	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ..	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pumalo balbar each ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prunes Fresh per doz. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Prunes S.W. per tin (2 lb)		
Do. Liby do. ...		
Do. Delmonta do. .		
Calasia do. ...		
Pears Cashmere 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Do. (Cooking) ..		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. ..	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Peshwar ..		
Do. Australian per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Cashmere ..		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ..		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peaches Peshwar per lb....	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisin Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	
Do. Muscatal loose per lb. ...		
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Apple per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Sofata 20—25 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	3 0 0	3 8 0
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz (Orange)	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Small per seore		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Country per score .		
Surdah Quetta per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Tamarind per score ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Water melon Country each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Goalund each ...	0 6 0	
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Water fruit per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
DRY FRUITS		
Apples Ring per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. „ 1 lb. packet ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Almond salted (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Almond English (large) per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0
Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...	3 4 0	3 8 0
Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...	1 8 0	3 0 0
Apricots dry with seed per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Apricots dry without seed per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Alobokhara per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Brazilnuts per lb. ...	3 8 0	3 0 0
Chilgooja per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cocoanut dry per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Currants Australian per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Chestnut per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 6 0	0 8 0
Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Figs 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Khurma per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Pear dry per lb.	1 14 0	2 0 0
Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	1 1 0	2 0 0
Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0

When you stop advertising, this is what you say in effect:

"We hereby notify everybody that we do not expect to do business any more."

Municipal orders do not wait. All the 12 months, the municipalities are buying equipment and supplies and the "Gazette" advertisement will bring you results just as well as it will in March.

Keep up your advertising every month in the year if you expect to do business all the year around.

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)		
Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Salted shelled per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Prunes dry per lb. ...		
Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Sultana per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Do. Do. 1 lb. pecket ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Table 1 lb. packet...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. American 1 packet	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay	1 0 0	1 2 0
Dinapur	0 11 0	0 13 0
Butter per cake ..	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ..	2 4 0	2 8 0
Ghee per seer ..	1 8 0	1 12 0
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per seer	0 4 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ..	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ..	1 12 0	2 4 0
Do. (salt-water) ,, ..	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,,	2 4 0	3 8 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ..	0 14 0	1 0 0
Rohi per seer ..	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (Cut Pieces) ..	0 14 0	1 0 0
Hilsa each (Padma) ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...		
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe t—12 ...		
Mullet per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (cut pieces)	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pomfret per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Prawns per seer (small)	0 10 0	0 14 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 14 0	1 2 0
Lobster ...		
Sea fish	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Brand (White or Brown) ½ lb. each ...	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. do. ½ lb. ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 6 oz ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)		
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Edam ,, ...	1 8 0	
Do. Overland ,, ...		
Do. Cheddarn ,,	1 12 0	
Preserved, mixed, per lb. ...		0 8 0
Do. unmixed, ,, ...	0 6 0	
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Kraft cheese per lb. ...		3 8 0
*FLOUR.		
Household No. 8 and all other varieties per seer		0 8 9
Californian flour No. 1 per seer		
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.		
Californian flour No. 2 per seer ...		
Country flour per seer ...		
*Atta Red (Chaundashi)	0 8 6	0 8 10½
Do. White per seer ...		0 8 10½
*RICE		
Deshi coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ..	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md. ...	8 0 0	9 0 0
Do. per seer ..	0 3 6	0 4 0
Kabul rice per seer	0 7 0	0 9 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...		
Golab Soru rice ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
SUGAR		
*Cawnpore Sugar per seer		
Crystal	0 5 6	0 5 9
*DAL Etc.		
Arahar per seer ...		0 3 3
Channa ,, ...		0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...		0 3 0
Mung (haree) ,, ...		0 3 0
Mung (sona) ,, ...	0 5 9	
*Salt ,, ...		0 1 10½
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin ...	0 12 0	
½ lb. ,, ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. ,, ...	3 12 0	
*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 6
Castor Oil ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	0 8 0	
,, ,, ,, No. 2	0 7 0	
*KEROSENE OIL		
Kerosene Oil (*Superior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 3 1½	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P
KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Kerosene Oil (*Inferior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk...	3 14 6	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 2 10½	
*COAL AND COKE		
Domestic Coal (retail) per md.	1 4 0	
Domestic Coke (whole sale) at the Depot ...	1 2 0	
Soft Coke per md. ...	1 3 0	1 4 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cake ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb.	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet ... } Milk Chocolates slab ... }	0 1 6	1 0 0
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb.	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweet, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins	1 6 0	1 12 0
,, 2 ,,	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo	1 12 0	
Assorted Creams ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb.	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie ½ lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Nice ½ lb. tin ...	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre ½ lb. tin ...	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 0
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 0
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 9
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 9
Milk	1 1 0	1 8 0
Mixed (House-hold)	1 1 0	1 13 3
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 0

15% price up.

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

B N D S
BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 13 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb. tin.		1 12 0 per tin
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...	2 12 0	5 5 0
Cow & Gate Rusks ...	1 8 0	
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— per Tin	0 4 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin ...	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk Powder No. 1 per bot. ..	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Pepperments per lb.	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Dereszke per tin of 50 ...	1 8 0	
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin 50 of	1 2 0	
„ „ (magnum)	1 2 0	
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 8 0
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 2 0	
Glassgow Mixture per lb	10 8 0	
Spencer's "Doretto" ...		
Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...		1 12 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Black & White tin of 50		1 12 0
Craven A tin of 50 —	1 10 0	
Match Box of 80 stick ea.	0 0 9	
Do. 40 Do.	0 0 6	

15 % price up

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do.	1 3 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 2 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ..	1 9 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0	
Do. 2nd quality	1 0 0	
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 3 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 1 0	
"ISPAHANI'S TEA"—		
Special Darjeeling 1 lb. tin	1 12 0	
Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 4 0	
Cafe Brand packets „	1 0 0	
Afternoon 1 lb. 2 oz.	1 2 0	
LOOSE TEA		
F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	1 10 0	2 0 0
O. P. Darjeeling and Assam per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
DUST TEA		
Darjeeling and Assam Dust per lb. ...	0 14 0	1 2 0
Red Ensign Coffee „ ...	1 6 0	
Coccoa ½ lbs ...	1 2 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz. ...	1 1 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 lbs.	0 15 0	
Macaroni 1 „ ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 „	1 2 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 „	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 „ ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin Do. ½ lb.		
Mustard ¼ „ ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott. ...	1 15 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	1 4 0	1 10 0
Sausages English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin	0 14 0	
Soups, Assorted „	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tar. Fruits, Bott.	1 12 0	
Isinglass per pkt.	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag ... —	1 15 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 6 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin ...	1 7 0	1 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1- 2 oz. tin	2 4 0	2 8 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb per tin —	3 12 0	
C. & V. Vinepar per bottle	1 12 0	
Radgate or Nickson Ham per lb. ...	3 8 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb. ...	3 8 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin ..	1 12 0	
Morton's Eagle Brand Scotch Roller Oats 2 lb. tin ... —	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin .. —	0 9 0	
Chamois Leather large ..	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 6 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	
Bisurated Magnesia, medium	0 7 0	2 2 0
	1 12 0	
Ellerman's Embrocation	2 4 0	
Zam-Buk	1 12 0	1 14 0
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	0 8 0	
Oriental Balm ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Sloan's Liniment —	0 15 6	
Kruschen Salt ..	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) „	7 0 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

Tea Merchants
Head Office:
11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
(Phone: B. B. 2391)
Rangoon Branch:
223, Fraser Street, Rangoon.

BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF
TOSH'S TEA
A. TOSH & SONS
Showroom: Hogg Market (East), 24
(Phone: Cal. 4122)

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153-1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal.
(Opp. Scaldah Stn.)

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Balam (Coarse) ...		
Do. (Medium) ...		
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	0 4 6	
Do. (Kora) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Atap) ...	0 3 0	
Kamini (Do.) ...	0 3 6	
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Golap Khas (Do.) ...		0 4 0
Dadkhani ...	0 4 0	
Deshi Boiled ...		
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra (Medium) ...	...	0 4 0
Patnai (Coarse) ...		0 4 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal ...		0 2 9
Katari Bhog ...	0 3 3	0 3 6
DAL.		
Gram (Patnai whole) ...		0 2 6
Gram (Dal) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Sona) ...		
Do. (Krishna) ...		
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	
Do. Khari ...	0 3 0	
Mattor Dal ...		0 3 0
Salt ...		0 2 9

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Bombay Butter per seer		
Aligarh ,, ...	1 2 0	
Pabna ,, ...	1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa) ...	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo) ...	1 6 0	1 8 0
Jessore ...	1 6 0	
OIL.		
Ghani Oil ...		0 8 0
Mustard Oil ...	0 9 0	
Cocoanut Oil ...		0 14 0
Kerosene Oil ...	0 3 0	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White Java) ...		
Do. (Brown Java) ...		
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flower (Country) ...		0 4 0
Atta ...	0 2 3	0 3 3
Suji ...	0 4 0	
Gur (Sugar Cane) ...		0 5 0
,, Khajure ...		
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. New (Country) ...		
Do. (Gauhati) ...		
Do. (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Patal ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Brinjal ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Peas —		
Cauliflower each ...		
Cabbage each ...		
Ginger —	0 6 0	0 7 0
Onion —	0 1 3	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Mutton —	0 12 0	0 14 0
Goat & Khashi —		0 12 0
FISH.		
Rohi (Cut-pieces) —	0 10 0	0 14 0
Other —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa —	9 10 0	0 12 0
Prawns —	0 0 0	0 12 0
Parsey —	0 0 0	0 10 0
Bagda —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetki —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab per pair —	0 1 0	0 1 6
Koi —		
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Balam per md. ...	8 0 0	9 0 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. (Kora) ...	7 2 0	7 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Kamini (Do.) ...	8 4 0	8 8 0
Khinisankkar (Do.) ...	10 0 0	11 0 0
Dadkhani ...	10 0 0	11 8 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Dudkalma ...		
Nagra ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
Patnai (Kora) ...	8 0 0	8 4 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...	6 0 0	6 4 0
Do. (Atap) ...	7 0 0	7 8 0
Rupsal ...	7 8 0	8 0 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 4 0	
Do. (Sona) ...	0 5 0	0 5 6
Do. (Krishna) ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Kalai Dal ...		0 3 0
Knasari Dal ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mosoor Dal (Sprit) ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Do. (Khari) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mattor Dal ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...	2 4 0	
Ranchi —		
Darbhanga —		1 12 0
Sree (Mark) ..	1 13 0	
Khurja ...		1 8 0
Bhaduwa ...	1 15 0	
Lakhi —	1 8 0	
"Debia Debee" per seer		1 12 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer	0 5 6	0 5 9
Do. (Brown) —		0 4 6
Do. (Bata) ...	0 5 0	0 5 6
Flour per seer ..	0 3 9	
Atta — ...		0 3 6
Do. B .. —	0 3 0	
Gur ... —	0 5 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
BREAD.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bread 1 lb. ...		0 4 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Do. ¼ lb. ...	0 0 9	0 3 6
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		1 8 0
Bombay per lb. Salted	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pabna per seer —	1 8 0	
Polson's 1 lb. tin ...		1 6 0
Milk ...		3 4 0
Cows' Head ...		
Condensed Milk ...		0 4 0
Milk Maid ...		
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 7 0	0 9 0
Cocoanut Oil ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 25 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 8—16 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Oranges 6 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pesta ,, ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Dates Arab ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Grapes per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 14 0	1 0 0
VEGETABLES		
New Patal ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
New Potatoes ...	0 2 0	0 3 6
Potatoes (New) ...		
Brinjal ... —	0 2 6	0 4 0
Cabbages each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Ginger ... —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cucumber each ..	0 0 3	0 6 0
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion — ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Cauliflower ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
FISH		
Parsey per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Pona ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bagda ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 0	0 1 0
Hilsa ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES	From	To
MEAT	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Mutton ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 9 0
CONFECTIONERY.		
Lipton's Tea—		
Yellow per tin ...	...	0 7 0
Cocoa Hornby ...		
Coffee Polson's lb. ...	1 2 0	
Condensed Milk ...		
BISCUITS		
Thin Arrowroot 2 lb. tin	...	1 9 6
H. & P. Do. ...	...	
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		2 7 0
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 555 ...	1 10 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes ...		9 11 6
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.		
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sago (Pearl) ...		
Quaker's Oats ...	1 0 0	
Pascal's Logenges (glass) each —	0 10 0	0 10 6
Jam ...		
Jelly —	0 6 0	0 7 0
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)	0 2 6	0 7 0
Quickwhite (White) ...		
KEROSENE OIL		
Elephant Brand tin ...	...	0 3 6
Do. per bottle ...	...	
Do. ,, bulk ...	...	
Rising Sun ...	...	
Do. per bottle ...	...	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. 2nd " "	0 10 0	
Goat per seer ...		
Kid " ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Poultry Chicken each		
Fowl (country) ...		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting) "		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS		
Ducks per score ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Fowls " ...	0 13 0	0 14 0
VEGETABLES		
Brinjals per seer	0 4 0	
Cucumber each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Ginger " ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Pati Lemon per score	3 1 6	0 4 0
Ladies finger per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kagji Lemon per score	0 1 3	0 2 0
Onions Patna red per seer		0 2 6
Do. Bombay "		
Do. Country "		0 2 6
Potatoes Nainital per seer		0 4 0
Do. Deshi (New) ..		
Do. Madrasi "	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Rangoon "		
Do. Gauhati " ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer		0 1 6
Do. Disi per seer ...		0 1 6
Do. Hilly " ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cabbage each	0 1 6	0 12 0
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 5 0
Peas Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Darjeeling " ...	1 8 0	
Do. Deshi "		
Beans "		0 6 0
Squash " ...	0 4 0	
Tomato "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS		
Apple Australia		
Do Cashmere 8—16	1 0 0	
Do. American		
Do. Kulu 4—8	1 0 0	
Do Japan		
Do. Peshwari		
Do. Quetta		
Alubokhara per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Apricot "		1 8 0
Batavia per pair		
Beal fruit each		
Bedana (Green)		3 0 0
Cocoanut each	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. dry per seer	1 4 0	
Chilghoza "		
Dates Arab " ..	0 12 0	
Do. Bagdad "		
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		
Do. Nasik "		
Do. Quetta "		
Do Chaman "		
Do Australia "		
Khorma "		
Kesur Deshi "		
Do. Singapore "		
Khobani " "	2 0 0	
Kajoo Nuts "		
Lichis Country per 100		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer		
Prune per lb.		
Papaya Country each	0 2 0	0 6 0
Dates fruit per seer		
Do. Basra per lb.		
Green Cocoanut		
Plums per seer ..		2 0 0

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs A P.	Rs. A. P.
Safata		
Mango (Local)		
Do. Kanchan		
Do. Madras ...		
Do. Langra		
Do Bombay		
Do. Nilambari		
Do. Totapuri ..		
Do Fazli ..		
Do. Golapkhas		
Do. Himsagar .		
Do. Kissen Bhogh ...		
Mash melon per seer —		
Kharbuza per seer ...		
Orange Ichanagore ..		
Do Sylhet ..		
Do. Darjeeling ..		
Do. Nagpur		
Do. Bombay		
Pesta Bagdad per seer		
Do. Multan	5 0 0	
Do. Kabul ..		
Peara 25—32	1 0 0	
Pineapple Singapuri each		
Do. Assam ..	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. Country each	0 4 0	0 8 0
Peaches 6—10		
Plantain Champa per score	0 5 0	0 4 0
Do Martaban per score	0 10 0	1 0 0
Musket per seer		
Pomegranate per seer		
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar		
Do Dholka		
Raisin (Rad) per seer		
Do. Sultana "		2 0 0
Almond shelled "		
Do without shell		
Do. do large		
Surduh Quaman per seer	0 8 0	1 8 0
Water melon Goalando	0 4 0	0 12 0
Do Deshi		
Do. Farukabad		
Do Quetta		
Do Bhagalpur		
Sarbati Lemon (Musembi 6—10)	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer	0 8 0	2 8 0
Do Shelled "		
Nut Ground "		
Sharita 8 -16	1 0 0	
BUTTER, ETC		
Shillong Butter per pound	0 12 0	0 13 0
Darjeeling do "		0 13 0
Bombay " "		1 4 0
Aligarh "	1 2 0	
Jessore " per seer		1 12 0
Dinapur " "		1 10 0
Pabna " "		1 6 0
Darbhanga " "		1 6 0
Mazafferpur " "		1 6 0
Ghee "	1 14 0	2 0 0
Cow's Ghee "		2 4 0
Do Milk "	0 4 0	0 4 0
FISH		
Bagda per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md		
Do. (cut pieces) p s		
Bhetkee "	0 11 0	0 12 0
Prawns "		
Hilsa "	0 12 0	0 14 0
Rohi "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Rohi (cut pieces) "	0 14 0	1 0 0
Small fish "	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chetal "		
Crab per pair		
Koi per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0
Singhee per seer	0 12 0	1 4 0
Magoor per seer (small)		1 4 0
Do. (large)	4 4 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES	From	To
RICE	Rs.A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog ...		
Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
Do. (Medium) " ..		
Patnai (Atap) " md. ..	8 12 0	
Hilly (old) per md.		
Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasal per md. ...		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No 1 per maund	8 12 0	
Do. No. 2 per md.		
Chamormoni ...	8 12 0	9 0 0
Balam (old) per md.		
Chini Shakkar No. 1 per maund (old)		
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund	7 12 0	
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...		
Kamini per maund ...	9 8 0	
Peshwar Rice per md. ..		18 0 0
Dhaki Chata ..	8 8 0	11 0 0
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer		
Java " "		
Cocoanut Oil " ..		
Mustard Oil " ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Salt per seer ...	0 2 9	
Flour "	0 8 9	
Atta B per md. (Tota) ...		9 8 0
Sujee " ...	0 8 7½	11 0 0
Atta fresh per seer		
Chandausi Atta per md. ..		9 4 0
Til Oil "		
Til Oil per seer		
DAL		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 5 9	
Mug Dal " ...	0 4 0	
Arhar " ...	0 3 9	0 4 0
Kalai ...		0 3 3
Khesari "	0 2 6	
Mosoor (split " ...		
Do (khari) " ..	0 3 3	
Mator " ...	0 3 0	
Chana Dal " ...	0 3 0	
Do " ..	0 3 0	
Biuli " ...		0 3 3
TEA.		
Family Mixture	1 0 0	1 4 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...		2 4 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe	1 8 0	1 12 0
Quality per lb.	1 0 0	1 8 0
Orange Pekoe	1 4 0	1 6 0
Pekoe per lb		
Darjeeling Autumn	1 12 0	
Special per lb	1 0 0	1 4 0
Pekoe Dust		
KEROSENE OIL.		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
" " Bulk		
Owl & Swan per tin		
" " Bulk ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ..		
Elephant Brand per bot. (White)	0 3 6	
Elephant Brand per bot. (Red) ..	0 2 9	
Snowflake per tin		
Soft Coke per md ..		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,
9 Clive Street, Calcutta.
The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District.
Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsay ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Crab each —	0 0 9	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer -	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 9 0	
Fowl's eggs ,, ...	0 10 0	
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...		0 5 0
Brinjal ,, ...		0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato per seer ...		0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 4 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 3 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ...		0 4 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potato (Rangoon) —		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		0 2 0
Pulbul per seer ...		0 2 0
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		0 3 0
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...		
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 20 ...		
Grapes	1 4 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	1 4 0	
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...		
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 8 0
Almond ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 10 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) ... per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apples 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Pears 20—30 ...	1 0 0	
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Madras ,, ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 8 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	2 0 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 14 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	2 4 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer —	0 4 0	
Atta White No. 1 —		0 3 9
Sujee ,, —		0 5 0
Atta Brown —		0 3 9
'B' Atta —	0 4 0	
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 3 0	
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	7 12 0	8 0 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 3 3	
Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		12 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,	6 0 0	7 12 0
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...	10 0 0	12 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 3 0	
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 6	0 5 9
Tea per lb. ...	0 3 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Chana ,, ...	0 2 9	0 3 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...		0 3 0
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		0 2 6
Khasaree ,, —	0 2 6	
Kalai ,, —	0 3 0	
Biuli ,, —	0 3 0	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 4 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 7½	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...		
Coal	1 4 0	
Fuel — —		0 13 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab ...	—	—
Beef per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat & Kid —	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY & EGGS.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,, ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,, ...	—	0 3 0
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Brinjal ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflour ,, ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 4 0	—
Cucumber per score ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Garlic per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly ,, —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion ,, —	0 1 6	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ,, —	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Modhupur) ,, —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potatoes (Nainital) ,, —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. (Deshi) ,, —		
Pulbul ,, —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,, —	0 3 6	0 3 0
Raddish per score ,, —	—	—
Squash ,, —	—	—
Sweet Potatoes ,, —	0 1 6	—
Sweet Pumpkin each —	0 1 0	0 4 0
White ,, ,, —	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato Darjeeling ,, —	0 3 0	0 10 0
FRUITS.		
Almond per seer —	0 14 0	3 0 0
Alubokra ,, —	—	—
Amra (Belati) per score —	0 1 0	0 1 3
Bedana per seer —	1 0 0	—
Bael each —	0 0 3	0 0 9
Dates per seer —	0 4 6	0 5 0
Grapes ,, —	0 12 0	—
Lime per score —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Plantain (Champa) per doz. —	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. (Martaban) ,, —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Papaya each —	0 1 0	0 4 0
Pomegranates per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100 —	0 4 0	0 8 0
Sugarcane each —	0 0 3	0 1 0
Oranges per score —	0 10 0	0 14 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer —	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ghee Lakhee ,, —	1 4 0	—
Do. Bhadwa ,, —	1 12 0	—
Do. Sree ,, —	1 12 0	—
Pure Cow Ghee per seer —	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk —	—	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From.	To.
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer —	0 5 0	
Atta white No. 1 —	0 4 6	0 5 0
Sujee —	—	0 5 0
Atta Brown —	—	0 4 3
"B" Atta —	0 4 6	0 4 9
RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Patnai per seer —	0 2 9	0 3 0
Banktulsi (Manja) per md.	7 0 0	8 8 0
Do. (Kora) per seer	0 2 9	0 3 0
Deshi (Boiled) per md. —	5 0 0	6 8 0
Rangoon per seer —	0 2 0	—
Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. —	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. (Atap) ,, —	8 0 0	9 0 0
Golap Soru ,, ...	10 0 0	11 0 0
Mustard oil per seer —	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar ,, —	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb. —	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Cocoanut oil ,, —	0 6 0	0 7 0
Arahar per seer —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Chana ,, —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, —	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasaree ,, —	0 2 0	—
Kalai ,, —	0 2 3	0 2 6
Biuli ,, —	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mug (Hari) Katcha ,, —	0 3 0	—
Do. (Sona) ,, —	0 4 0	0 5 6
Mattor ,, —	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,, —	0 1 6	0 1 9
Barley Powder —	0 4 6	0 7 0
Do. Pearl —	0 6 6	0 12 0
Robinson's Barley —	0 4 3	0 14 0
Jelly ,, —	0 5 0	0 12 0
Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle —	0 2 6	—

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Beef per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0
Mutton "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat and Kid "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pork "	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY.		
Duck each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl "	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken "	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon "		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per (score)	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl's " "	0 7 0	0 10 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 8 0	0 14 0
Silong "	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobsters	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfret per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mango fish per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz.	0 6 0	0 12 0
Do. (Desi)		
Bean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) "	0 1 8	0 1 6
Brinjal "	0 1 0	0 1 3
Cabbage (Country) each		
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 2 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower		
Carrots (Country) per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. (Darjeeling)		
Celery per doz.		
Cucumber per score	0 3 0	0 6 0
Ginger per seer	0 3 0	0 6 0
Garlic	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger "	0 2 0	0 2 6
Onion "	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Patna)		
Do. (Desi)		
Do. (Ranchi)	0 8 0	0 3 6
Potatoes (Naintal)	0 1 9	
Do. (Desi) "		0 1 6
Pulbul		
Raddish English) per bundle		
Raddish (Country) p score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes "	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 0 9	0 1 0
Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	
White Pumpkin each	0 2 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0
Apricot	2 0 0	
Apples		
Figs per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Beal each	0 0 9	0 8 0
Pomegranate "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0
Almond "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape "	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. per box		
Goosbarry per seer		
Jack fruit each		
Khubani per see	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kharbuza "	0 2 0	
Lichis per 100		
Lime per score	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote "	0 1	
Oranges 16 to 30	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do (Martaban) per doz	0 2 0	0 3 0
	0 2 0	0 4 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Pineapple "	0 4 0	0 6 0
Plums per score		
Raisins	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score		
Star apple		
Tamarind per seer	0 1 0	
Walnut "	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100		
Do, (Madras) 12—16		
Golap Khas		
Langra 16—30		
Bombay 25 to 30		
Totapari per score		
Sapia		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Keshin Bhag 12 to 16		
Fazli 8 to 10		
Prnes S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer		
Sugarcane		
Water Melon each		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb.	1 0 0	
Dinapur "	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk	0 4 0	
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb.	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb.	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb.	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Attu "	0 3 6	0 4 0
Sujee "	0 5 0	0 5 0
RICE.		
Patna per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Kora) "	0 3 0	
Chinisakkhar per seer	0 3 6	0 0 0
Deshi "	0 2 6	0 2 9
SUNDRIES		
Mustard Oil	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar	0 5 6	0 6 0
Tea per lb.	0 14 0	1 8 0
Cocoanut Oil	0 14 0	1 0 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 0	0 3 6
Chana "		0 2 0
Khari Masoor "	0 2 3	
Bhanga "	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree "		
Kalai "		0 2 0
Mung (Hari) "	0 3 6	
Do. (Sona) "	0 4 0	
Mattor "	0 2 6	0 3 0
Salt "	0 1 6	0 1 9
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk		0 2 0
Do. (Elephant)		p. bot.
Brand per tin Refined	2 10 3	
Ordinary	2 10 3	
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	0 15 0	

N B.—Prices vary according to supplies

Are you advertising to the real buyers of your products? Or to outsiders, who cannot possibly mean anything to you.

Through the advertising pages of the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette*, you can reach the most potent people in the country, the men whose influence on municipal purchases is unlimited, the people who are placing millions of Rupees worth of orders.

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The advertiser who wants his advertising Rupee to buy the maximum of advertising attention cannot possibly omit the *Gazette* from his list.

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

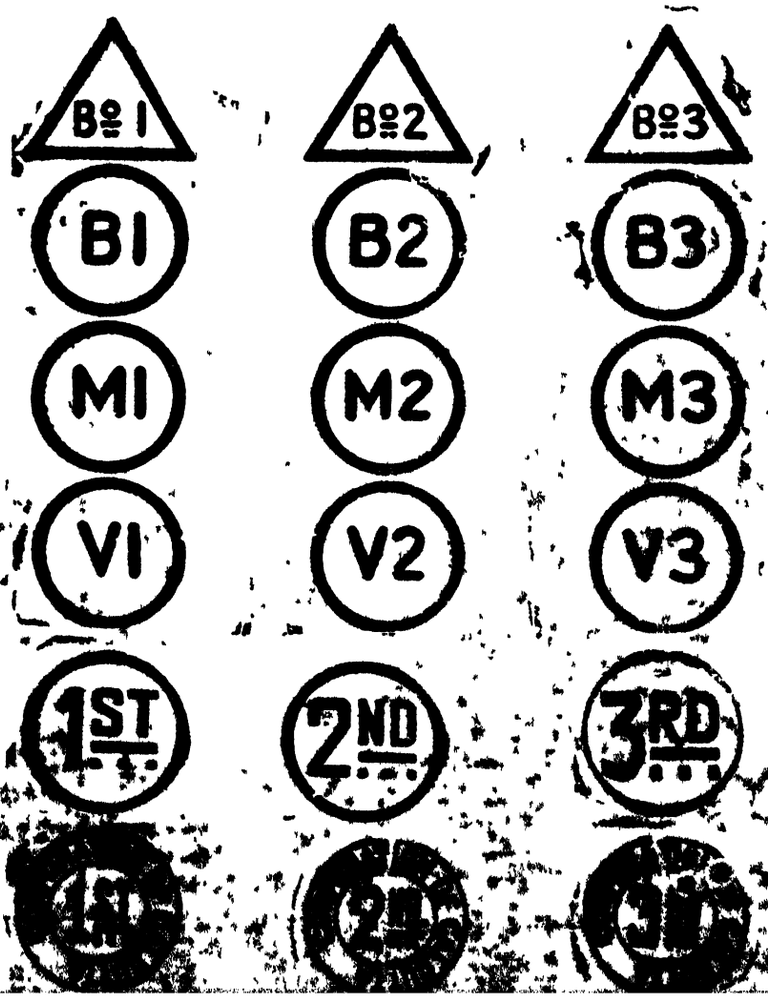
ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer ..	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ..	0 12 0	0 14 0
Silong ..	0 8 0	0 12 0
Labster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangwar ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ..	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 4 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each .		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer .	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS		
Duck's eggs per score	0 12 0	0 15 0
Fowl's eggs ,,	0 12 0	0 15 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Brinjal ,, .	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each ...		
Tomato per seer .	0 6 0	0 8 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Ginger per seer ..	0 2 0	0 3 0
Garlic ,,	0 6 6	
Green Chilly ,, ...	0 2 0	0 2 0
Onion ..	0 1 6	0 2 6
Peas (Darjeeling) .	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Naimital) per seer ...		
,, (New) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mangoes (Langra) ...		
Pulbul ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Raddish (Country) per score	0 2 0	0 2 6
Squash per seer ..	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 1 0	0 2 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes		
Grapes ..		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Bedana per seer ..	1 0 0	
Bael each ..	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Almond ,, ...	0 14 0	3 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score .	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate	1 0 0	1 8 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer .	1 2 0	1 8 0
Madras ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 4 0	
Do. Bhadwa	1 13 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 11 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Sujee ,, ..	0 5 6	0 6 0
Atta Brown ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
"B" Atta ...	0 4 0	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 9	0 2 9
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	8 4 0	8 8 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 3 0	0 3 6
Chinisakkar ,, md.	9 0 0	9 8 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,		6 4 0
Rangoon per seer		
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...	9 0 0	9 4 0
SUNDRIES		
Mustard Oil per seer .	0 8 0	0 9 0
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 0	0 5 9
Tea per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer (medium)	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,, ..	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, .	0 3 0	
Bhanga ,, ...	0 3 0	
Khasaree ,, ..	0 2 6	
Kalai ,, .	0 2 6	0 2 9
Biuli ,, ..	0 2 9	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
,, (Sona) ,, .	0 5 9	
Mattar ,, .	0 4 6	0 4 9
Salt ..		0 1 9½
COKE & COAL		
Soft Coke per md. ..		
Coal ,, .	1 4 0	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	0 3 6	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder 4 lb tin.	0 4 6	
Do. ...	0 7 6	
Barley Pearl .	0 6 6	
Do. 2 ,,	0 12 0	
Corn Flower 1 ,,	0 11 0	
Robinson's Barley .	0 6 6	0 11 0
Cobra Boot Polish	0 1 0	0 5 0
Jelly ...	0 5 0	0 12 0

N. B —Prices vary according to supplies

MEAT MARKS



(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT

BEEF

MUTTON

VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets

Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEATS

Marks for SHEEP & GOAT MEATS

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THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

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Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including postage.

Government Announcement

CORPORATION GENERAL ELECTION

Postponed For One Year

THE next General Election of the Calcutta Corporation has been postponed for a period of one year.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bengal in this connection says:—

"The next General Election of the Corporation of Calcutta is due to be held in March, 1943, and under Rules 5 and 12 of the Rules for the preparation of the electoral roll, the preliminary roll in this connection has to be prepared and published by the Corporation not later than the 15th day of November immediately preceding the General Election.

"Owing to the prevailing emergency on account of the war, there is every likelihood that a considerable section of persons who have left or may leave the city in near future will be deprived of their municipal franchise if the electoral roll for the next General Election of the Corporation of Calcutta is prepared now. After careful consideration Government have come to the conclusion that the municipal franchise of these persons should not be allowed to be lost by reason of their departure from the city in circumstances over which they have no control. The preparation of the electoral roll and consequently the next General Election of the Corporation have accordingly been postponed for a period of one year by Government."

—Notification No. 1885 M. dated 22nd August, 1942, published in the 'Calcutta Gazette' of the 27th August, 1942.

Chronicle And Comment

THE PRESS TODAY IN INDIA

WE feel happy at the reappearance of the thirteen out of the fifteen Nationalist newspapers in Calcutta, which had suspended publication on the 21st August last as a protest against the latest restrictions imposed on the Press by the Government. They came out on Monday last. The remaining two will reappear, as announced by Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose, on Monday next. We hope that the assurance given to our contemporaries by the Chief Minister of Bengal will be fulfilled and the resolution adopted by the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference at Delhi implemented. It was on this assurance and this resolution that the decision to resume publication was taken by the proprietors and editors of the papers concerned.

The suspension of publication by the Indian-owned newspapers in this city has been criticised in certain quarters. It has been suggested that as the first duty of the Press is towards its clientele, *viz.*, its readers, it should never fail to cater to their needs. However unexceptionable the proposition may be in normal circumstances, there are occasions when the Press has a higher duty to perform. And in suspending publication our contemporaries did no more than what Ram Mohun Roy, who may be truly described as in a large measure the creator of the Indian-edited Press, did in 1822, when he closed down his famous Persian weekly journal, the *Mirat-ul-Akhbar* (Mirror of News) published from Calcutta, as a protest against the Press Ordinance promulgated by the Acting Governor-General Adam, declaring that he was unable to go on publishing his paper under what he considered disgraceful conditions, and regretting that he, 'the humblest of human race', should be no longer able to contribute towards the intellectual improvement of his countrymen. The traditions established by Ram Mohun Roy, the author of the "grand remonstrance" of the Indian Press, rightly described as the "Areopagitica" of Indian history", have not died, and in taking the decision that our contemporaries did they followed in the glorious footsteps of their great forebear.

This recounting of the old history of the Indian Press forcibly reminds us that there has never been a *really* free press in India. From the days of Hicky, Duane, MacLean, Buckingham and Arnot down to the present time, it had been, more or less, with a few interludes, controlled by threats and warnings, censures and censorship, securities and forfeitures, prosecution and imprisonment, transportation and even deportation—to which last the Government resorted in 1919, in the case of Benjamin Guy Horniman of the "Bombay Chronicle". One of the first things that the British Government in India does whenever there is the slightest political unrest in the country, is to tighten its control over the Press. Often enough this control becomes part of the ordinary law even when the occasion which called for it may have passed off. Several extraordinary laws contrary to the principles of British jurisprudence have thus come to disfigure the British-Indian Statute Book. The history of the Press Acts in India is a sad commentary upon the claim of the British that their rule of India was a free and substantially democratic one, whatever its forms.

Even this dismal history has not known a nadir so low as what confronts the Indian Press today. Under the provisions of the Defence of India Act, restrictions have been placed upon the Press which reduce newspapers into so many voluntarily and privately conducted Government gazettes. Both the kind of news and the source from which it should emanate have been rigorously defined; some provincial governments have gone to the extent of prescribing not only the length of the news items but even the size of the types in which they should be printed. As for comments, the Government appear to have made it clear that anything which bears upon the war effort, in however indirect and remote a manner, would be visited with their displeasure. In fact, the only way in which an editor may purchase safety and freedom is by turning himself into a Government propagandist.

The recent restrictions on the Press did not all come to be imposed because of the Government's panic at the declaration by the Congress of their intention to launch a civil disobedience movement. The process of deterioration which has been at work for decades together took only an upward curve after the outbreak of the war, and the recent upheaval has worsened matters many times over. The rules are so stringent now that the editors are forbidden to publish the instructions they receive from the Government as to what news they may publish and what they should withhold. Thus the editor has not even a chance of telling his readers that the Government and not he is accountable for the failure of the Press to discharge its duty to the public of giving fair, accurate, independent and objective news to them.

The lesson of the story, as we see it, is that a free National Press cannot exist unless there is also an independent National Government. Until such a consummation is reached the continual attrition of the freedom of the Press by the Government is inevitable in India.

CALCUTTA NEWSPAPERS

Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose's Statement

Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose, President of the Calcutta Nationalist Newspapers' Conference, has issued the following statement:—

"The Nationalist newspapers in Bengal have resumed publication in view of the appeal of the Chief Minister and the request of the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference which met at Delhi. All the papers which suspended publication have resumed publication; but being preoccupied with some reorganization in their printing department the "Ananda Bazar Patrika" and the "Hindusthan Standard" have not yet come out. Our contemporaries, who were signatories to and in full agreement with the joint decision, will resume publication on and from Monday next."

The Late Maharaja Tagore

It is with very deep regret that we receive and record the death of Maharaja Bahadur Sir Prodyot Coomar Tagore, a premier nobleman of Bengal and one of the most well-known and distinguished citizens of Calcutta. The melancholy event took place at Benares, where the Maharaja Bahadur had been living for the last few months, on Thursday, the 27th August. The news was received in Calcutta on Saturday the 29th August.

Son of Raja Sir Saurindra Mohan Tagore, the Maharaja Bahadur was adopted by his illustrious uncle, Maharaja Sir Jatindra Mohan Tagore Bahadur, and he succeeded to the zemindari on the latter's death.

From his early youth the Maharaja Bahadur took an active interest in public affairs and was connected with numerous public institutions in Calcutta or elsewhere either as a member or as an office-bearer.

The Maharaja Bahadur was Honorary Secretary of the British Indian Association from 1899 to 1912 and President of that body from 1919 to 1922 and again in 1928. He was Sheriff of Calcutta in 1908 and again in 1909. He was a Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, a member of the old Imperial Legislative Council and a Trustee and Chairman of the Indian Museum for many years. He represented the City of Calcutta at the Coronation of King Edward VII. While in London on that occasion he was presented at the Court of Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace and to the Prince and Princess of Wales. During his tour of the Continent of Europe on the return journey he was received by the Emperor of Austria and the Pope granted him audience at the Vatican. He was the Honorary Secretary of the Imperial Reception Committee 1911-12; and President of the Calcutta Silver Jubilee Celebration Committee. He was created a Knight in 1906 and the title of K.C.I.E. was conferred upon him in 1936.

Civic affairs also claimed the Maharaja Bahadur's attention and for six years he served as a Commissioner of the old Calcutta Corporation.

Maharaja Tagore was the Founder-President of the Academy of Fine Arts and he succeeded in establishing cultural contact between Calcutta and some of the Ruling Houses in India through this agency. He had a large collection of paintings by well-known Artists, European and Indian, besides other art treasures which attracted many visitors to Tagore Castle and Emerald Bower, his Calcutta residences.

A leading figure in the cultural and social life of Calcutta, the Maharaja Bahadur had an old-world courtesy and liberality which endeared him to all sections of the community. He was proud to belong to Calcutta, which he loved passionately. As Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, his life-long friend and colleague on many a public institution of this city, so appropriately observes, the Maharaja Bahadur worthily represented all that was best in and of Calcutta, and Calcutta's honour was always his first concern.

Calcutta is distinctly the poorer by the death of Maharaja Tagore. Fine arts have lost a generous patron in him, painting and music a discerning connoisseur and the aristocracy of Bengal one of its shining lights whose motto had ever been *Noblesse Oblige*. We offer to his memory our sincerest tribute of respect and to his son and heir, Prabirendra Mohan, our heartfelt condolences.

RICE AT CONTROLLED PRICES

First Batch Of 50 Shops To Be Opened Shortly

A *communique* says :—

"The first batch of 50 shops approved by Government for selling coarse and medium rice at controlled prices are being opened.

"The quantity sold to each individual will be limited to 2 seers. To facilitate quick turnover, the rice will be sold in paper bags—ready weighed. The shopkeepers will be allowed to add one pice to the price of 2 seers of rice, this being the price of the paper bag. Purchasers providing their own receptacles will be exempted from paying this extra pice.

"The shops will remain open daily for this purpose from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and then again from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. on usual working days prescribed under the Bengal Shops and Establishments Act.

"Lists of these shops will be displayed at every Police Station and at every Corporation Market.

"A further batch of shops is being selected and efforts will be made to start some experimental *mahalla* shops among these batch."

FRIDAY'S CORPORATION MEETING ADJOURNED

Three Condolence Motions

Condoling the deaths of H. R. H. the Duke of Kent, Mr. Justice Panckridge and Maharaja Sir Prodyot Coomar Tagore, the Calcutta Corporation adjourned its Friday's Special Meeting without transacting any business.

Paying a tribute to the Duke of Kent, the Mayor, Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker, said that His Royal Highness lost his life while serving his King and country. "Our hearts", he said, "go out in loyal sympathy to His Majesty the King-Emperor and all members of the Royal Family, and more especially, to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and her three children".

The Mayor moved the following resolution :—

"That this Corporation place on record their deep sense of sorrow at the tragic and premature death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent and desire that a message of their sympathy and condolence be conveyed to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and other members of the Royal Family in their bereavement."

The Mayor also paid tributes to Mr. Justice Panckridge and the Maharaja Sir P. C. Tagore, and moved resolutions placing on record the Corporation's sense of loss at their deaths.

Referring to Maharaja Tagore, the Mayor said that he took a keen interest in public affairs and was identified with numerous institutions in this city and elsewhere. That he took a keen interest in the civic affairs was exemplified by the fact that he served as a Municipal Commissioner for six years. His work as a member of the General Committee under the aegis of the old Corporation was marked by uncommon zeal and devotion to the interest of the general body of rate-payers.

The resolutions were passed unanimously all standing.

On the motion of Mr. P. K. Sett the meeting was adjourned till 5 on Monday afternoon.

Supply Of Foodstuffs For Calcutta

Corporation Deputation Wait On The Nawab Bahadur Of Dacca

A DEPUTATION of the Calcutta Corporation led by Mr. H. C. Nasker, Mayor waited on the Hon'ble Khawaja Habibulla Bahadur of Dacca, Minister for Agriculture, Commerce and Labour on Saturday last to impress upon Government the situation in the city that would result from the proposed withdrawal of the facilities from the Corporation in the matter of supply of essential foodstuffs for the benefit of the Corporation labour and employees.

ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT :—(1) The Hon'ble Minister-in-charge of Commerce and Labour Department. (2) Mr. L. G. Pinnell, *Director of Civil Supplies*. (3) Mr. M. K. Kirpalani, *Late Chief Controller of Prices*.

ON BEHALF OF THE CORPORATION.

PRESENT :—(1) Mayor. (2) Dr. B. C. Roy. (3) Mr. A. R. Siddiqi. (4) Mr. Hemendra Prosad Ghose. (5) Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen. (6) Mr. Debjiban Banerjee. (7) Mr. Syed Badrudduja, and (8) The Chief Executive Officer.

There was a discussion for nearly one hour and a half and the result of the discussion is noted below :—.

(1) Regarding supply to the public through Corporation markets which was arranged by Mr. Kirpalani, the late Chief Controller of Prices, the Government are unable to carry on this arrangement and the supply to the public would be made through shops that would be opened by Government in different parts of Calcutta. It was stated that in these shops foodstuffs would be sold at controlled prices and the quantity to be sold to each person would be restricted and efficient supervision exercised by Government to see that these were carried out.

(2) Regarding supply of foodstuffs to Corporation employees other than labour, including menials, the Government are unable to help the Corporation in any way in getting such supply. The resolution of the Corporation that all employees drawing a pay up to Rs. 200 should receive certain quantities of essential foodstuffs at controlled prices becomes almost incapable of being given effect to. The menial staff who usually draw much less than Rs. 30 will not be also supplied with essential foodstuffs and it was suggested at the Conference on behalf of the Government that they would take their chance of taking supplies from the shops that might be opened by Government.

(3) Regarding supply to labour, it was generally agreed that the Corporation labour who performed essential services must be kept contented and the labour stores already opened should be run and more stores, if necessary, should be opened to cater for the whole of Corporation labour numbering about 18,000. It was stated by Mr. Pinnell that at best Corporation labour should be placed in the same category as industrial labour and the facilities that employers of industrial labour were getting would be made available to the Corporation. It was, however, pointed out on behalf of the Corporation that Corporation labour stood as a class apart and should have first priority in the matter of food supply, as dislocation of Corporation essential services would bring about much greater repercussion not only on the administration of the city but also in other directions including military activities.

It was stated on behalf of the Government that they could only come to the help of the Corporation for a short period in the matter of supply of rice if the Corporation themselves failed to procure rice from the market. Regarding other commodities like salt, sugar, kerosene, *dal*, etc., the Corporation were to secure supplies from the market, and if they failed the Government might render such help as possible but would not take the responsibility of arranging for any supply. It was pointed out on behalf of the Corporation that even if the essential foodstuffs were available in the market, it would be next to impossibility to get them at nearabout the controlled prices without Government help; but Government views seemed to be that Government were unable to do much in the matter.

THE FOOD-SUPPLY DEPUTATION

A Correction

Councillor Satyabrata Sen has pointed out that in reporting, in the last issue of the *Gazette*, the personnel of the deputation appointed by the Corporation on the 26th August to wait upon the Government in the matter of the withdrawal of the facilities regarding the supply of essential foodstuffs for the benefit of the Corporation labour staff, etc., the name of Mr. P. N. Brahma had appeared in place of Mr. Debjiban Banerjee and the name of Mr. Indra Bhusan Bose had been wrongly included. We regret the error, which had crept through oversight.

NOTICE TO PETTY IMPROVEMENT CONTRACTORS

District No. II Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 8th September, 1942, upto 2 p.m.

The petty improvement contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in this District Engineer's room for inspection.

37. Repairs to stone sett pavement at the approach of Beliaghata Road, Ward 9—Rs. 331, dated 1st September, 1942, (one month).

38. Repairs to stone sett pavement at the level crossing of Upper Circular Road—Rs. 543, dated 1st September, 1942, (one month).

39. Earth work in flanks in Upper Circular Road—Rs. 191, dated 1st September, 1942, (15 days).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics 7 days' notice in Clause 5 of the tender and agreement form for piece work should be read as 3 days' notice.

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District II Engineer's Department,
The 1st September, 1942.

Immediate Recognition Of The National Demand Urged

Calcutta Industrialists' Appeal To The Viceroy

"The only method of improving the existing situation is to change the atmosphere in the country. The people should be made to feel that it is their own Government, their own country for which they have to fight and sacrifice and die and that their prestige, honour, independence and very life are at stake All this would be possible by an immediate recognition of the National Demand for the transfer of real power from British to Indian hands.....We represent commercial and industrial interests.. we having nothing to gain and everything to lose by unrest and disturbance. The Government should immediately take all possible measures to revise their present policy and open negotiations with the principal political parties so as to end the present impasse and to enable the realisation of Indian aspiration for a free India as a self-respecting and self-reliant member of the United Nations".

This was the keynote of a resolution adopted at a Joint Conference of prominent Indian industrial and commercial concerns in Calcutta held on Thursday, the 27th August, under the presidentship of Sir Badridas Goenka to consider the political situation in the country. A copy of which has been sent to the Viceroy.

Among those who subscribed to the Resolution were Mr. G. L. Mehta, Sir Adamjee Hajee Dawood, Mr B M Birla, Sir A. H. Ghuznavi, Dr N. N. Law, Mr. R. L. Nopany Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, Dr. B. C Roy, Mr M L. Shah, Lala Karamchand Thapar, Mr N L. Puri, Rai Bahadur Moongtu Lal Tapuriah, Mr D P Khaitan, Sir Hari Sanker Paul, Khan Bahadur G A Dossani Dr N Sanyal, Mr. Faizulla Gangjee, Mr. K. D. Jalan, Mr. K. L. Jatia, Mr D. L. Sen, Mr M R Jaipuria, Mr. K M. Naik, Mr. Kassim A Mohamed, Mr. Charat Ram, Mr J M Ojha, Mr Adam Oosman, Mr D C Ghose, Dr. H. Ghosh, Mr Hoosen Kasam Dada, Mr. K. M. Birla, Mr. Oosman Dawood, Mr. M. G. Bhagat, Mr V R Sonalkar, Mr A Ferris, Mr. B K Ronatgi, Mr B. P. Khaitan, Mr. H Essabhai, Mr H K Jhapharia, Mr N. Beed, Kumar R N Roy and Mr. M L Khemka

"FREE INDIA AS A SELF-RESPECTING AND SELF RELIANT MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS"

The following is the text of the resolution : –

"We, the representatives of Indian industrial and commercial concerns in Calcutta assembled in a meeting under the Chairmanship of Sir Badridas Goenka, held on Thursday the 27th August consider it our bounden duty to draw the serious attention of His Excellency the Viceroy to the situation now prevailing in the country which we view with concern and anxiety. We desire to place our views before His Excellency in the earnest hope that a satisfactory solution of the present turmoil may be arrived at at the ealiest opportunity and that measures might be immediately devised by the Government and the accredited leaders of Indian public opinion to avert any further deterioration in the situation.

"We are all businessmen and we need, therefore, hardly point out that our interest lies in peace, harmony, good-will and order throughout the country. We believe also in the vital necessity of establishing a National Government deriving its strength and power from the people and which would constitute a solid foundation for the Defence of India. We believe that an amicable and honourable settlement between India and Britain is eminently desirable not only in the mutual interest of the two countries, but also of the wider cause for which the United Nations stand.

We consider that the differences which have unfortunately arisen are not such as to be incapable of adjustment or settlement. The British Government through the Cripps declaration by which they even now stand, are committed to a recognition of the independence of India after the war and to the framing of a Constitution by Indians themselves. On the other hand, the Congress, the Muslim League and other important political bodies have not only proclaimed their sympathy in the fight against the Axis Powers and against aggression but their complete readiness to shoulder, along with the principal elements of the Indian nation, the burden of national defence and of the efficient prosecution of the War. They have, however, felt and urged that the Indian people can play a worthy part in this world war only if they are made to feel that it is their war, and that the moral and material resources of the country could only be mobilised effectively by their own Government inspiring zeal and enthusiasm. We believe that there is profound truth in this demand for a National Government in order to enthuse the people for total war effort. The contrast between the determined fight waged in Russia and China on the one hand and the moral collapse in Burma,

– (Continued on page 489)

The War At Our Doors

GRAVE THREAT TO INDIA

American Warning Of A Japanese Attack

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Responsible quarters in Washington have issued a warning that the danger of a Japanese attack on India remains serious, despite the improved Allied position on the Asiatic war front, particularly in the Solomon Islands and East China.

Some sections of the public a few days ago, gained the impression that the Allies' offensives in the Solomon Islands and East China had forced Japan so much into defensive fighting that Tokyo had been compelled to abandon, at least partly, any plan to attack India at the end of the monsoon season. That impression arose partly from the belief that the United States, by capturing the Solomon Islands, had seized the initiative from the Japanese, thus forcing them not only to bring greater forces to protect themselves in that area but also to guard against Allied thrusts elsewhere in the Pacific. In fact, it had been assumed that the Japanese must keep in the Pacific larger forces than when they began the offensive, because the element of surprise was against them and they did not know where they would need to concentrate in future for main battles.

It is pointed out in Washington that if this assumption is correct, Japan will possibly lack sufficient naval and air power to undertake a major offensive against India.

Another assumption was that the Chinese successes in recapturing air fields relatively near Japan would prevent the Japanese from withdrawing any forces from that region to attack India.

In view of these popular assumptions, responsible officials in Washington say that the battle of the Solomons cannot so far be considered a major victory. They call attention to the fact that the Japanese still possess some initiative. Moreover, the Chinese successes may partly be due to the withdrawal of some of the Japanese strength, for the particular purpose of attacking India. The authorities add that although it is hoped that the battle of the Solomon Islands may prove finally to be a clear victory, yet it would be highly unwise to assume that at the moment.

On the contrary, it is also stressed that the Allies have taken precautions against a Japanese advance towards India.—*Associated Press.*

CHINESE OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN EXPRESSES DOUBT

Chungking, Sept. 1.

The Chinese official spokesman at Tsiang-Tingfu declared at a Press conference that the Japanese would not be allowed to concentrate forces in any one sector.

He asserted that the Solomons could be called China's and Russia's Second Front. The spokesman doubted if the Japanese would attack India stating that the enemy was endangered in several other quarters and kept running in China.—*Reuter.*

EVACUATION IN THE EVENT OF INVASION

New Powers For Army Commanders

New Delhi, August 30

Commanders of Armies, Corps, Divisions, Districts, Brigades and Areas have been authorised to make orders under Defence of India Rule 49, which deals with the evacuation of certain areas in the event of an actual or apprehended enemy attack. This delegation of powers has been made as a precautionary measure, to guard against the possibility that, if an invasion did occur, Military Commanders requiring areas to be cleared might not be able to get into touch with the Civil authorities concerned.

Military Commanders will not exercise these powers except in such circumstances, and this delegation in no way protends any sudden intensification of evacuation measures or their immediate transfer to military control.

ALLIED AIR ACTIVITY OVER BURMA

Raids On Akyab, Kalewa, Myitkyina And Lashio

Communiques issued at Chungking and New Delhi report considerable Allied air activity over Burma.

The Japanese base of Myitkyina, was again bombed on Monday, (August 31), says a *communique* from General Stillwell's Headquarter in Chungking

The objectives were the barracks, warehouses and the railway terminal. Two big fires and at least three small ones were left burning along the railway in the main storage area. Direct hits were scored on the barracks, starting several fires. All American aircraft returned.

An earlier *communique* from General Stilwell's Headquarters states:—"On Saturday, bombers with fighter escort attacked Lashio. The objectives were the airport and warehouse areas. Thirty-two hits were scored in the airport area, and direct hits were made on hangars and the runway. All the bombs fell in the target areas, resulting in large fires. Many hits were scored on warehouses, and at least three fires were started.

There was no loss among the American aircraft.

The *communique* adds: "On Friday, American bombers attacked and damaged Japanese installations near Psolu, in Northern Indo-China, and badly damaged the railway in the same neighbourhood."

Rivercraft near Akyab were attacked on Sunday by Royal Air Force bombers from a low level, says an Air Headquarters, New Delhi, *communique*.

Bomb bursts were seen between two moored steamers. A third steamer was lying sunk in the water.

Other bombers detailed to raid targets in Burma had to turn back owing to bad weather. Our aircraft returned safely.

Further details of Royal Air Force activities over Burma on Sunday are given in another Air Headquarters *communique*. During an offensive reconnaissance our planes bombed and machine-gunned Kalewa, an enemy base on the Chindwin River. Hits were observed on buildings and river boats.

Some inaccurate anti-aircraft fire was encountered but our aircraft returned without mishap.—*Reuter and Associated Press*

FOOD SITUATION IN INDIA

Continuance Of Price Control Suggested

New Delhi, August 26

In order to give sufficient incentive to cultivators to expand the area and output of food crops, the first meeting of the Central Food Advisory Council, which concluded yesterday has recommended that it is essential to inspire confidence in the cultivators that a reasonable level of prices will be maintained.

The Council has suggested that this could not be achieved except by an announcement by the Government of India that they would purchase stipulated quantities of food grains at declared prices in the event of the prices tending to fall below the predetermined level.

Characterizing this recommendation as a call to Government to take a step forward on their existing position, Sir Jogendra Singh, Member for Education, Health and Lands, and President of the Council, stated at a Press Conference this evening that Government would examine it and give their decision.

Before dealing with the recommendations of the Council, Sir Jogendra Singh made a few opening observations in the course of which he said: "The Government of India as constituted at present symbolizes the spirit of partnership. It is in practice largely in a self-governing unit and awaits to be invested with full panoply of power."

Dwelling upon the Council's discussions, he stated: "Here is one very important aspect for the future, which emerged out of our discussions: it is the post-war possibility of depression and the probability of other large producing countries dumping their surpluses here at prices below our cost of production. We must from now prepare a plan and programme of development with the object of reserving and developing our home markets for ourselves. We must frame a programme of industrial development to provide employment for the unemployed which is inevitable when the war comes to an end. These problems must now be considered if we are to meet a contingency which at any moment may arise.

The Council, it is announced, reviewed the progress of the "Grow More Food Campaign" and felt that great emphasis should be laid on the provision of manure to cultivators which was by far the most promising method of increasing food production.

In the opinion of the Council, the present difficulties especially in respect of wheat, were largely due to a tendency on the part of the cultivators and dealers to hold back stocks from the market.

After examining various suggestions for inducing cultivators to give up hoarding the Council felt that price control should be continued in the present circumstances but with the following modifications, with a view to ensuring free sales of all the available produce by the cultivators and dealers:

(1) Price control should cover all the staple food grains which are competitive, regard being had to their normal price, the rising costs of production and other factors that govern price with the object of giving the grower a fair deal.

(2) A single agency should purchase the requirements for the Army and the deficit areas and such agency should have the monopoly of available wagon supplies for the inter-provincial movement of foodstuffs.

(3) Control should be extended to retail prices by way of laying down permissible margins in different areas.

The Council also recommended that *data* regarding the approximate quota of foodstuffs be moved from one region to another may be worked out in the light of the food position in the country as a whole for the information of the War Transport Department who should be requested to arrange their wagon allocation programme on the basis of such *data*.

The Council considered the growing scarcity of vegetables and eggs in the country and decided to request the Provincial and State Governments to organize a planned drive to encourage the production of vegetables on all available spare strips of land and in the vicinity of urban areas by the provision of such concessions as free distribution of seed, reduced water supply rates, etc., and to make suitable arrangement for their disposal.

To meet the shortage of rice in the country as a whole, consequent on the cessation of Burma imports, the Council decided to recommend to Provincial and State Governments in areas where rice was in short supply, to urge the people to consume less of rice and more of millets with a view to tiding over the shortage and also to popularizing with the help of their agricultural staff and nutrition experts, a more balanced diet consisting of rice, vegetable and millets instead of a simple diet of rice.

The Council considered the transport situation in the country which was becoming increasingly

more difficult, and to relieve the situation decided to recommend that the Provincial and State Governments should be moved to take steps systematically to organize indigenous means of transport such as bullock carts and country boats for facilitating the internal and long-distance haulage of foodstuffs, the long-distance haulage being arranged by a continuous and point-to-point bullock cart transport service.

"GROW MORE FOOD"

Vacant Lands To Be Requisitioned

In pursuance of the "Grow More Food Campaign" the Government of Madras have decided to requisition vacant private lands, also to lease them out for the cultivation of food crops.

A Press Note states :—The Government appreciate the co-operation of landowners and the public in their efforts to bring all suitable land under cultivation with food crops. They are, however, informed that in certain areas land in private ownership, which could be brought under cultivation with food crops, is being left uncultivated without good cause.

In view of the need to increase the production of food crops the Government have decided in suitable cases to requisition such land and to lease it temporarily for the cultivation of food crops on payment of a reasonable rental to the landowner as compensation.

AIR RAID WARNING SIRENS

Calcutta Police Commissioner's Warning

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, in a Press Note says :—

It has been noticed recently that when air raid warning sirens have been sounded that the public are very slow in taking shelter. I would remind the public once more that the consequences of the neglect to take shelter may be disastrous. I would also emphasise again that none of these warnings are practice warnings and that every time the sirens are sounded that there is actual danger.—*(U. P.)*

A. R. P. MEASURES IN MADRAS

Paid Nucleus Recruited

Madras, August 27

Satisfactory progress has been made with A. R. P. measures in the Madras fortress area and other A. R. P. centres in the Presidency. In all the areas a paid nucleus of A. R. P. personnel has been recruited. Greater attention is now being paid to recruit and train volunteers, according to a Press Note issued by the Government of Madras.

The number of trained wardens in the City of Madras at the beginning of this month exceeded 3,170 which included 1,486 voluntary wardens and the rest paid recruits. There are 92 first-aid and 30 rescue parties in the City.

There is a proposal, adds the Press Note, to install compressed air sirens and hand-operated sirens as an alternative means of giving warnings in the event of the electric system breaking down.—*Associated Press.*

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

Superseded By Bombay Government

Bombay, August 28

The Government of Bombay has directed that the Ahmedabad Borough Municipality should be superseded for a period of six months from August 22 for supporting activities prejudicial to the defence of British India the public safety, the maintenance of public order and the efficient prosecution of the war.—*Associated Press.*

CALICUT MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Superseded By Madras Government

Madras, August 31

The Government have ordered the supersession of the Calicut Municipality for six months.

A Press Note in this connexion states :—It has been brought to the notice of the Government that the Calicut Municipal Council at its Special Meeting held on August 10 recorded its emphatic protest against the arrest of Congress leaders and requested the public to implement the resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee. As the Council in the said resolution has approved and supported activities which are prejudicial to the defence of British India the public safety, the maintenance of public order and the efficient prosecution of war, the Government of Madras consider that the Council as now constituted should not be allowed to function any longer and accordingly direct that it be superseded for a period of six months.

The Government have appointed the Commissioner of the Calicut Municipality as Special Officer.—*Associated Press.*

MADURA MUNICIPALITY SUPERSEDED

Support To Prejudicial Activities Alleged

Madras, August 29

The Government of Madras have passed orders superseding the Madura Municipal Council for a period of six months.

It has been brought to the notice of the Government, states a Press Note, that the Madura Municipal Council passed a resolution on 19th August, 1942 strongly condemning the action taken by the local authorities for putting down mob violence and breaches of the peace that occurred recently in Madura. This resolution of the Council shows that it approves and supports activities that are prejudicial to the defence of British India and the maintenance of public order and safety. The Government consider, therefore, that the Council as now constituted should not be allowed to function any longer and accordingly have directed that it be superseded for a period of six months with effect from the date of the publication of the notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

The Government have appointed Mr. C. O. Coorey, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Madura Municipality, as Special Officer of the same Municipality during the period of supersession.

PALACOLE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Superseded For Supporting Congress Movement

The Government of Madras have superseded the Palacole Municipal Council.

A Press Note issued in this connexion says: "It has been brought to the notice of the Government that the Palacole Municipal Council, at its meeting held on August 12, 1942 (i) expressed its approval of the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee dated August 8, 1942; (ii) strongly condemned the measures adopted by the Government for putting down breaches of the peace, and (iii) resolved to close the schools and offices under its management on August 14 as a mark of protest. As the Council, in the said resolution, approved and supported activities which are prejudicial to the defence of British India, the public safety, the maintenance of public order and efficient prosecution of the war, the Government of Madras consider that the Council, as now constituted, should not be allowed to function any longer, and accordingly, direct that it be superseded for a period of six months with effect from the date of publication of the notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

The Government of Madras have appointed Sri B. Suryanarayana Rao, Commissioner of Palacole Municipality, as the Special Officer of the Municipality."

HOOGHLY-CHINSURAH MUNICIPALITY

Superseded Under Defence Of India Rules

Chinsurah, Aug. 31.

The Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipality has been superseded from to-day.

During the period of supersession, all powers and duties of the municipality will be exercised and performed by Mr. Prosad Das Mallick, a Municipal Commissioner.

The order of supersession will remain in force for the period during which the Defence of India Rules continue to be in force.

It will be recalled that 10 out of 18 Commissioners, including the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, resigned and their resignations were accepted at a special meeting of the Commissioners.

COMILLA MUNICIPALITY

Administration Taken Over By A. D. M.

Comilla, Sept. 2.

Ten out of eighteen Commissioners of the Comilla Municipality having resigned, the administration of the Municipality has been taken over by Moulvi Nasiuddin additional District Magistrate of Tippera.

U. I.

—Immediate Recognition Of The National Demand Urged

(*Continued from page* 485)

Malaya and other places on the other, carries with it a lesson for the British Empire, which should not be overlooked. Similarly, the Wafd Party in spite of its long and ceaseless fight against Britain for the independence of Egypt is to-day a bulwark on the side of the United Nations. A body wedded to the principle of independence could alone fight against foreign menace: and in India, too, those who have fought for the political freedom of India would naturally be best qualified to fight against the Axis invasion. We feel, therefore, that there is common ground between the Government and those who demand an immediate transfer of power and we sincerely deplore the unfortunate misunderstanding of the fundamentals of the national demand which has precipitated the present conflict and led to bitterness, resentment and estrangement.

"We submit that the only method of improving the existing situation is to change the atmosphere in the country. The people should be made to feel that it is their own Government, their own country for which they have to fight and sacrifice and die and that their prestige, honour, independence and very life are at stake. All this would be possible by an immediate recognition of the national demand for the transfer of real power from British to Indian hands. We appreciate, however, that the higher strategy of war should be under common direction and that transitional arrangements must be made for the United Defence of India.

"Representing as we do a variety of business interests and concerned as we are with the pursuit of our normal avocations of life, we cannot overlook the adverse reactions and repercussions of the present situation on trade, commerce and industry. Interruption of communications and transport dislocation have already affected business and war industries. The psychological reactions of the present unrest on commercial and industrial activity cannot too strongly be emphasised. While we unreservedly condemn all acts of violence, we emphatically submit that the need of the hour is not strong action or repressive measures which can at best drive discontent underground and can never solve any deep-rooted unrest. What is required is a broad and sympathetic understanding and tactful handling of a grave situation. We sincerely feel that the existing conditions tend to impede war effort and strongly submit that an immediate reconciliation is absolutely essential when the enemy is at the very gate of India awaiting to take advantage of our weakness.

"Our primary concern is the advancement of the economic interest of the country and not politics. But we are nationalists believing the need of economic and political freedom for India and are naturally moved and affected by the recent happenings. The events of the last two weeks have pained us beyond measure because we sincerely feel that these unfortunate developments could have been avoided through far-sighted statesmanship and a willingness to apply immediately to India those ideals for which the United Nations are fighting. We represent commercial and industrial interests, but in the last resort, these interests themselves depend on the welfare and advancement of the mass of people. We have nothing to gain and everything to lose by unrest, disturbance and dislocation. The Government should immediately take all possible measures to revise their present policy and open negotiations with the principal political parties so as to end the present impasse and to enable the realisation of Indian aspiration for a free India as a self-respecting and self-reliant member of the United Nations."

HEALTH & HYGIENE

"A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools."—*Cicero*

Defects In Several Forms Of Health Propaganda

[By Amiya Jiban Mookerjee]

DIFFERENT means are adopted for disseminating correct health-knowledge among the public but it is necessary to consider how far they are truly effective for the purpose in some cases. It is often found that there is an attempt to impart health-education through stories, dramas, films, etc., and, in fact, these are greatly enjoyed by all classes of people. Very often a deep impression is left on the minds of the spectators, audiences or readers of these; they talk and discuss what they had seen, heard or read, and these discussions travel from mouth to mouth for a considerable length of time. But, is the real purpose—for which these stories, films or dramas were meant—always satisfactorily served? People discuss them. But *what* do they discuss? They do not usually worry about the correctness of the theories and opinions contained in them, nor do they like to do it for fear of spoiling the pleasure they have derived from them—through dry scientific arguments. Inquisitiveness is not found in any body and everybody, and most people try to accept things without questioning or trouble. Now, when such is the case, can it be denied that a great responsibility rests with the person who writes a story or a drama or produces a film on health-subjects? Surely, we should be careful against imparting wrong teaching to those who are in ignorance and who need enlightenment. People enjoy a work of art with a feeling of sympathy and they re-act quickly to the hints and suggestions emanating from it. So it is not proper that there should be anything in health-propaganda which is not based on reality and which is likely to mislead and harm the people in various ways.

Let us take, for instance, the disease Tuberculosis. As all of us know, attempts have been made to educate the public about the problems of this disease through stories, films, dramas, etc. We too have enjoyed them all right. But how many of us know that we were not always given correct information with regard to this disease, and that we were grossly misled by these in many instances?

I shall give here a few specific examples.

A film was made by a premier Indian film company with the special object of teaching the public some lessons on Tuberculosis. It was undoubtedly a nice picture—cast with many of our favourite 'Stars', and immensely rich in different kinds of entertainments. The film was in double version (Bengali and Hindi) and it ran in different cities of India with much success for weeks. The plot of the story was something like this: A musician, who was loved by a certain girl, fell a victim to Tuberculosis. He, through different complicated events, was taken to a sanatorium for treatment. The girl was about to be married to another person, a friend of the musician. But the girl took it as a grim tragedy. The musician, however, got cured, and, through various interesting developments was at last able to be united with the girl once again.

The picture was quite a happy one and people praised it. But what I am just now concerned with is a statement made by the Sanatorium Doctor regarding Tuberculosis. In his opinion (as we found from the dialogues) Tuberculosis was a "poor man's disease." The doctor, in his discourse, asserted this point with some force and made a few other remarks in this connection. Now, is the disease "T. B." a poor man's disease, really? Are the rich people immune from it? To speak the truth, "T. B. is a poor man's disease" is a dangerous conception, and if our anti-tuberculosis drives are based on such a theory, they are doomed to failure. To give a false sense of security to the richer section of the community with regard to this disease is a gross misjudgment of the whole position, and such an act is bound to under-estimate the real nature of this disease—allowing it to get the upper hand in our society with full vehemence. This disease is no respecter of persons, and the rich and the poor are threatened alike by it. The rich should be no less interested in stemming the spread of this disease amongst themselves than among their less fortunate, poor brethren. The Sanatorium Doctor of this film might talk any nonsense—but the truth is there with a grim smile on its lips. (Incidentally it may be mentioned that the musician, the hero of this picture, was not poor himself! So, where was the consistency?)

In another case, a Radio-drama was written by a well-known Radio-dramatist, and it was broadcast from the Calcutta Station more than once. We were simply astounded at the absurdities with which the drama was impregnated. In this drama, the patient had tuberculosis of the lungs and he had had haemorrhages also. He was taken to a certain doctor's Clinic where he was given "Ultra-Violet treatment!" He was laid on a table and was exposed to the Ultra-Violet rays for some time. Then, he was asked by the doctor to raise his hands, and he raised his hands. He was asked to raise his legs and he raised his legs. He was asked to sit up, and he sat up. He was asked to stand up, and he stood up. He was asked to go

home and he went home completely cured. Please note, my dear readers, that the whole process did not occupy probably more than an hour. A "T. B." patient—with the disease in his lungs—being treated with Ultra-Violet rays, and only after one exposure in a single day he is completely cured and is made fit! Perhaps, only the Excise Department, and not the Public Health Department, can solve this mystery as to how it could have been possible! Without dilating upon this point any more, I shall bring home to my readers that ordinarily Ultra-Violet treatment is never meant for lung-tuberculosis, that a "T. B." doctor never performs such magic on his patients like the doctor in this drama, and that a "T. B." patient is never cured by any known treatment upon this earth in a single hour, or, in a single day!

Then, I remember a short story, published in a health journal and written by a fairly well-known Bengali writer. In this story the writer has taken some visitors to a "T. B." Sanatorium. The visitors are going round the Sanatorium premises and are studying the life of the inmates. Now, from the things described in the story, one would easily take a "T. B." Sanatorium more or less to be a hotel or a garden house. Those who have any knowledge of a "T. B." Sanatorium are well aware that although the atmosphere of a T. B. Sanatorium is somewhat different from other hospitals in certain respects, it is never like a hotel or a garden house. Usually a "T. B." Sanatorium has a pleasing aspect with its cottages and gardens, but what about its discipline and operation theatre? If this writer only knew a little more of the mental and physical sufferings of a T. B patient and the methods of the treatment of his disease, he would not probably have rested satisfied simply by giving a false appearance to the atmosphere of a T. B. Sanatorium before the eye of the public.

What I am trying to drive at by these instances that whenever a story, or a drama, or a film is produced with the object of enlightening the public in a certain health-problem, the writer of it should always get it carefully examined by an expert, who has specialized in the line, and whose knowledge and information can be relied upon. Things must be written in a literary form in order to make them more appealing, but a specialist, who possesses a technical knowledge of the subject, must be consulted before they have been placed before the public, so that the truth is not distorted in a harmful manner. The combination of literary or artistic excellence with the proper degree of scientific accuracy alone can put such kind of health-propaganda on a high standard of efficiency.

But even ordinary writings—not specially meant for propaganda work—should by all means be accurate and up-to-date when there is any special significance in them with regard to a particular disease or a particular treatment. Once I read a novel, I must say—an extra-ordinarily beautiful novel—written by a very well-known young Bengali writer of modern times. In his story we found a highly qualified young T. B. specialist treating a girl, whose father was known to him previously. The girl was often dejected and despondent, sometimes desperate. But the young doctor was taking a keen interest in her case and was trying heart and soul to infuse into her a new spirit, to persuade her to take a more optimistic outlook on life. The style of writing was very good, and the words that were put into the mouth of the doctor by the writer were always resourceful and penetrating. One could hardly doubt the ability and insight of the writer, could hardly fail to appreciate the beauty of his exposition. But the glaring defect which the book had was that the technical aspect of the treatment was not even touched by this writer. It is to be noted that the doctor was a young specialist and that he was obviously at home with the modern methods of treatment of this disease. The writer himself is a modern youngman of good education and culture, and he is expected to know at least something of the latest developments with regard to the treatment of T. B.—as many intelligent and well-informed laymen do. So far as the treatment was concerned, much of the conversation between the doctor and the girl would have been quite unnecessary, and the nature of the conversation too quite different, if the doctor had recourse to some up-to-date, specific treatment for his obstinate patient, instead of giving her some beautiful suggestions only. The doctor treated his patient in a conservative manner, and the readers were quite in the dark about the modern treatment of this disease, the treatment which would surely have cut short the course of her illness to a considerable extent, and given a new turn to her life. The writer could have made his book much more interesting and useful to the readers, had he taken some pains in studying the subject first with a serious bent of mind, and then attempted to put his ideas in black and white without making his discussions boring and out-of-date at places.

Sometimes posters have been published by the authorities of our associations that contained clearly misleading advice with regard to the conduct of a T. B. patient. We came across a poster in which T. B. patients were asked never to marry, and marriage was actually made a scare-crow to them. To say that a person with active disease should not have marital union with his wife is one thing, and it is quite another to totally prohibit marriage in the case of the T. B. patients. It has not been scientifically established by anybody that a cured T. B. patient need abstain from marital pleasures or from being a parent. That this disease is hereditary, too, has been quite disbelieved by the modern experts. What is then the idea of publishing posters asking the T. B. patients not to marry? The marriage of a T. B. patient, in fact, depends upon many factors—physical, mental, moral and financial. Each case has its own merits and demerits, and marriage has many implications for the life of an individual. To rule out marriage in every case with a history of T. B. can do only more harm than good, and society can in no way benefit by it ultimately. Moreover, what about those who are already married? Will the husband and the wife desert each other because of the disease? It has been proved time and again that to a large number of patients, married life has been a great asset and that they have fared more favourably in their battle with this disease than many of their unmarried friends. Marriage is not identical with sexual inter-

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ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL

The History Of The Silica Bricks

A NOTABLE paper has been read by Mr. Rhys Jenkins before the Newcomen Society for the Study of Historical Engineering (London) dealing with the history of the silica brick, and its inventor, William Weston Young.

Whilst charcoal, wood and peat were the fuels used in industrial operations there was not much difficulty in finding natural stone and other material that would resist, to a more or less satisfactory extent, the heat of the fire in connection with all kinds of furnaces. Thus for example what is known as Selborne stone, from Hampshire, was used for furnaces at Winchester as far back as the year 1315. There are various other good grades of fairly heat resistant stone in Great Britain which were used for many centuries for constructing furnaces, including for example Reigate stone, the source of which is conveniently placed for London. Even when coal came into general use, after about the year 1650, for such purposes as brewing, dyeing, lime burning, and brick making, as well as in the manufacture of salt and glass, the stone available still gave fairly good results. The trouble commenced, however, when coal and coke began to be used about 1680, for the smelting of lead and copper.

It appears that the first special furnace brick mentioned in literature is what is known as the "Windsor" brick which was certainly in use in Bristol in the year 1696, since it is mentioned by a Swedish metallurgist, Thomas Cletscher, who saw these bricks in use at a copper works at Bristol. So far as is known the Windsor brick was only an ordinary soft red building brick, made from a mixture of 70 parts of sand and 30 parts of clay, containing about 85 per cent. of silica. Soon afterwards there was developed the Stourbridge brick, made from the well-known Stourbridge clay deposits, which seems to have been first introduced about 1700. These Stourbridge bricks were in widespread use after 1750 in the copper smelting works in South Wales.

The inventor of the modern silica brick, with a very small amount of lime as a binder, is William Weston Young, dating from the year 1820, using the high silica content Dinas rock found in the Vale of Neath, South Wales, to which was added a certain amount of lime, producing a relatively high grade firebrick. The process, however, was kept secret for a number of years, although the manufacture was commenced in 1822. Young obtained a lease for the mining of the Dinas rock and in 1822, he went into partnership with David Morgan, an ironmonger of Neath, binding himself not to reveal the method to any other person or to make firebricks himself for sale, but he was free to use the invention, for his own purposes at his china works at Nantgarw. About 30 to 40 years later a nephew of the inventor, that is Edward Young, was the owner, or at any rate the Managing Director, of the firebrick works which was visited by Dr. Percy in 1859, and described at length in his famous book, "Metallurgy". He states that the method of making the Dinas firebrick was long kept secret, and even then the methods used were not generally known. The material is clay, pale grey in colour, being found at several places in the Vale of Neath. After being disintegrated like sand, it was crushed to coarse powder between iron rollers and Percy states the composition was over 98 per cent. of silica, along with small amounts of aluminium, iron, lime, potassium and sodium. In making the firebricks this powdered silica was mixed with about 1 per cent. of lime and sufficient water to form a coherent mass, which was then pressed into moulds forming the brick shapes. These were then dried on floors warmed by flues passing underneath, and when dried were piled in a closed circular, kiln.

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which was covered with a dome, similar to the kilns used for making ordinary firebricks. About seven days of hard firing were required to make these special high grade silica bricks, and another seven days were necessary for the cooling down of the kiln. The later held 32,000 bricks, and about 40 tons of coal was required. In 1859, these bricks were sold at 60 per thousand, and were made in various shapes and sizes to suit furnace builders.

Percy also states that the surface of the bricks presented the appearance of coarse, irregular, white particles quartz surrounded by a small amount of light brownish yellow material. The addition of the lime of course formed calcium silicate, which acted as a binder for the main bulk of the silica, and it was soon discovered that these bricks expanded on heating, whereas ordinary bricks from fireclay contracted. This expansion is a great advantage for the roofs of reverberatory furnaces since the expansion naturally binds the roof into a solid mass.

This description by Percy is the first ever written on the subject of the silica brick, although as already indicated the manufacture had been carried out for many years previous to 1859. Most of this description also given in Percy's book was written by Young himself about the year 1834, who, however, did not disclose the exact methods used.

The silica brick is of course to-day standard practice not only for steel making but also many other furnace settings, including coke oven plant, and the basic discovery by Young was the addition of a small carefully regulated amount of lime to what was essentially silica found in nature.



—Defects In Several Forms Of Health Propaganda

(*Continued from page* 491)

course, and the relationship between the husband and the wife has many other aspects. One will be fundamentally wrong if one does not see anything in a husband and a wife except the sexual side of their lives. So it would have been better if the poster had simply said: "Do not maritally unite with your wife (or husband) while the disease is active, and do not bear a child before your doctor has considered you quite fit"—along with other instructions, *e.g.*, "Live in the open," "Take rest", "Eat nourishing food"..... etc. If marriage is denied to a T. B. patient—even when he is completely cured and is no more a source of infection—by modern, scientific treatment, or, if an already married patient has a fear about his marital life even when such a fear is to a great extent quite unnecessary and unjustified—it may seriously tell upon his mental, moral and physical well-being, and may even account for his ruin. So, caution was essential before making any such sweeping statement on the poster that the T. B. patients must never marry.

We have seen still another poster hanging on the walls of the Publicity Hall of one of our Associations—a neat piece of work but hardly representative of facts. In the picture were seen two young girls—one standing and another sitting on the ground, and another youngman sitting on a chair. Under the picture it was inscribed: "Anti-Tuberculosis." Now what did this picture really mean? The youngman and the girls were obviously gossiping with one another and they were very smart and well-dressed. Beyond this, there was absolutely nothing in the picture. Was it to be understood that in order to avoid tuberculosis one had to be smart and well-dressed, and talkative? Or, what on earth could this picture teach us about the cause or spread or prevention or cure of tuberculosis? Nothing was explicitly stated on the picture. We were given to understand that the picture was done by an influential artist who was the head of a well-known Art College. We admit that the picture was nicely done, but what suggestions it really contained we failed to make out. It struck our mind over and over again that such posters were of no use unless they explained things clearly and made us grasp the matter immediately. Perhaps, the Association authorities could not afford to offend the renowned artist by refusing the poster which was, we were given to understand, drawn voluntarily by him.

We need not worry about further instances. Our impression is that for any kind of health-propaganda, truth should on no account be sacrificed at the altar of faulty imagination, prejudice, carelessness, etc., and that we must, if necessary, learn a thing properly from those wiser than ourselves—before dealing with it in our creative efforts for greater and nobler achievements.

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS · A Digest

GOVERNOR TO ADDRESS LEGISLATURE

It is understood that His Excellency the Governor of Bengal will address a joint session of both Houses of the Provincial Legislature on September, 14.

It is further understood that the Bengal Legislative Council (Upper House) has been summoned to meet at 2-15 p.m. on September 15.

The Bengal Legislative Assembly has also been summoned to meet at 4 p.m. on September 15.

HIGH COURT LONG VACATION

The Calcutta High Court rose on Tuesday, the 1st September, 1942, for the Long Vacation and will reopen on November 18. As already announced, Mr. Justice Roxburgh and Mr. Justice Blank will act as Vacation Judges. The first Vacation Court will sit on Monday, September 7.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT APPOINTMENTS

The Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments in the Calcutta High Court :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. N. Sen, who was appointed to be an Additional Judge up to August 31, 1942, to continue as such up to August 31, 1943, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. J. Y. Roxburgh, C.I.E., I.C.S., who was appointed to be an additional Judge up to August 31, 1942 to continue as such up to August 31, 1943; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. S. M. Akram, who was appointed to be an Additional Judge up to August 31, 1942, to continue as such up to August 31, 1943.

"SANIBARER CHITHI" PROSCRIBED

The further publication, sale, or distribution, of the issue for 'Bhadra' (the current Bengali month) of the *Sanibarer Chithi*, a Bengali monthly, has been proscribed by the Government of Bengal, under the Defence of India Rules, as the issue "contains prejudicial reports." All copies of the issue and all other documents containing copies, reprints, or translations of, or extracts from it have also been declared forfeited by the Government.

POST OFFICES AND I. S. T.

The Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta, in a Press *communique* states :—

"With effect from the 1st September, (to-day), all Post and Telegraph Offices in Calcutta will observe the revised Indian Standard Time which is one hour ahead of the present Standard Time.

"This is in modification of the Notice previously issued on the subject which incorrectly states that Counters and Offices would open one hour after their usual times."

NEW INDIAN STANDARD TIME

The "New Indian Standard Time" was inaugurated on September 1, when in pursuance of the decision of the Government of India clocks throughout India were advanced one hour.

Office hours as well as business hours in Calcutta and elsewhere will be regulated by the new time which, in effect, is a reversal to the Bengal Time which had been in vogue in this province from October 1, 1941 till May 14 last.

BENGAL SCHEDULED CASTE LEAGUE

At a meeting of the Working Committee of the Bengal Scheduled Caste League held recently under the presidentship of Mr. Jogendranath Mandal, M.L.A., a resolution was passed deploring the actions of the Government of India in arresting Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other members of the Congress Working Committee without giving them any opportunity of negotiation and viewing with great concern the deterioration in the political situation of India.

The meeting also expressed the opinion that to establish good relation between the Indian people and the British Government for the effective prosecution of the war immediate release of the Indian leaders and workers was essential.

It further demanded British Government should take immediate steps to end the present political deadlock and set up a National Government in consultation with leaders of the different communities and political organisations.

CALCUTTA SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

The schools and colleges in the city remained closed till September 5.

The decision to this effect was taken at a Conference of Principals of affiliated colleges and heads of recognised schools in Calcutta convened by the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University at the Darbhanga Hall on Saturday last (August 29).

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Abdul Karim, Education Minister, Government of Bengal, attended the Conference.

The following *communique* was issued by the Registrar of the University in this connection :—

"At the Conference of Principals of affiliated colleges and heads of recognised schools in Calcutta convened by the Vice-Chancellor on Saturday, the 29th August, 1942, it was decided after hearing the Hon'ble the Minister of Education, Bengal, that all Calcutta colleges affiliated in arts, science and law including the Under-Graduate and the Post-Graduate classes of the University as also all recognised high schools in Calcutta should be kept closed till the 5th of September, 1942.

The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, is in agreement with the above decision. Authorities of the institutions concerned are requested to act accordingly.

The Conference hoped that by that time Government would be able to give a definite opinion if and when the institutions should be opened."

RADIO OFFICER RETIRES

With effect from the 21st August last Mr. N. N. Mazumdar Director of Programmes, Calcutta Station of the All-India Radio has gone on leave for six months, preparatory to retirement from Indian State Broadcasting Service.

Mr. Mazumdar was associated with broadcasting ever since its inauguration in Calcutta on August 26, 1927, when the local station of the Indian Broadcasting Company was opened by H. E. Sir Stanley Jackson, the then Governor of Bengal.

After the private company went into liquidation on March 1, 1930, Radio was placed under direct control of the Government of India in the Department of Industry and Labour, with

effect from April, 1930 But as it failed to gain the desirable amount of popularity, the Government at the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee decided on October 9 1931, to close down the State Broadcasting Service It was then through the combined but strenuous efforts among others of Mr Mazumdar that Sir Joseph Bhore was ultimately prevailed upon to agree to carry on broadcasting under Government of India for an interim period and on May 5 1932 the Government definitely decided to continue the broadcasting service Mr Mazumdar's services therefore in saving the Radio from an early grave cannot be overestimated

As Director of Programmes of the Calcutta Station Mr Mazumdar has a notable record of work to his credit

BUSINESSMEN'S REQUEST TO GOVERNMENT

A joint Conference of representatives of prominent Indian industrial and commercial concerns in Calcutta was held on August 27, under the presidentship of Sir Badridas Goenka to consider the present situation in the country

Among those present at the Conference were Mr G L Mehta, Sir Adamjee Hajee Dawood Mr B M Birla Mr R L Nopany Dr N N Law Mr Fazulla Gangjee Khan Bahadur G A Dossani Mr K D Jiban Mr D N Sen Mr S P Dutt Dr N Sanyal Mr L K Rohatgi Mr K C Roy, Mr Mulchand Khemka Mr D C Ghosh Mr B Maitra, Mr Charat Ram Mr M G Bhagat and Dr H Ghosh

The Conference passed a resolution expressing concern and anxiety at the situation prevailing in the country and requesting the Government to reverse their present policy and open negotiations with the principal political parties so as to end the present impasse and to enable the realization of Indian aspiration for a free India as a self respecting and self reliant member of the United Nations

CALCUTTA ARRESTS

The following is a list of names published in a Press Note by the Government of Bengal of persons arrested in Calcutta in connection with the present movement on the dates mentioned —

11th August 1942 Messrs Arun Kumar Chanda M L A and Satindra Nath Sen 12th August 1942 Mr Sudhansu Kumar Chanda Messrs Sitaram Saxena and Basanta Lal Murarka 13th August 1942 –Messrs Akshoy Kumar Das Dharam Vir Sitaram Arya Pravig Narayan Misser Deodut Misra —14th August 1942 Messrs Nani Gopal Roy Chandrasekhar Trivedi Sudhir Chandra Dey Suraju Upadhyaya and Guru Charan Kahar 15th August 1942 Messrs Paresh Nath Dutt, Ramprosad Hajam, Jiban Kumar Chakravorty Shibnarayan Singh Tincowrie Das Sarat Bindu Chatterjee Satinath Banerjee, Narayan Chandra Shaw Sambhunath Das M S Krishnan, Amal Kumar Ganguly Sudhamoy Chakravorty, Amulya Chandra Roy Sja Bina Das —16th August, 1942 – Messrs Janaki Jiban Mullick, Sachindranath Sen Kartick Nag, Sachindranath Mitra Baren Das Birendranath Sen, Hitabrata Roy, Panchanon Bose Sachindranath Banerjee and Sitangsu Nath Bhanja Chowdhury –17th August, 1942— Messrs Rajkishore Singh and Mahabir Prosad Sarma 18th August, 1942—Messrs Monoranjan Guha Biswesawar Mukherjee, Jibananda Bhattacharjee, Bhupati Majumder Kohinoor Ghosh alias Sailendranath Ghosh, Hemendraprosad Ghosh (subsequently released), Upendranath Mukherjee Phanindranath Chatterjee Sukumar Chowdhury, Upendranath Das, Sudam Chandra Mondal, Sailendranath Mukherjee, Ajit Bose, Bhababhuti Shome and Ratnamani Chatterjee —19th August, 1942—Messrs. Prasanta Kumar Dutta, Adhir Banerjee, Manindra Kishore Sarker, Ramkumar Bhowalka, Harinarayan Das, Kanai Lal Bhattacharjee, Birendranath Bhattacharjee, and Ranjit Roy.—20th August, 1942—Miss Chhaya Guha, Messrs. Jitendra Mohan Dutt, Durgesh Chandra Patranobis, Nalini Mohan Biswas Narayan Chandra Roy, Nirmal Sen, and Devendranath Kar 21st August, 1942 Messrs Lalit Mohan Ganguly, Rabindranath Sen and Santosh Chandra Sen Gupta—22nd August 1942 Messrs Bepin Behari Ganguly, Katikanta Sarker and Prabhat Chandra Ganguly, 23rd August, 1942—Messrs. Paresh Nath Moitra, Bhupendra Chandra Majumder, Satyapriya Banerjee M L A Biswanath Mukherjee, Hemanta Kumar Ghosh Nirmal Bose Jugal Kishore Dutta, Amargopal Naidu and Birendra Kumar Das alias Matibal —24th August, 1942 Mr Sambhunath Ganguly –25th August, 1942.—Messrs Bhagirath Kanoria Jeewanlal Pandit, Haripada Bose —26th August 1942 Messrs Prasun Chandra Das Gupta and Ramkamal Das —27th August, 1942—Messrs Rabindranath Bose, Nagarmull Sarma, Narendra Nath Gupta, Suresh Chandra Majumder, Kalipada Mukherjee, Rajkumar Chakravorty, Sudhir Ch Ray Chaudhuri, Sja. Kamala Das Gupta and Mr. Surendranath Bhattacharya.—28th August, 1942—Messrs. Jitendra Nath Pal and Binayak Himatsingka.—30th August, 1942—Messrs. Haridas Ghosh and Kiran Kumar Mitter.

NATIONALIST NEWSPAPERS

Resume Publication

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Proprietors and Editors of the newspapers, who had suspended publication with effect from August 21. The meeting was held at the Basumati Office, under the presidentship of Mr Hemendra Prasad Ghosh.

In view of the earnest appeal made and the assurance given by the Hon. Chief Minister of Bengal and view further of the resolution adopted by the anding Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference at Delhi, the Nationalist newspapers of Bengal which had suspended publication from the 21st August last, hereby reconsider their decision arrived at earlier and decide to begin to reappear from Monday, the 31st August.

This meeting emphatically protests against the arrest of Sj. Suresh Chandra Mazumdar of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* and the *Hindusthan Standard* and Sj. Prabhat Chandra Ganguly of the *Bharat* and other Journalists at a time when the Hon Chief Minister and his colleagues were negotiating with the nationalist press for resumption of publication and demands that they should be released immediately."

Those present at the meeting included Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghosh (*Basumati*), Mr. Prafulla Kumar Sarker (*Ananda Bazar Patrika*), Mr. Janaki Jiban Ghosh (*Advance*), Mr. Moolchand Agarwalla (*Basumitra*), Mr. Sookamal Kanti Ghose (*Amrita Bazar Patrika*), Mr. Promode Kumar Sen (*Hindusthan Standard*), Mr Satyendranath Majumdar (*Jugantar*), Dr. Ajit Sankar De (*Pratyaha*), Mr. C. S. Rangaswami (*Telegraph*), Mr. Sriram Pande (*Lokamanya*) and Mr. Ramesh Bose (*Krishak*).

* * *

Eleven of the fifteen Indian-owned newspapers of Calcutta, which had suspended publication on August 21 as a protest against the latest restrictions imposed on the Press by the Government, reappeared on Monday, August 31.

Of the remaining four, two observed Sunday as holiday and came out on Tuesday morning, while the other two also will resume publication shortly.

CEYLON WANTS RICE

On a mission to obtain rice supplies for his country, Sir Barop Jayatilaka, Minister for Home Affairs, Ceylon, is now in Calcutta *en route* to Delhi. Sir Baron, who is also Vice-Chairman of the Board of Ministers, is accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. K. Vaithianatham, of the Ceylon Civil Service.

Talking of his visit to a *Statesman* representative, Sir Baron pointed out that Ceylon produced only one-third of her normal requirements of rice, the rest being made up from imports from other countries, mainly Burma. The Burma supplies had now been cut off and Ceylon was in a bad way.

With a view partly to making up the deficiency an agreement had been arrived at in February this year with the Government of India under which India undertook to supply 38,000 tons of rice per month to Ceylon. Actually, Ceylon had been getting much less than the agreed quota, and it was to obtain the full quota regularly that he had undertaken his visit.

Sir Baron stated that strict rationing of rice had been resorted to in Ceylon. Even if they obtained the full quota of 38,000 tons a month, the people would get only two-thirds of their normal consumption requirements. Owing to short supplies from India, the ration had been further reduced so that an individual now got only about a third of his requirements.

He said they would be perfectly satisfied if they got the agreed 38,000 tons a month. He realized how India also was placed with regard to rice requirements, but considering the emergency, he hoped India would extend a helping hand to a neighbour in need.

MATRICULATION RESULTS

The percentage of passes in the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University is 62.5 this year, as against 55.16 of last year.

Out of 42,571 candidates who sat for the examination 26,586 passed. 1,651 were placed in the first division, 4,627 in the second division and 20,255 in the third division. 136 candidates were expelled.

The number of candidates who registered themselves for the examination is a record one, it being 43,317 of whom 723 absented themselves and 23 were disallowed.

It is understood that Sreeman Ashesh Prasad Mitra of Town School, Calcutta, has stood first in the Matriculation Examination this year. He is further reported to have secured record mark, under the new syllabus.

HINDU CONFERENCE AT BALLYGUNGE

The need for unity and strengthening Hindu Defence Corps as measures of self-defence against prevailing disorder was emphasised by prominent leaders addressing a Hindu Conference convened by the Bharat Sevasram Sangha on the occasion of the birthday celebration of Lord Sree Krishna at Ballygunge on September 2.

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, who presided, explained the implications of Hindu outlook of life, which, he said, taught people to realise the self.

If Hindu culture was destroyed the present day civilization would collapse. Hindu philosophy alone taught the world the meaning of life. The gospel of non-violence, the highest peak of ethical science, was given to mankind by Hindu philosophers. That culture was to-day faced with a severe threat from the brutalities let loose upon the world. It was Hindu culture alone which could save the world from annihilation. They were the inheritors of that great culture and it was their duty to preach it again unto the world.

Mr. Hem Chandra Naskar, Mayor of Calcutta, opened the Conference with the observation that in this crisis Hindus must unite not only for themselves but for the sake of humanity.

Rai Bahadur Khagendra Nath Mitra, Swami Advaitanandaji and Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma also addressed the gathering.

A resolution adopted by the Conference asked the Hindus to sink their differences and unite in this hour of crisis.

VITAL STATISTICS

(I)

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 22nd August, 1942

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 587 against 650 and 560 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 28. The general death-rate of the week was 26.6 per mille against 27.2 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 22nd August, 1942, was 480 against 532 and 462 in the two preceding weeks. There were 4 deaths from cholera, against 9 and 10 in the two preceding weeks. There was 1 death from small-pox during the week against nil in the previous week. There were 5 deaths from influenza against 7 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 38 and 95 respectively against 41 and 103 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25.0 per mille per annum.

There were 57 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 22.1.

There were 78 deaths from respiratory diseases against 109 in the previous week.

There were 38 deaths from tuberculosis against 34 in the previous week.

There were 89 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 107 against 115 and 98 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 2 were from cholera, nil from small-pox, 4 from influenza, 9 from fevers, 32 from bowel-complaints and 14 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 39.1 per mille.

There were 15 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 33.6.

There were 5 deaths from tuberculosis against 11 in the previous week.

There were 30 deaths of infants under one year.

(*Continued on page* 498)

KARACHI BUDGET

Surplus Of Three Lakhs

Karachi, Aug. 25.

In spite of the enhancement of expenditure due to War, the accounts of the Karachi Municipal Corporation closing on the 31st March, 1942, showed a surplus of over Rs. 3,00,000 during the last financial year.

This, it may be mentioned, is the fifth successive year showing surplus.

CORPORATION NOTICES

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. III. Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 9th September, 1942, up to 2 p.m.—

100. Constructing retaining wall by the side of single channel drain opposite 15, Rowland Road, Ward 21—Rs. 33, dated 1st September, 1942. (7 days).

101. Repairs to western and middle slaughtering sheds and yard of Tangra Slaughter House.—Rs. 575, dated 1st September, 1942. (1 month).

102. Earth work in flank of Kamardanga Road, Ward 19—Rs. 201, dated 1st September, 1942. (2 weeks).

103. Repairs to footpath of Loudon Street, Wards 15—17.—Rs. 175, dated 1st September, 1942. (2 weeks).

104. Repairs to compound wall of Hindu Burial Ground at Tapsia, Ward 18.—Rs. 541, dated 1st September, 1942. (1 month).

105. Repairs to kerb and channel stones at Lower Circular Road between Park Street and Theatre Road (portion), Ward 15—Rs. 302, dated 1st September, 1942. (3 weeks).

106. Repairs to sewered ditch at 22, McLeod Street, Ward 15.—Rs. 144, dated 7th October, 1941, (3 weeks).

107. Repairs to stone-sett pavement in the approach road leading to Refuse Platform at Chingrighatta.—Rs. 317, dated 1st September, 1942, (3 weeks).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice."

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 1st September, 1942.

Notice To Petty Plumbing Contractors.

REGISTRATION TIME EXTENDED.

Dates for receiving applications for registration of names as contractors for the following have further been extended. The applications in connection with (1) and (2) below, will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer up to 2 p.m. on the date noted against each instead of on the 25th and 26th Aug 1942, as previously advertised :—

(1) Petty Plumbing and House Dra age Works of the Corporation for year 1942-43.—29th September, 1942.

(2) Petty Improvement Works (otl than Petty Plumbing and House Drain Works) of the Corporation for the y 1942-43.—30th September, 1942.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporati

Central Municipal Office,
The 22nd August, 1942.

Sale Of Lino Metal Dust.

Offers are invited for the purchase about one ton Lino metal dust available sale in the Corporation Press at No. Surendra Nath Banerjee Road and t same will be received by the undersign at his office during office hours up Saturday, the 19th September, 1942. T rate of offer must be per cwt. Sample Lino metal dust may be seen at t Superintendent's office. The delivery w be given to the selected offerer on depositing the requisite amount at the C poration Treasury.

P. K. MITRA,
Superintendent of Printi

Central Municipal Office,
The 1st September, 1942.

WHERE TO INSURE

LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, ETC.

—The Most Progressive Indian Office—
THE NEW ASIATIC LIFE INS. CO., LTD.
Chairman :—Mr. B. M. BIRLA,
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THE CONCORD of INDIA
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Enquiries :—DASTIDAR & SONS, CHIEF AGENTS.
100, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

VITAL STATISTICS

(*Continued from page* 496)

II

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 29th August, 1942

City of Calcutta (Town and Suburbs.)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 695 against 587 and 650 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 102. The general death-rate of the week was 31.6 per mille against 28 5 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1—27).

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 29th August, 1942 was 585 against 480 and 532 in the two preceding weeks. There were 2 deaths from cholera, against 4 and 9 in the two preceding weeks. There was no death from small-pox during the week against 1 in the previous week. There were 11 deaths from influenza against 5 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 44 and 114 respectively against 38 and 95 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 26.6 per mille per annum.

There were 65 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 23.7

There were 121 deaths from respiratory diseases against 78 in the previous week.

There were 43 deaths from tuberculosis against 38 in the previous week.

There were 121 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32).

The number of deaths registered was 110 against 107 and 115 in two preceding weeks. Of these 1 was from cholera, nil from small-pox, 4 from influenza, 5 from fevers, 3 from bowel-complaints and 20 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 40.2 per mille.

There were 16 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 34.4.

There were 4 deaths from tuberculosis against 5 in the previous week.

There were 18 deaths of infants under one year.

HOUSE DRAINAGE—NEW CONNECTIONS.

The following house drainage plans showing new sewer connections have been sanctioned during the period ending 15th August, 1942.

District.	Premises No.	No. of connection.	Date of connection.
I	14-2, Nirode Behary Mallik Road.	1	29-4-42
	43, Baburam Ghosh Lane ...	1	6-5-42
	P. 72, Scheme No. XLIV C. I. T.	1	6-5-42
	32-1, Mondal Street- ...	1	8-5-42
	P. 1, Scheme No. XXXVII C. I. T.	2	12-5-42
	P. 60, and 61, Scheme No. XLIV, C. I. T.	1	25-5-42
	19 & 20, Jagomohon Mallik Lane.	1	27-5-42
	181-B, Chittaranjan Avenue	1	2-6-42
	62-B, Gopi Mohan Dutt Le.	1	1-6-42
	3, Jadu Mittra Lane ...	1	6-7-42
	P. 55, Scheme XLIV ...	1	17-7-42
	18-1, Balak Dutt Lane ...	1	24-7-42
	28-B, Badurbagan Lane ...	1	28-7-42
	17-2-B, Lalmadhab Mukherji Lane.	1	30-8-42
	106, Amherst Street ...	1	4-8-42
	P. 19, Scheme XXVI, C.I.T. (Southern portion)	1	5-8-42

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

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For further particulars apply to— Manager, Advertisement Section, "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette," 5, Surendranath Banerjee Road, Calcutta.

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BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.
CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with **Yellow** numbers on a **Black** badge. "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have **Rectangular** brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the booly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. **No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.**

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

Health should not be made to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers

Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing means health and longevity

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Curry Beef ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Sirloin „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Suet (Kidney) —		1 8 0		
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Molted „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...				
Heart each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Oxtails each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0		
Skirts each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Kindney per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	1 0 0			

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	...
Lion „ —	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder „ ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter „ ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb.	0 8 0			
Other portion per lb. —	0 12 0			

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chops per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Breast „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer —	1 0 0		0 10 0	
Leg per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb. ...		0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	
Kidneys each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart „ ...	0 1 0			
Liver „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Brain „ ...		0 2 0		
Tongue „ ...	0 8 0	0 3 6		
Trotters „ ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each —	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each —	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer ...	1 4 0			
Goat and Kid meat ...		0 10 0		

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz. —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb. ..	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb. —	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb. —	1 8 0	3 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen —	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer —	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Luncheon „ „ ...	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork „ ...	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen ...	1 2 0	

DRY FISH	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer —	1 4 0	1 8 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer —	1 4 0	2 8 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Bhetkee „ —	0 12 0	1 8 0
Maldive „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. large per „ ...	6 0 0	
Bail chau per seer —	4 0 0	4 8 0
Papadams per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
Dry Prawns per seer — —	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices very according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE HERE

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital ... £ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital £ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund £ 2,200,000

Head Office **:—26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.**

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

THE CHARTERED BANK

OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.)
(Liability of shareholders limited.)
with which is affiliated the Allahabad Bank Limited.

Capital (Paid-up) ... £3,000,000 | Reserve Fund ... £3,000,000

Head Office: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

London Branches { 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.
28, Charles II Street, Haymarket, London, S. W. 1

Over 40 Agencies and Branches in India and the East, and at Manchester and New York.

All forms of Banking Business transacted
RECOVERY OF INCOME-TAX

The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Executor and/or Trustee of Wills and/or Settlements for its constituents and as Agent for the recovery of Income-Tax and the preparation of Income-Tax and Super-Tax returns.

Calcutta Offices:— 1-1, Clive Street—R. MACFARLANE, Agent. 1, Fairlie Place,—A. C. WATKINS, Agent.

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(Incorporated in England)

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS, TRANSACTED

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)
(Liability of Shareholders limited.)

Head Office:—**2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3.**

Subscribed Capital	...	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	...	£ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah Mosul, Bombay Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta. Manager,

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution, having BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES in all important places in India.

For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAFES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Clive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Cross St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A, Russa Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office **:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.**

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 301, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.
Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.
Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay) Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot and Surat

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,18,00,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gagganvihari L. Mehta, Mr Lakshmi Niwas Birla.

General Banking Business Transacted.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office **:—7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta**

Branches:—**Burrabazar & Shambazar (Calcutta) & Naraingunge**

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at ½% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or less.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe Custody.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted: Rates, rules, etc., on application.

D F. SANDERS, General Manager.

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AVAILABLE

Thousands of men—the people who lead, guide and operate the Municipalities in this country—read "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette" because they relise that it is the only way to keep in touch with civic progress in India.

Residence Phone No. B. B. 5274 **N. GUIN & CO.** Office Phone B. B. 2171

Architects, Builders and Contractors,

117-B, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta

Advertise and invite opportunities to knock at your door

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each	0 5 0	0 8 0
Chicken (Broth)	0 7 0	0 8 0
Capon "	2 0 0	2 8 0
Duck (curry) "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do (roasting) "	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) "	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) "	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (cutlet) "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese "	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons "	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turkey Cock "	10 0 0	14 0 0
Do. Hen "	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score	0 13 0	0 14 0
Fowls, fresh, per score		0 15 0
Do. Special		
GAME.		
Dove each	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge "	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock "	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen "	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rabbit "	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snipes "	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) "	4 8 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) "	3 0 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each		
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) "	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy)	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. Butter per score		
Brinjal " seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Cabbage each		
Do. Murshidabad		
Do. Country		
Do. Darjeeling	0 6 0	0 12 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle		0 2 0
Do. per seer	0 3 0	0 10 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower, Beneres each		
Do. Monghyr "		
Do. Lahore "		
Do. Darjeeling "	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Ranchi "		
Vasses Spout per doz.		
Celery each Darjeeling	0 2 0	
Cucumber per score	0 8 0	0 10 0
Garlic per seer		0 8 0
Ginger "	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Turmaric		0 6 0
Indian Corn each	0 0 9	
Knol khol Country each		
Ladies finger per score	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
Lettuce per score	0 4 0	0 5 0
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer	0 3 0	
Do. Patna red "		
Do. " white "		
Do. Country red "		
Parsnip each		
Peas Modhupur per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Darjeeling		
Do. Hazaribagh		
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Kagbangla "		
Do. Country "		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer		
Do. Country do.		
Do. Kidney hill per seer		
Do. New per seer	0 6 0	
Do. (Old) Nainital		
Do. (Hill) (Old)		
Do. Madras "		
Do. Rangoon "		
Do. Shillong		
Robob each	0 2 0	0 2 6
Pulbul per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 2 6	0 5 0
Do. Country per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Spinach per lot of 20	0 3 0	0 4 0
Squash per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 3 6
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 3 0	0 3 6
Do. Pumpkins, each	0 4 0	0 8 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country "		
Do. Chukerdhurpur "		
Do. Sikkim "		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer		
Vegetable marrow Country each	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each	0 3 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. Africa 3—5		
Do. Kulu per doz.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Nanital		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 4 to 5	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 6—8	1 0 0	
Do. King David		
Do. Jonathan		
Do. Japan		
Do. Australia 3—4	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious 4—5	1 0 0	
Amra per score		
Bael Fruit each	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bedana Kabul per seer		3 0 0
Black Berry per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cocoanut each	0 1 0	0 2 0
Country Apples 10—12	1 0 0	
Goosebery per seer		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb.		
Do. Nasik 1 lb.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul per box (large)		
Do. California per lb.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Spain per lb.		
Do. S. African per lb.		
Grape Fruit each		
Java		
Guava (Allahabad) per score	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. (Country) per doz	0 12 3	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each		
Kajoo nuts per seer	2 0 0	
Khubanee "		
Do. (large) per lb.	1 0 0	
Kesur China per seer		
Lime patty per score	0 4 0	0 6 0
Lemon (English) per doz.		
Lichees per 100 (Mozafferpur)		
Do. (Country)		
Locket per score		
Monkey Lichees per 100	0 6 0	0 12 0
M. Melon Jaunpur		
Mask Melon per seer	0 3 6	0 5 0
Mask Melon " (Lucknow)		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz.	3 0 0	5 0 0
Do. Langra 4	1 0 0	
Do. Sukul		
Do. Fazlie 5	1 0 0	
Do. Kissen Bhog		
Do. Kanchan		
Do. Golapkhash		
Do. Himsagore		
Do. Green per score	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Country 8—10	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay 10 to 16	1 0 0	
Do. Madras 8—10		1 0 0
Do. Lilam 8	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz.	8 0 0	
Mulberry per score		
Nagpur Mossomi 10	1 0 0	
Poona " 6—10	1 0 0	
Bombay per doz		
Oranges Nagpur "		2 0 0
Do. Bombay 6—8	1 0 0	
Do. Darjeeling		
Do. Madras per doz.		1 0 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.
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CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at ½ per cent. p. a. on Rs. 500.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 2½ per cent. p. a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 3½ per cent. p. a.
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AND BRANCHES.
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BANKERS' UNION LIMITED
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TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS.

Post Box: 106. Phone: Cal. 1259.
CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.
Head Office:—*8, Canning Street, Calcutta*
Branches at Important Trade Centres in Bengal and Bihar.
Our Specialities—We have arranged Safe-Custody in Branches far off from Danger-Zone. We undertake charge of collection of House-Rent, interest on loans, mortgages, bills, drafts, cheques and hundies Etc. We help in Paying Insurance premiums, Municipal Taxes, Electric and Telephone Bills.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peanut per seer ...		
Pineapple Country each ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Singapore „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Ceylon „ ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do, Assam „ ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. Kalimpong „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Plantain Champa Buneh ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Martaban „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar „ ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul „ ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. Country „ ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Country per score ...		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
„ Kandahar ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ..	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pumalo balbar each —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prunes Fresh per doz. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)		
Do. Liby do. ...		
Do. Delmonta do. .		
Calasia do. ...		
Pears Cashmere 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Do. (Cooking) ..		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. ..	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Peshwar ..		
Do. Australian per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Cashmere ...		
Peached America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peaches Peshwar per lb....	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisin Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet —		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet ...	0 8 0	
Do. Muscatal loose per lb. ...		
Do. do. in 1 lb. packet ..		
Rose Apple per score —	0 6 0	0 8 0
Sofata 20—25 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	3 0 0	3 8 0
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz (Orange)	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Small per seore		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Country per score —		
Surdah Quetta per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Tamarind per score —	0 10 0	0 14 0
Water melon Country each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Goalund each —	0 6 0	
Do. Farukhabad —		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Water fruit per score —	0 8 0	0 10 0
DRY FRUITS		
Apples Ring per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. „ 1 lb. packet ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Almond salted (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Almond English (large) per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Apricots dry with seed per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Apricots dry without seed per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Alobokhara per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Brazilnuts per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Chilgooja per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cocoanut dry per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Currants Australian per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Chestnut per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 6 0	0 8 0
Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Figs 1 lb. per packet —		1 8 0
Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Khurma per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ..	3 0 0	3 4 0
Pears dry per lb. ...	1 14 0	2 0 0
Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0

When you stop advertising, this is what you say in effect:

"We hereby notify everybody that we do not expect to do business any more."

Municipal orders do not wait. All the 12 months, the municipalities are buying equipment and supplies and the "Gazette" advertisement will bring you results just as well as it will in March.

Keep up your advertising every month in the year if you expect to do business all the year around.

VALUE FOR MONEY KEVENTER'S BUTTER AT STALL Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)		
Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Salted shelled per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Prunes dry per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. (red) per lb. —	0 12 0	
Do. Sultana per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Table 1 lb. packet...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. American 1 packet...		
Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay ... —	1 0 0	1 2 0
Dinapur — ...	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter per cake ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer —	2 4 0	2 8 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per seer — ...	0 4 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ..	1 12 0	2 4 0
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ —	2 4 0	3 8 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ..	0 14 0	1 0 0
Rohi per seer ..	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (Cut Pieces) ..	0 14 0	1 0 0
Hilsa each (Padma) ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...		
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe 6—12 ...		
Mullet per seer —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (cut pieces) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pomfret per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Prawns per seer (small)	0 10 0	0 14 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 14 0	1 2 0
Lobster —		
Sea fish	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Bread (White or Brown) 2 lb. each ...	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. do. ½ lb. „ ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz. —	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll — ...	0 1 3	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)		
Dinner Roll ...	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Edam „ ...	1 8 0	
Do. Overland „ ...		
Do. Cheddarn „ ..	1 12 0	
Preserved, mixed, per lb. ...		0 8 0
Do. unmixed, „ ...	0 6 0	
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Kraft cheese per lb. —		3 8 0
***FLOUR.**		
Household No. 3 and all other varieties per seer		0 3 9
Californian flour No. 1 per seer		
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.		
Californian flour No. 2 per seer — ...		
Country flour per seer ...		
*Atta Red (Chaundashi)	0 3 6	0 3 10½
Do. White per seer ...		0 3 10½
***RICE**		
Deshi coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md. —	8 0 0	9 0 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Kabul rice per seer —	0 7 0	0 9 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...		
Golab Soru rice —	0 4 0	0 5 0
SUGAR		
*Cawnpore Sugar per seer		
Crystal — ...	0 5 6	0 5 9
***DAL Etc.**		
Arahar per seer ...		0 3 3
Channa „ —		0 2 6
Khari Masoor „ —		0 3 0
Mung (haree) „ ...		0 3 0
Mung (sona) „ ...	0 5 9	
*Salt „ ...		0 1 10½
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. „ ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. „ ...	3 12 0	
*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 6
Castor Oil „ —	0 8 0	0 9 6
*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	0 8 0	
„ „ „ No. 2	0 7 0	
***KEROSENE OIL**		
Kerosene Oil (*Superior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 3 1½	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Kerosene Oil (*Inferior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk...	3 14 6	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 2 10½	
***COAL AND COKE**		
Domestic Coal (retail) per md.	1 4 0	
Domestic Coke (whole sale) at the Depot ...	1 2 0	
Soft Coke per md. ...	1 3 0	1 4 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cake „ ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb. ..	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb. —	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb — ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet ... } Milk Chocolates slab ... }	0 1 6	1 0 0
Assorted Chocolates per lb. — —	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb. ..	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweet, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins	1 6 0	1 12 0
„ 2' „	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo — ...	1 13 0	
Assorted Creams ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Golden Puffs — ...	2 2 0	
Barley Sugar (English) per lb.	1 0 0	
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.	0 4 0	
Assorted Patties per doz.	0 12 0	1 8 0
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin .., ...	2 4 0	2 6 0
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Nice 2 lb. tin —	2 10 0	
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...	2 10 0	

BRITANNIA

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lb. tin. Rs. A.P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem	0 10 6	1 0 6
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 0
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 1 0
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 0
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 9
Milk	1 1 0	1 8 0
Mixed (Household)	1 1 0	1 13 0
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 0

15% price up.

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	**Rs. A. P.**	**Rs. A. P.**
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. a. p.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 13 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, 1½ lb. tin.	1 12 0 per tin	15% price up
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...	2 12 0	5 5 0
Cow & Gate Rusks ...	1 8 0	
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— per Tin	0 4 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin ...	1 6 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk Powder No. 1 per bot. ...	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Pepperments per lb.	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Dereszke per tin of 50 ...	1 8 0	
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin 50 of	1 2 0	
„ „ „ (magnum)	1 2 0	
Gold Flake per tin of 50 ...		1 8 0
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 2 0	
Glassgow Mixture per lb	10 8 0	
Spencer's "Doretto" ...		
Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...		1 12 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 12 0	0 13 0
Black & White tin of 50		1 12 0
Craven A tin of 50 —	1 10 0	
Match Box of 80 stick ea.	0 0 9	
Do. 40 Do.	0 0 6	

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES.	**Rs. A. P.**	**Rs. A. P.**
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label tin 1 lb. ...	1 7 0	
Red do. do.	1 3 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb...	1 14 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 2 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	2 0 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0	
Do. 2nd quality	1 0 0	
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 3 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 1 0	
"ISPAHANI'S TEA"—		
Special Darjeeling 1 lb. tin	1 12 0	
Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 4 0	
Cafe Brand packets „	1 0 0	
Afternoon 1 lb. 2 oz.	1 2 0	
LOOSE TEA		
F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	1 10 0	2 0 0
O. P. Darjeeling and Assam per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
DUST TEA		
Darjeeling and Assam Dust per lb. ...	0 14 0	1 2 0
Red Ensign Coffee „ ...	1 6 0	
Coccoa ½ lbs ...	1 2 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz. ...	1 1 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 lbs. ...	0 15 0	
Macaroni ½ „ ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 „	1 2 0	1 8 0
Chutneys 1 „	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles 1 „ ...	0 12 0	1 10 0
Mustard Colman per tin Do. ½ lb.		
Mustard ½ „ ...		
Salad Oils Pt. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott. ...	1 15 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	1 4 0	1 10 0
Sausages English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	**Rs. A. P.**	**Rs. A. P.**
Condensed Milk 1 lb. tin...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin	0 14 0	
Soups, Assorted „	0 8 0	1 6 0
Tart Fruits, Bott. ...	1 12 0	
Isinglass per pkt.	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag	1 15 0	
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 6 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin ...	1 7 0	1 12 0
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin	2 4 0	2 8 0
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt. ...	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb per tin —	3 12 0	
C. & V. Vinepar per bottle	1 12 0	
Radgate or Nickson Ham per lb. ...	3 8 0	
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb. ...	3 8 0	
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin ..	1 12 0	
Morton's Eagle Brand Scotch Roller Oats 2 lb. tin	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin „ ...	0 9 0	
Chamois Leather large ...	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 6 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	
Bisurated Magnesia, medium	0 7 0	2 2 0
Ellerman's Embrocation	1 12 0	
Zam-Buk	2 4 0	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	1 12 0	1 14 0
Oriental Balm —	0 8 0	
Sloan's Liniment —	0 4 0	1 0 0
Kruschen Salt —	0 15 0	
PAINTS.	1 11 0	
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) „	7 0 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

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Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
RICE.		
Balam (Coarse) ...		
Do. (Medium) ...		
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	0 4 6	
Do. (Kora) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Atap) ...	0 3 0	
Kamini (Do.) ...	0 3 6	
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Golap Khas (Do.) ...		0 4 0
Dadkhani ...	0 4 0	
Deshi Boiled ...		
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra (Medium) ...	...	0 4 0
Patnai (Coarse) ...		0 4 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal ...		0 2 9
Katari Bhog ...	0 3 3	0 3 6
DAL.		
Gram (Patnai whole) ...		0 2 6
Gram (Dal) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Sona) ...		
Do. (Krishna) ...		
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	
Moscor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	
Do. Khari ...	0 3 0	
Mattor Dal ...		0 3 0
Salt ...		0 2 9

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BUTTER & GHEE		
Bombay Butter per seer		
Aligarh „ ...	1 2 0	
Pabna „ ...	1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa) ...	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo) ...	1 6 0	1 8 0
Jessore ...	1 6 0	
OIL.		
Ghani Oil ...		0 8 0
Mustard Oil ...	0 9 0	
Ccoanut Oil ...		0 14 0
Kerosene Oil ...	0 3 0	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White Java) ...		
Do. (Brown Java) ...		
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flower (Country) ...		0 4 0
Atta ...	0 2 3	0 3 3
Suji ...	0 4 0	
Gur (Sugar Cane) ...		0 5 0
„ Khajure ...		
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. New (Country) ...		
Do. (Gauhati) ...		
Do. (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Patal ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Brinjal ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Peas —		
Cauliflower each ...		
Cabbage each ...		
Ginger —	0 6 0	0 7 0
Onion —	0 1 6	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Mutton —	0 12 0	0 14 0
Goat & Khashi —		0 12 0
FISH.		
Rohi (Cut-pieces) —	0 10 0	0 14 0
Other —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Prawns —	0 0 0	0 12 0
Parsey —	0 0 0	0 10 0
Bagda —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetki —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab per pair —	0 1 0	0 1 6
Koi —		
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
RICE.		
Chamanmoni ...	11 8 0	12 0 0
Balam per md. ...	9 8 0	10 0 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	11 0 0	11 8 0
Do. (Kora) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Kamini (Do.) ...		13 0 0
Chinisankkar (Do.) ...		
Dadkhani ...	15 0 0	16 0 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...	9 0 0	10 0 0
Dudkalma ...		
Nagra ...	9 8 0	10 8 0
Patnai (Kora) ...	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal ...	10 8 0	11 0 0
Sitasal ...	10 8 0	11 0 0
Bhashamanik ...	10 0 0	10 8 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 5 0	0 5 6
Do. (Sona) ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Do. (Krishna) ...		
Arahar Dal ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kalai Dal ...		0 3 6
Knasari Dal ...		0 3 6
Moscor Dal (Sprit) ...		0 4 0
Do. (Khari) ...		
Mattor Dal ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...		3 0 0
Ranchi —		
Darbhanga —		2 4 0
Sree (Mark) ..		2 4 0
Khurja ...		2 0 0
Bhaduwa ...		2 6 0
Lakhi —		2 2 0
"Debla Debee" per seer		2 4 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer		0 5 9
Do. (Brown) —		
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flour per seer ..	0 4 6	0 5 0
Atta — ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Do. B ... —		
Gur — —	0 7 0	0 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
Do. ¼ lb. ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		
Bombay per lb. Salted		
Pabna per seer —		
Polson's 1 lb. tin ...		
Milk ...		
Cows' Head ...		
Condensed Milk ...		
Milk Maid ...		
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...		0 10 0
Cocoanut Oil ...		1 0 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 25 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer —	2 4 0	2 8 0
Oranges 6—10 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Pesta „ ...		5 8 0
Dates Arab ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Grapes per seer ...		
Pomegranates per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0
VEGETABLES		
New Patal ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
New Potatoes ...	0 4 0	0 5 6
Potatoes (New) ...		
Brinjal ... —	0 2 6	0 4 0
Cabbages each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Ginger ... —	0 5 6	0 6 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 0 6
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Onion — ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Cauliflower ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
FISH		
Parsey per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Pona „ ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Do. (Cut pieces) „ ...		
Bagda „ ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki „ ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Crab (each) ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Hilsa „ ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Koi per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
MEAT		
Mutton ...		1 0 0
Goat ...		1 0 0
EGGS		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 14 0	0 15 0
„ (Duck) Do. ...		0 14 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.	...	1 14 0
Yellow per tin ...		
Cocoa Hornby ...		
Coffee Polson's lb. ...		
Condensed Milk ...		
BISCUITS		
Thin Arrowroot ½ lb. ...	...	0 9 0
H. & P. Do. ...		
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 555 ...	1 10 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes 1 tin. ...		0 12 0
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.		
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sago (Pearl) ...		
Quaker's Oats ...		
Pascal's Logenges (glass) each —		
Jam ...		
Jelly ...		
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
Quickwhite (White) ...		
KEROSENE OIL		
Elephant Brand tin ...		
Do. per bottle ...		
Do. „ bulk —		
Rising Sun ...		
Do. per bottle ...		

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. 2nd „ „ ...	0 10 0	
Goat per seer ...		
Kid „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Poultry Chicken each		
Fowl (country)		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting) ...		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS		
Ducks per score ...	0 12 0	0 12 6
Fowls „ ...	0 13 0	0 14 0
VEGETABLES		
Brinjals per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Garlic per seer		0 5 0
Ginger „	0 6 0	
Pati Lemon per score	0 1 6	0 5 0
Ladies finger per seer		0 2 6
Kagji Lemon per score	0 1 6	0 4 0
Onions Patna red per seer	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. Bombay „ ...		
Do. Country „		0 3 0
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Deshi (New) ...		
Do. Madrasi „		
Do. Rangoon „		
Do. Gauhati „ ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer		
Do. Disi per seer ...		0 2 6
Do. Hilly „ ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Cabbage each	0 5 0	0 12 0
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Peas Ranchi per seer		
Do. Darjeeling „ ...	1 8 0	
Do. Deshi „		
Beans „		0 6 0
Squash „ ...	0 4 0	
Tomato „	0 8 0	0 10 0
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS		
Apple Australia ...		
Do. Cashmere 6—10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. American		
Do. Kulu		
Do. Japan		
Do. Peshwari		
Do. Quetta		2 8 0
Alubokhara per seer		1 8 0
Apricot „		
Batavia per pair		
Beal fruit each		
Bedana (Green)	1 12 0	2 4 0
Cocoanut each	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. dry per seer	1 4 0	
Chilghoza „		
Dates Arab „ ...	0 12 0	
Do. Bagdad „ ...		
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		
Do. Nasik „ ...		
Do. Quetta „		
Do. Chaman „ ...		
Do. Australia „ ...		
Khorma „		
Kesur Deshi „ ...		
Do. Singapore „ ...		
Khobani „ „ ...	1 8 0	
Kajoo Nuts „	2 0 0	
Lichis Country per 100		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer ...		
Prune per lb. ...		
Papaya Country each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Dates fruit per seer ...		
Do. Basra per lb.		
Green Cocoanut		
Plums per seer ...		

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.	Rs.A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safata ...		
Mango (Local)		
Do. Kanchan		
Do. Madras ...		
Do. Langra		
Do. Bombay		
Do. Nilambari		
Do. Totapuri ...		
Do Fazli ...		
Do. Golapkhas		
Do. Himsagar ...		
Do. Kissen Bhogh ...		
Mash melon per seer		
Kharbuza per seer ...		
Orange Ichanagore ...		
Do. Sylhet		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Nagpur		
Do. Bombay		
Pesta Bagdad per seer		
Do. Multan	0 3 0	
Do. Kabul		
Peara 25—32	1 0 0	
Pinepple Singapuri each		
Do. Assam ...	1 0 0	1 12 0
Do. Country each		
Peaches 6—10		
Plantain Champa per score	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Martaban per score	0 6 0	4 0
Musket per seer ...		
Pomegranate per seer		
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar		
Do. Dholka ...		
Raisin (Rad) per seer		
Do. Sultana „		
Almond shelled „ ...	2 0 0	
Do. without shell		
Do. do. large		
Surdah Quaman per seer		
Water melon Goalando		
Do. Deshi ...	0 12 0	1 08
Do. Farukabad		
Do. Quetta		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Sarbati Lemon (Musembi) 6—10	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. Shelled „		
Nut Ground „		
Sharifa 6—16	1 0 0	
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound		
Darjeeling do. „		
Bombay „ „ ...		
Aligarh „ „	1 12 0	
Jessore „ per seer	3 0 0	
Dinajpur „ „	2 8 0	
Pabna „ „		
Darbhanga „ „		
Mazafferpur „ „		
Ghee „		2 0 0
Cow's Ghee „	2 8 0	
Do. Milk „	0 4 0	0 4 6
FISH		
Bagda per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md.		
Do. (cut pieces) p. s	0 14 0	1 0 0
Bhetkee „		
Prawns „	0 10 0	0 11 0
Hilsa „	0 12 0	0 14 0
Rohi „	0 14 0	1 0 0
Rohi (cut pieces) „	0 8 0	0 10 0
Small fish „		
Chetal „		
Crab per pair		
Koi per seer	0 10 0	2 0 0
Singhee per seer	0 10 0	1 0 0
Magoor per seer (small)		
Do. (large	1 12 0	

ARTICLES	From	To
RICE	Rs.A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog ...		
Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
Do. (Medium) „ ...		
Patnai (Atap) „ md. ...	11 0 0	
Hilly (old) per md. ...		
Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasal per md. ...		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	11 0 0	
Do. No. 2 per md.		
Chamormoni ...	11 8 0	
Balam (old) per md. ...		
Chini Shakkar No. 1 per maund (old) ...		
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund ...		
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...		
Kamini per maund ...	12 0 0	
Peshwar Rice per md. ...		18 0 0
Dhaki Chata ...	0 8 0	12 8 0
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer ...		
Java „ „ ...		
Cocoanut Oil „ ...		
Mustard Oil „ ...	0 11 0	
Salt per seer ...	0 2 9	
Flour „ ...	0 3 9	
Atta B per md. (Tota) ...		
Sujee „ ...		
Atta fresh per seer ...	0 3 7½	
Chandausi Atta per md. ...		
Til Oil „ ...		
Til Oil per seer		
DAL		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 5 9	
Mug Dal „ ...	0 6 0	
Arhar „ ...	0 3 9	0 4 0
Kalai ...	0 3 3	
Khesari „ ...	0 2 6	
Mosoor (spilt) „ ...		
Do. (khari) „ ...		
Mator „ ...	0 4 0	
Chana Dal „ ...	0 3 0	
Do. „ ...	0 3 0	
Biuli „ ...	0 3 3	
TEA.		
Family Mixture ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...		2 4 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe	1 8 0	1 12 0
Quality per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Orange Pekoe ...	1 4 0	1 6 0
Pekoe per lb. ...		
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Pekoe Dust ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
KEROSENE OIL.		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
„ „ Bulk „		
Owl & Swan per tin ...		
„ „ Bulk ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Elephant Brand per bot. (White) ...	0 3 6	
Elephant Brand per bot. (Red) ...	0 2 9	
Snowflake per tin ...		
Soft Coke per md. ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
Engineers, Builders and Contractors.
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Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 [illegible] 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsay ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 6
MEAT		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 9 0	
Fowl's eggs ,, ...	0 10 0	
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...		0 5 0
Brinjal ,, ...		0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato per seer ...		0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 4 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 8 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...		0 4 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potato (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		0 2 0
Pulbul per seer ...		0 2 0
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		0 3 0
Sweet Potatoes	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato		
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 20		
Grapes	1 4 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	1 4 0	
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer		
Bael each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer		0 8 0
Almond ,,	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 10 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apples 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Pears 20—30 ...	1 0 0	
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Madras ,, ...	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 8 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	2 0 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 14 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	2 4 0	2 0 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer ...	0 4 0	
Atta White No. 1 ...		0 8 9
Sujee ,, ...		0 5 0
Atta Brown ...		0 3 9
'B' Atta ...	0 4 0	
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 3 0	
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	7 12 0	8 0 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 8 3	
Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		12 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,	6 0 0	7 12 0
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...	10 0 0	12 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 8 0	
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 6	0 5 9
Tea per lb. ...	0 8 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Chana ,, ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...		0 3 0
Bhanga ,, ...		0 2 6
Khasaree ,, ...	0 2 6	
Kalai ,, ...	0 3 0	
Biuli ,, ...	0 3 0	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 4 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 7½	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...		
Coal	1 4 0	
Fuel — —		0 13 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab ...	—	—
Beef per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat & Kid —	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY & EGGS.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,, ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,, ...	—	0 3 0
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Brinjal ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflour ,, ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 4 0	—
Cucumber per score ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Garlic per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly ,, —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion ,, —	0 1 6	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ,, —	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Modhupur) ,, —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potatoes (Nainital) ,, —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do (Deshi) ,, —		
Pulbul ,, —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,, —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Raddish per score ,, —	—	—
Squash ,, —	—	—
Sweet Potatoes ,, —	0 1 6	—
Sweet Pumpkin each —	0 1 0	0 4 0
White ,, ,, —	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato Darjeeling ,, —	0 8 0	0 10 0
FRUITS.		
Almond per seer —	0 14 0	2 0 0
Alubokra ,, —	—	—
Amra (Belati) per score —	0 1 0	0 1 3
Bedana per seer —	1 0 0	—
Bael each —	0 0 3	0 0 9
Dates per seer —	0 4 6	0 5 0
Grapes ,, —	0 12 0	—
Lime per score —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Plantain (Champa) per doz. —	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. (Martaban) ,, —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Papaya each —	0 1 0	0 4 0
Pomegranates per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100 —	0 4 0	0 8 0
Sugarcane each —	0 0 9	0 1 0
Oranges per score —	0 10 0	0 14 0
BUTTER		
Butter per seer —	1 2 0	1 5 0
Ghee Lakhee ,, —	1 4 0	—
Do. Bhadwa ,, —	1 12 0	—
Do. Sree ,, —	1 12 0	—
Pure Cow Ghee per seer —	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk —	—	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From.	To.
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer —	0 5 0	
Atta white No. 1 —	0 4 6	0 5 0
Sujee —	—	0 5 0
Atta Brown —	—	0 4 3
"B" Atta —	0 4 6	0 4 9
RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Patnai per seer —	0 2 9	0 3 0
Banktulsi (Manja) per md.	7 0 0	8 8 0
Do. (Kora) per seer	0 2 9	0 3 0
Deshi (Boiled) per md. —	5 0 0	6 8 0
Rangoon per seer —	0 2 0	,, —
Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. —	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. (Atap) ,, —	8 0 0	9 0 0
Golap Soru ...	10 0 0	11 0 0
Mustard oil per seer —	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar ,, —	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb. —	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Cocoanut oil ,, —	0 6 0	0 7 0
Arahar per seer —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Chana ,, —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,, —	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasaree ,, —	0 2 0	—
Kalai ,, —	0 2 3	0 2 6
Biuli ,, —	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mug (Hari) Katcha ,, —	0 3 0	—
Do. (Sona) ,, —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, —	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,, —	0 1 6	0 1 9
Barley Powder —	0 4 6	0 7 6
Do. Pearl —	0 6 6	0 12 0
Robinson's Barley —	0 4 3	0 14 0
Jelly —	0 5 0	0 12 0
Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle. —	0 2 6	—

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Beef per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat and Kid ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pork ,, —	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,, —	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,, —		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl's ,, ,, ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 14 0
Silong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfret per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mango fish per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Do. (Desi) —		
Bean (French) per seer —	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bean (Ranchi) ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 0
Brinjal ,, ...	0 1 0	0 1 0
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ...		
Cauliflower —		
Carrots (Country) per dos.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,, ...		
Celery per doz. ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	0 3 0
Ginger per seer —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Garlic —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger ,, —	0 2 0	0 2 0
Onion ,, ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Patna) ,, ...		
Do. (Desi) ,, ...		
Do. (Ranchi) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 8 0
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 1 9	
Do. (Desi) ,, ...		0 1 6
Pulbul ...		
Raddish (English) per bundle ...		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 0 9	0 1 0
Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	
White Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Arubokhora per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Apricot ...	2 0 0	
Appies		
Figs per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Beal each	0 0 3	0 0 8
Pomegranate ,, —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0
Almond ,,	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape ,,	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do per box		
Goosbarry per seer		
Jack fruit each	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khubani per seer —	0	
Kharbuza ,,		
Lichis per 100	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lime per score	0 1 6	
Lokote ,,	1 0 0	
Oranges 16 to 20	2 0 0	2 8 0
Posta per seer		
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz. —	0 2 0	0 3 0
	0 2 0	0 4 0
Papaya each —	0 1 0	0 2 0
Pineapple ,, ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Plums per score —		
Raisins ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score		
Star apple ...		
Tamarind per seer —	0 1 0	
Walnut ,, —	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100		
Do. (Madrasi) 14—16 ,,		
Goap Khas —		
Langra 6—20 ...		
Bombay 25 to 30 —		
Totapari per score		
Sipia —		

ARTICLES.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Keshin Bhog 12 to 16 —		
Fazli 8 to 10 —		
Prnes S. W. per seer —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer —		
Sugarcane —		
Water Melon each ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb. —	1 0 0	
Dinapur ,, ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk —	0 4 0	
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. —	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb. —	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Atta ,, ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Sujee ,, —	0 5 0	0 5 0
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Kora) ,,	0 3 0	
Chinisakkhar per seer —	0 3 6	0 4 0
Desi ,, —	0 2 6	0 2 9
SUNDRIES		
Mustard Oil ...	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar —	0 5 6	0 6 0
Tea per lb —	0 14 0	1 8 0
Cocoanut Oil —	0 14 0	1 0 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer —	0 2 6	0 3 6
Chana ,, —		0 2 0
Khari Masoor ,, —	0 2 3	
Bhanga ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree ,, ...		
Kalai ,, —		0 2 0
Mung (Hari) ,, ...	0 3 6	
Do. (Sona) ,, ...	0 4 0	
Matior ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Salt ,, —	0 1 6	0 1 9
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...		0 2 0
Do. (Elephant)		p. bot.
Brand per tin Refined —	3 10 3	
Ordinary ...	2 10 3	
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	0 15 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

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Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

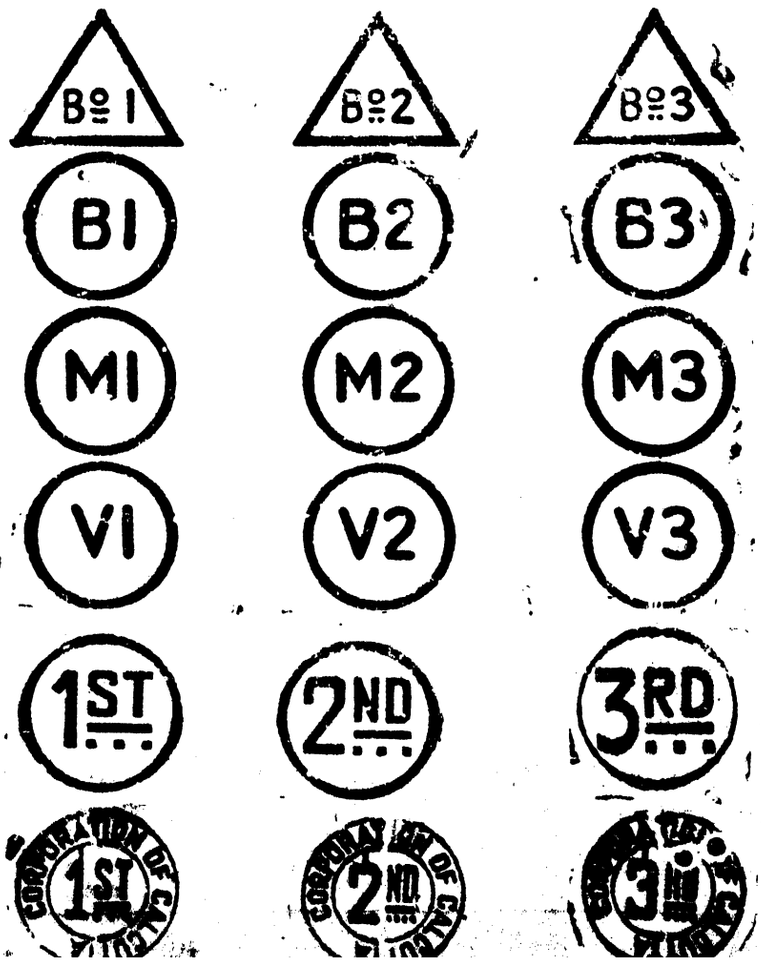
ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Labster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Baghda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhanguar ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Other Fish	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 12 0	0 15 0
Fowl's eggs " ...	0 12 0	0 15 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Brinjal " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 6	0 4 6
Tomato per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Garlic " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Onion ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ...		
Do. " ...	0 12 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
" (New) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mangoes (Langra) ...		
Pulbul " ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Raddish (Country) per score	0 1 6	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 8 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes ...		
Alubokhora per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 3 0	0 4 0
Bedana per seer ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Bael each ...		
Dates per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Almond " ...	1 8 0	3 8 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	0 5 0
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 6 0
Sugarcane each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Madras " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 10 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	1 13 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 12 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk " ...		
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Sujee " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Atta Brown ...	0 3 10½	
"B" Atta ...	0 4 0	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Patna per seer ...		
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	10 8 0	11 0 0
" (Kora) per seer	0 4 0	
Chinisakkar " md.	14 0 0	15 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) "		6 4 0
Rangoon per seer ...	11 8 0	12 0 0
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...	15 0 0	15 8 0
SUNDRIES		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Sugar " ...	0 5 0	0 5 9
Tea per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer (medium)	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana " ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khari Masoor " ...	0 3 0	
Bhanga " " ...	0 3 0	
Khasaree " ...	0 2 6	
Kalai " ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Biuli " ...	0 2 9	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
" (Sona) " ...	0 5 9	
Mattar " ...	0 4 6	0 4 9
Salt ...	0 2 9	
COKE & COAL		
Soft Coke per md. ...		
Coal " ...	1 4 0	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	0 3 6	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb tin.	0 6 6	
Do. ...	0 10 6	
Barley Pearl 1 "	1 4 6	
Do. 2 "	1 8 0	
Corn Flower 1 "	0 11 0	
Robinson's Barley ...	0 6 6	0 11 6
Cobra Boot Polish ...	0 1 0	0 5 0
Jelly ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



(Inside Municipal Markets).

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT

BEEF

MUTTON

VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets).

Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEATS

Marks for SHEEP & GOAT MEATS

Vol. No. XXXVI—No. 17 Total No.—839

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Saturday, 12th September, 1942. Published Every Saturday.

Chronicle And Comment

THE ARRESTED COUNCILLORS

THE Corporation at their meeting on Monday last recorded its protest against the arrest of two of its well-known members. They are Mr. Bipin Behari Ganguli, "a tried servant of the country" and Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, who has earned for himself a distinct place in the civic life of Calcutta. Young in years, with all the buoyancy of youth, he has thrown himself heart and soul into the service of this great city and he enjoys the love and confidence of his colleagues. So does also Mr. Ganguli, whose popularity has always remained undiminished. That the arrest of two such members will be resented by the Corporation is only natural. To this resentment indignation lends strength. And how could the members of the Corporation help feeling indignant when two of their valued colleagues are taken away without any charge and incarcerated without trial? What possible offence could they have been guilty of, that they should be snatched away from the bosom of their families, from the midst of their work and detained indefinitely at unknown places without any opportunity of defending themselves? No reason has been given. All that the Government has so far vouchsafed to say is that they have been arrested "in connection with the present movement." Now, what is this *present movement*? In Calcutta we had seen a few weeks ago a disorderly outburst of popular feelings leading to obstruction of traffic, dislocation of the telephone and street-lighting systems and similar acts of sabotage and sporadic acts of violence. This formed no part of any movement. These disturbances, however deplorable, were nothing but "spontaneous outbursts of public resentment owing to the arrest and detention of the Congress leaders", as was so clearly and correctly stated in the resolution passed by a joint conference of the various Indian chambers of commerce and trade organizations of Calcutta a few days ago. The two arrested Councillors could not, of course, have anything to do with such stupid and puerile exhibition of anger as obstruction of traffic or immobilisation of transport; nor could they have encouraged the mischief-makers to cut telephone wires and destroy electric switch boxes. No responsible citizen of their education and standing and occupying the place they do in the civic life of Calcutta would think of encouraging the disorders that Calcutta had witnessed, far less of participating in them. We refuse to believe it. These disorders are nothing but the work of some mischief-makers and rowdies and are hardly to be glorified as a "movement", which the Government does. We hope it is not intended to imply thereby that the disturbances in Calcutta had originated or had the support of the Congress—to which both the imprisoned Councillors, of course, owe allegiance. The Congress has *not* launched any movement, and it is unfair to identify it in any way with the disorders in Calcutta. The Government of Bengal at least should know better.

Censored Press Reports

The protest of the Corporation against the arrest of two of their Councillors at Monday's meeting had a sequel at the meeting on Tuesday. The censoring authorities in Bengal had exercised their discretion. They had deleted the names of the two Councillors from the reports of the proceedings of Monday's meeting. How utterly ridiculous this procedure was will be apparent when our readers are reminded that their names had already appeared in the list of arrested persons published by the Government of Bengal. Well may a doyen of the Calcutta Press wonder! What point, Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose asked, could there be in the Censor preventing the publication of the names in the Press reports of the Corporation meeting? He at least should know the vagaries of the inefficient instruments of an effete bureaucracy arresting him one day and releasing him on the next! The Corporation may protest but the censoring authorities go unheeding. Only one paper—the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*—was permitted to publish a truncated report of the protest recorded by the Corporation on Tuesday. *Hindusthan Standard* had only three or four lines. What did the others do? Did they or did they not submit their reports to the censoring authorities? Will they throw some light on this singular procedure pursued by the Censor?

Government Grants To Bengal District Boards

The Government of Bengal have sanctioned the payment to the District Boards of the following grants totalling Rs. 45,000 towards the cost of providing free vaccination in rural areas during the year 1942-43. The distribution has been proposed in proportion to the individual District Board's own expenditure on vaccination during the previous year as far as practicable:—

Burdwan—Rs. 2,480; Birbhum—Rs. 1,150; Bankura—Rs. 790; Midnapore—Rs. 1,900; Hooghly—Rs. 620; Howrah—Rs. 890; 24-Parganas—Rs. 3,940; Nadia—Rs. 1,300, Murshidabad—Rs. 2,730; Jessore—Rs. 1,600; Khulna—Rs. 1,540; Rajshahi—Rs. 1,280; Dinajpur—Rs. 1,350; Jalpaiguri—Rs. 850; Darjeeling—Rs. 1,000; Rangpur—Rs. 2,350; Bogra—Rs. 1,800; Pabna—Rs. 2,470; Malda—Rs. 140; Dacca—Rs. 1,520; Mymensingh—Rs. 4,360; Faridpur—Rs. 2,290; Bakarganj—Rs. 2,150; Chittagong—Rs. 1,820; Tippera—Rs. 1,320 and Noakhali—Rs. 1,350.

Civic Administration In Ancient India

Seals of office of rural and urban dignitaries of ancient India and inscriptions on stone and on copper plates which prove that the great Buddhist centre maintained contact with Java, Sumatra and other countries have been unearthed at Nalanda (in Bihar), once the site of a famous Buddhist University.

A memoir just published by the Archaeological Survey of India describes the results of over two decades of continuous excavation on the site and the discovery of a series of remarkable 'stupas' and monastic buildings.

The clay seals show to what extent civic administration had advanced in India 1,100 years ago. A stone inscription of the Eighth Century refers to a warden of the northern marches (whose title, Tikin, suggests that he was of Tartar origin) who had made a religious offering at Nalanda. A record of over eleven centuries ago shows that a ruler of the Sailendra dynasty, whose dominions included Sumatra and Java, requested the Pala King Devapala to provide for the maintenance of a monastery which the Indonesian ruler had erected at Nalanda.

SIR E. BLANDY DEAD

The death occurred at Darjeeling on September 8 of Sir Edmond Nicholas Blandy, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, Bengal, according to information received in Calcutta.

Sir Edmond, who was formerly Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, had been in indifferent health for some time past and was staying in Darjeeling for the last few months.

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The Week In The Corporation

Arrest Of Councillors B. B. Ganguli And S. C. Ray Chaudhuri

Corporation Meeting Adjourned In Protest

THE Corporation of Calcutta by a majority adopted a resolution recording its emphatic protest against the arrest and detention of two of its members, Mr. Bipin Behari Ganguli and Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, and adjourned the Special Meeting fixed for Monday, the 7th September without transacting any other business.

The resolution, which was tabled by Councillor Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen, was moved by Councillor Sudhir Kumar Chatterjee. It was opposed by the European Group. The Muslim Councillors present at the meeting remained neutral, Mr. Mohammad Israil only opposing it. The motion for adjournment of the House was also opposed by the European Group.

During the discussion on the resolution a reference was made to the arrest and detention of Mr. Suresh Chandra Majumdar, Acting President of the Congress Municipal Association. Councillor Hemendra Prasad Ghose expressed surprise that although the Hon'ble Chief Minister was understood to have recommended Mr. Majumdar's release, his release had not yet been effected.

The resolution reads as follows :—

"That this Corporation resents and records its emphatic protest against the arrest and detention of its members, Sree Bepin Behari Ganguli and Sree Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri."

In moving the resolution Mr. Sudhir Kumar Chatterjee said that they were told that the two members had been arrested because of their participation in Congress activities. The Congress wanted that India must attain her independence. The British Government had also declared that they were fighting for the freedom of all nations. And if the arrested members had wanted to attain the independence of India through Congress activities, he did not think that there was anything wrong in that. Why then had these two members been placed behind prison bars?—he asked. The speaker would also, along with this, like to mention about the recent arrest of Mr. Suresh Chandra Majumdar, Acting President of the Congress Municipal Association.

Mr. Indra Bhusan Bood seconded the resolution.

Opposing the resolution on behalf of the European Group, Mr. J. H. Methold, Leader of the Party, said that members of his Party would not like to associate themselves with the sentiments expressed in the resolution. While they fully sympathised with the political aspirations of Indians, they could not approve of the methods which had been adopted recently by the organisation, of which Mr. Chatterjee was a member, to attain freedom for their country. There had been quite a lot of condemnation of the Government of Bengal. But he must say that the Government had done their best to work the present Constitution. The British Government had made many offers to India for the constitutional advance of India, the latest being the Cripps Offer. But, unfortunately, the major political parties in the country could not come to an agreement amongst themselves in regard to those proposals; nor could they themselves produce a workable Constitution. Members of the European Group had come to the Corporation to serve the citizens as best they could in accordance with the Constitution. They all knew that the Corporation was not the proper forum for discussion of political subjects. He, however, hoped that the major political parties would yet come to some sort of general agreement to frame a workable Constitution for India and that, whatever might be the future Constitution of India, they would be allowed to serve the city through the Corporation.

Mr. Mohammad Israil opposed the resolution.

In supporting the resolution Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose said that the present unrest which they witnessed in Calcutta should not be mixed up with the movement that the Congress had proposed to start but was not allowed to launch. It would be unjust not only to the Congress but also to the vast majority of Indians who abided by the decision of the Congress to say that the disturbances which were being witnessed in the city had the consent of the Congress.

Referring to the arrest of Mr. Suresh Chandra Majumdar, Acting President of the Congress Municipal Association, Mr. Ghose said that he understood that the Hon'ble Chief Minister had recommended Mr. Majumdar's release and yet his release had not yet been effected. Mr. Ghose thought that the best thing for the British Government to do at the present critical moment would be to give India self-government at once here and now in the same manner as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had done in the case of South Africa.

Mr. Bejoy Singh Nahar said that the Congress wanted a settlement with the British Government but the latter had waged war against it. The arrested members, he said, were helping in the working of the Constitution in the Corporation and were very useful members of the Corporation.

The resolution was passed as stated above.

On the motion of Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen the meeting was adjourned.

The Late Sir Nalini Ranjan Chatterjee

Earlier, the meeting condoled the death of Sir Nalini Ranjan Chatterjee, *ex*-Judge, Calcutta High Court.

The resolution was moved from the Chair and carried all standing.

The Mayor, Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker, said that the chief claim of the deceased upon their gratitude lay in the reduction in the charges for electrical energy that he was instrumental in securing for the citizens of Calcutta through his arduous labour as Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Government in 1936.

Censored Newspaper Reports Of Corporation Proceedings

Protest Against Deletion Of Names Of Arrested Councillors

REFERENCE was made at Tuesday's meeting of the Corporation to the manner in which the reports of the Corporation meeting on Monday, which was adjourned as a protest against the arrest of Councillors Bipin Behari Ganguli and Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, appearing in the daily press of Calcutta were censored. Exception was taken to the deletion of the names of the two Councillors from the reports in question, and it was pointed out that it was unfair to the Corporation as such reports were likely to mislead the public. The Chief Executive Officer was asked to write to the proper authorities in the matter.

Councillor Sudhir Kumar Chatterjee drew the attention of the House to the fact that the reports of the proceedings of the Corporation that appeared in the papers now-a-days were meagre and very often misleading. For instance, reports of the proceedings of the Corporation meeting on Monday as they had appeared in Tuesday's newspapers were vere inadequate. The names of the Councillors who had been arrested, and against which the Corporation recorded its most emphatic and indignant protest, had not appeared in the Press. This was, said Mr. Chatterjee, very unfortunate. They from that House wanted to let the public know what transpired in the Corporation. Even the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* was not mentioning these things.

Mr. B. S. Nahar (addressing the Mayor): Will you please give a direction to the Editor of the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* to publish the names of the Councillors who have been arrested?*

**The names of the two arrested Councillors had appeared in the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette" of the 5th September, in the list of persons arrested in Calcutta published by the Government of Bengal. The name of Mr. Bipin Behari Ganguli had appeared in the issue of the 22nd August in the text of the resolution adopted by the Corporation at their meeting on the 21st August, which, however, was not published by any newspaper in Calcutta. The news of these arrests could not be published separately in the face of the existing Press regulations and restrictions from which the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette" has, of course, not been exempted.*—EDITOR, "C. M. G."

The Mayor: The *Municipal Gazette* is under the Chief Executive Officer and I am requesting him to give the necessary directions to the Editor.

Mr. B. S. Nahar: Will the Chief Executive Officer pass the necessary order?

The Chief Executive Officer: Yes.

Councillor Hemendra Prasad Ghose said that he was informed that the names of the two arrested Councillors, *viz.*, Mr. Bipin Behari Ganguli and Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, were deleted from the Press reports by the censoring authorities. The speaker had taken the matter up that very day with the Chief Minister, and he said that it was a mistake and such mistakes were happening. Mr. Chatterjee had, in his speech sponsoring the resolution of protest at Monday's meeting, referred to the arrest of their friend Mr. Suresh Chandra Majumdar, which had also been deleted altogether. His name and the names of their two incarcerated colleagues had, however, appeared in the Government "Black List", *viz.*, the list of arrested persons published by the Government of Bengal. So what was the point, asked Mr. Ghose, in preventing the Press from publishing their names in their reports of the Corporation meeting? Such reports only misled people. Mr. Ghose suggested that the Chief Executive Officer should write to the proper authorities asking them not to censor the reports of the proceedings of the Corporation meeting in such a way as to give a wrong impression to the public.

The suggestion of Mr. Ghose was accepted by the House.

Supply Of Petrol For Councillors

Protest Against Government Letter

S a protest against a communication which the Corporation had received from the Provincial Rationing Authority on the question of supply of petrol to its members, the Special Meeting of the Corporation on Tuesday, the 8th September was adjourned without transacting any business at the instance of Councillor Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen, who drew attention to the difficulty that several members were experiencing in carrying on their Corporation work owing to lack of petrol.

Replying to Kabiraj Satyabrata Sen as to what had happened to the Corporation's letter asking for extra supply of petrol to Councillors and Aldermen, the Chief Executive Officer said that a copy of the letter written by the Provincial Rationing Authority had been forwarded to him that evening in response to the letter addressed by the Corporation asking for an extra supply of 15 gallons of petrol for each Councillor and Alderman of the Corporation for their work in connection with the municipality. In the letter the Provincial Rationing Authority had instructed the Area Rationing Authority to issue 4 gallons of petrol for September, 1942, to such Councillors and Aldermen as had already been given permits. It was stated in that letter that Councillors and Aldermen who were already in receipt of permits might be requested to apply to the Area Rationing Authority for the issue of coupons for 4 gallons for their Corporation work. Other Councillors and Aldermen who had not got supplementary rations or permits might be asked to adduce reasons which prevented them from using other means of conveyance for the Corporation work.

Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen made strong observations against the discrimination made by the Rationing Authority among the members with regard to the issue of permits for petrol. He said that the Corporation had been asking for petrol for the last two months and the reply given by the authorities concerned was objectionable and failed to meet their requirements. He said that members should be given equal amount of petrol, and suggested that the Corporation should suspend its business till the problem was solved.

Kaviraj Sen was supported by Mr. S. K. Chatterjee, Mr. Bejoy Kumar Banerjee and Mr. A. C. Mitra.

Mr. J. H. Methold repudiated the allegation that the European members of the Corporation got petrol for the mere asking as untrue and libellous.

On the suggestion of Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose, the Mayor agreed to ask the Chief Executive Officer to write to the proper authority requesting him to issue permits to all Councillors and Aldermen possessing motor cars without any distinction.

The meeting was adjourned as stated above.

"Ways And Means Advance" For The Corporation

Offer Of Rupees Ten Lakhs By Government

THE reply of the Government of Bengal in regard to the request by the Corporation of Calcutta for a Ways and Means Advance of rupees ten lakhs and a Subvention of rupees forty lakhs with a view to meeting its financial difficulties was received on Wednesday, the 9th September and placed before the meeting of the Corporation by the Chief Executive Officer.

The Government have offered the "Advance" at a rate of 2 per cent. per annum payable before the end of the current financial year. As regards the "Subvention" the Government, before considering the proposals, would like to have the financial position of the Corporation examined by an officer.

After some discussion the proposed offer of the Government in this connection was referred to the Finance Standing Committee with the direction that their decision should reach the Corporation by Monday next.

PROPOSAL FOR SUBVENTION TO BE CONSIDERED

The letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government, Municipal Branch, to the Chief Executive Officer, Corporation of Calcutta (No. 1754, dated the 8th September, 1942.) ran as follows:—

"With reference to your letter No. S. 1547, dated the 28th August, 1942, I am directed to say that, to ensure that the Corporation may be able to pay their staff, Government are prepared to grant a ways and means advance of Rs. 10 lakhs subject to the following conditions, *viz.*:—

(i) The entire amount of this advance will be repaid by the Corporation before the end of the current financial year;

(ii) Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be payable. Government regret that they are unable to make an interest free advance. The Provincial Government have had to borrow heavily from the Central Government for their own ways and means purposes and are paying interest at 2 per cent. on this loan.

"2. With regard to the proposal of the Corporation for a subvention of Rs. 40 lakhs, I am to say that, before this proposal can be considered, Government must have an opportunity of examining the financial position of the Corporation in order to ascertain the extent of the financial assistance required. For this purpose, Government propose to appoint an Officer to examine and report on the financial position and the current needs of the Corporation; and Government trust that the Corporation will afford all facilities to this officer to enable him to complete his examination as expeditiously as possible.

"3. I am to enquire whether the Corporation accept the conditions upon which it is proposed to make the advance available and agree to afford all facilities to such officer as Government may appoint to enquire into the financial circumstances of the Corporation."

Placing the Government communication before the Corporation, the Chief Executive Officer (Mr. Sailapati Chatterji) pointed out the urgency of having the advance of Rs. 10 lakhs, and stated that the Finance Committee reviewed the financial position of the Corporation sometime back and found that if no help was forthcoming from Government the position of the Corporation at the end of the year would by no means be rosy. If the subvention of Rs. 40 lakhs was not obtained, the Corporation would be faced with a difficult situation.

In the discussion which followed the Government's reply, Mr. D. J. Cohen asked whether, in view of their present financial position, the Corporation would be in a position to repay the advance of Rs. 10 lakhs by the end of the financial year without being in difficulties during the first two months of the next year.

The Chief Executive Officer replying said that if the advance as well as the subvention were forthcoming, the Corporation, under ordinary circumstances, would be in a position to repay the advance by the end of the year.

Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose said that they must consider the matter very carefully before making any commitment. They were passing through abnormal times and the finances of the Corporation were bound to be affected by the exigencies of the situation. The proposal made by the Government to appoint an officer to go into the financial position of the Corporation before a subvention could be granted was one which they could not accept straight off. And if the Corporation failed to repay the advance of Rs. 10 lakhs at the end of the year the Corporation would be faced with dire consequences. In the circumstances he proposed that the matter be referred to the Finance Standing Committee with the direction that their decision should reach the Corporation by Monday next.

Mr. Debabrata Mookerjee said that the House should accept the Government's proposal for the advance here and now in view of the fact that the recommendation for the advance had been made by the Finance Committee after due consideration. As regards the question of subvention, that part of the proposal might be referred to the Finance Committee.

Supporting Mr. Ghose's proposal, Mr. Susil Ch. Sen particularly referred to the question of repaying the advance of Rs. 10 lakhs by the end of the year, and said that if the Chief Executive Officer assured them that they would be in a position to fulfill that condition, they might accept the proposal. Otherwise they should refer the matter to the Finance Committee to consider whether it would be feasible to enter into such a commitment. Any breach of that might recoil on the Corporation.

Mr. J. H. Method said that when Dr. B. C. Roy, Chairman of the Finance Standing Committee, raised the question at a previous meeting of the Corporation, he stated that it had been recommended by the Finance Committee that Rs. 10 lakhs should be borrowed from the Government and repaid by the end of the year. Presumably, in making that recommendation, the Finance Committee had gone into the whole matter, and, therefore, there was no point in referring the question again to that Committee.

Khan Bahadur Wali-ul-Islam suggested that they should accept the Government's proposal regarding the advance, and if, by the end of January next, they found that they might not be in a position to repay the money by the appointed time, they might write to the Government asking for an extension of time.

Mr. Madan Mohan Barman said that so far as the advance of Rs. 10 lakhs was concerned, they should accept the Government's proposal. As regards the question of a subvention of Rs. 40 lakhs the matter might be referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Bejoy Kumar Banerjee also supported Mr. Ghose's proposal.

Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose's proposal was carried.

Supply Of Foodstuffs

On the motion of Mr. P. K. Sett the House postponed the consideration of the communication from the Government in connection with the supply of foodstuffs for the labour and other subordinate staff of the Corporation and also for the citizens and ratepayers of the city till Wednesday next. In the meantime direction was given that the report of the members of the Corporation deputation to the Government on the subject (to be drawn up at the request of the Mayor) be made ready and circulated to the members.

ADULTERATION OF MUSTARD OIL

Fine By The Municipal Magistrate

It is reported by the Health Officer of the Corporation for the information of the public that the Municipal Magistrate of Cossipore on the 25th July, 1942, fined Kanailal Sadhukhan of the National Oil Mill at 242, Upper Circular Road, Rs. 75 for keeping adulterated mustard oil. A specimen of sample of the mustard oil in question was purchased by the Food Inspector in charge of the area from an agent of the said firm which was detected on analysis to be adulterated with other oils.

RESTRICTED PAPER SUPPLY

Government's Note To Calcutta University

The Government of India in the Commerce Department writing on the subject of [illegible]omy in the use of paper to the University of Calcutta state *inter alia* that the time has arrived when in the opinion of the Government of India an appeal should be made t the commercial and other associations in the country t take all possible measures in time to reduce their demand on the very restricted supply of paper in this country, in order that the position may not arise in which the reasonable minimum demand might have to remain unsatisfied. It has been suggested by the Government of India that it should be possible for associations, etc., to discontinue in many cases their periodical publications and revise or modify the publications or circulars in many other cases and to postpone the actual publications of certain compilations and documents that might as well await the return of a more comfortable supply position. Another direction in which economy is possible is in the printing of the proceedings of periodical meetings of associations and firms and of the presidential addresses delivered thereat. Finally, every care should be taken to see that the size of the paper used in correspondence, memoranda and the like should be strictly related to the amount of the matter which is to be printed, typed or written.

The University authorities have requested the Registrar to put up a scheme for further economy in the use of paper.

The War At Our Doors

POSSIBILITY OF JAPAN AND GERMANY JOINING HANDS

Pacific War Council Discusses Situation

Washington, Sept 4

THE Pacific War Council, President Roosevelt presiding, discussed many phases of the global conflict directly or indirectly affecting India

Members said that one of the outstanding matters discussed was the possibility of Japan and Germany joining hands. Thus they implied that attention was given to India, which is one of the prospective routes for such a fusion.

Strategists here have already been watching India specially closely in view of the imminent end of the monsoon, when Japan, it is supposed, will have a better opportunity to attack India.—"Amrita Bazar Patrika" Special Cable.

PUBLIC UTILITY CONCERNS

Publication Of Information Restricted

Restrictions on the publication of information relating to public utility undertakings are imposed by a new Defence of India Rule which lays down:

(1) No person carrying on any undertaking to which this rule applied shall publish, or permit to be published, copies of the accounts of that undertaking, or any report or other document relating to the operation of that undertaking.

Provided that nothing in this Rule shall, unless the Central Government by general or special order otherwise directs—

(a) Relieve any such person from any obligation to furnish to Government or to any Government authority copies of any such accounts, report or document, or any other information;

(b) Prevent such person from supplying copies of such accounts, report or document—

(1) To Government or to any Government or local authority, or to the auditors of the undertaking,

(2) To such other persons as may be authorised in that behalf in writing by the Central Government;

Provided further that such accounts, reports and documents may be inspected at the office of the undertaking by any person who but for this direction would have been entitled to receive or inspect copies thereof and who shall have given to the undertaking notice in writing of his desire so to do not less than seven days previously.

Contravention of the rule is made punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

The Rule applies to:—

(1) All electricity supply undertakings,

(2) All inland navigation, water transport, port, dock, harbour or pier undertakings whether or not carried on by Government or a local authority".

EVACUEE ORPHANS

Problem Discussed By Calcutta Committee

The problem as to how the future of the evacuee orphans, who have either lost their parents on their way to India from Burma, Malaya and other places or been getting no information of the whereabouts of their parents or guardians can best be solved, was discussed at a recent meeting of the Evacuees Reception Committee held under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. S. Graham.

It is learnt that the Government of Bengal have expressed their willingness to support the orphans financially, provided they are sent to suitable homes, schools or colleges, as the case may be, on the recommendation of the different sub-committees and they are also willing to make small grants for clothing, etc., and will provide railway warrants for orphans who are being sent to such places. Government are prepared also to make special arrangements for orphans of good status where circumstances seem to warrant this.

It is also learnt that a recommendation has been made to the Government of India by the Bengal Government that lump-sum grants should be made to the Sub-Committee in respect of the orphans for whom they are meantime responsible.

A proposal has also been made for setting up a Trust Fund in the interests of orphan children to supplement arrangements being made by Government.

It is learnt that out of the grant of Rs. 25,000 received by the Evacuees Reception Committee for the Bengal Government, Rs. 20,000 have been distributed among the Indian Sub-Committees, the balance of Rs. 5,000 being retained in the Central Fund to meet possible liabilities.—*United Press.*

CIVIL SUPPLIES IN BENGAL

Advisory Bodies To Be Formed

In pursuance of their policy of associating trade interests in the consideration of questions of prices and supplies, the newly-constituted Directorate of Civil Supplies in Bengal have decided to set up Advisory Committees for principal consumption commodities, namely, rice, wheat, sugar, etc.

The function of the Advisory Committees will be to assist the Directorate generally in all matters relating to prices and supplies, and also in the task of organizing trade in these commodities with a view to effecting a more efficient distribution of the available supplies among *bona fide* dealers in the wholesale and retail trades.

The personnel of these committees is still under the consideration of the Bengal Government.

RICE EXPORT TO CEYLON

Indian Chamber's Representation To Government

In the course of a telegram addressed to the Government of India, the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, refer to the withdrawal of the ban on emigration of Indian labour to Ceylon and the visit of the Ceylon Home Minister to India to negotiate for exports of rice to Ceylon and emphasize that there is no reason why the Government of India should go out of their way to oblige Ceylon in this manner when the Ceylon Government have not agreed to withdraw the Anti-Indian laws in force there and to assure a decent status and right of citizenship for Indians in Ceylon.

The Committee point out that in view of the conditions in India itself as regards supply of foodstuffs, including rice which is the staple food for millions of India's population, on no account should foodstuffs be allowed to be exported from India.

The Committee also refer to the report that the Ceylon Government are trying to give the monopoly of export to Ceylon to a non-Indian firm. The Committee strongly oppose such monopoly being given to a single firm for export from India to Ceylon and urge the Government of India to represent the matter to the Ceylon Government.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRICE CONTROL

Mr. N. R. Sarker Explains Difficulties

New Delhi, September 7

Factors governing the successful administration of price control were discussed by Mr. N. R. Sarker, Commerce Member of the Government of India, in his speech at the opening of the Sixth Price Control Conference to-day. Mr. Sarker said that successful price control in this country as elsewhere must largely depend on an organised scheme of controlled supply and distribution. It was essential to extend control over competitive food grains so that the producer and seller had no incentive to sell these in preference to controlled commodities.

Obviously, added Mr. Sarker, the full working of such a scheme was conditioned by statistical information about stocks and the requirements of the various regions and the planned movement of foodstuffs from surplus to the deficit areas. The Price Control Scheme affected all States, and its successful working mainly depended on the co-operation of State and Provincial Governments. Government would keep an open mind and show willingness to adjust its policy according to the needs of the situation. The consumer had to remember that while there was no fear of absolute shortage in this country, every bag of wheat or rice that was hoarded meant a depletion to that extent from supplies that would be flowing in the country. By co-operation and help from all sections of the population, Mr. Sarker said, the question of feeding the nation in war time could be successfully tackled and the food front of the nation safeguarded. As to the extent that price control measures had so far been in operation, they had revealed a number of difficulties, psychological and administrative.—*Associated Press.*

PETROL FOR TRANSPORT VEHICLES

Government Remove Misapprehension

"As it appears from applications received in respect of rations for transport vehicles that considerable misapprehension exists regarding the procedure for obtaining petrol the following note is published for general information," states a *communique* issued by the Director of Public Information, Bengal:—

"Due to acute shortage of petrol it has been found necessary to allow rations only to transport vehicles engaged on Government war or other essential work. Owners of vehicles employed on such work may apply to the Area Rationing Authority concerned for rations with a statement showing: the nature of work; the amount of material to be transported; the number of trips that will be required to complete the work calculated on the cubic or weight capacity of the vehicle or vehicles; and the number of miles likely to be covered in the process. This statement should be endorsed by the Government Department or firm concerned.

"Ordinarily an initial allotment may be made to prevent work being held up for want of petrol but further supplies will not be available without a certificate from the employer that the work for which petrol was claimed has really been completed. This does not mean that supplies should not be allowed for a period—say a month—but the intention is that all petrol issued should be accounted for before application for fresh supplies is entertained.

"It is realised that the verification of these statements will involve extra work on the part of the department or firm, but the present critical position demands that the Rationing Authority be satisfied not only that a vehicle is actually engaged on essential work, but further that the petrol is actually consumed for the purpose for which it is given."

KEROSENE AND PETROL

Revised Prices

A *communique* issued by the Government of Bengal says:—

The prices of kerosene oil and petrol were last revised on 25th May, 1942. As a result of increase in the cost of transport for kerosene due to extra

railway freight involved in meeting east coast requirements from the west coast of India, increase in cost due to the payment of premium under War Risk (Factories) Insurance Scheme and of the cessation of the supply of over 75 per cent. inferior grade kerosene oil from Burma necessitating import from other foreign countries, the Government of India have authorised an increase in prices of kerosene oil with effect from the 5th September, 1942.

The prices for Calcutta town and suburbs have been revised with effect from September 5, as set out below by an order issued by Mr. D. L. Majumdar, Deputy Director of Supplies, Bengal.

Name of article—Petrol maximum controlled prices Rs. 1-13-6 per gallon exclusive of provincial tax. Kerosene (superior) Rs. 4-7-6 for four gallons in bulk. Rs. 0-3-0 per bottle of 22 oz. Kerosene (inferior) Rs. 4-0-9 for four gallons in bulk. Rs. 4-13-3 for four gallons in tin. Rs. 0-2-9 per bottle of 22 oz.

WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT BOARD

Superseded By Madras Government

The Government of Madras have superseded the West Godavari District Board for a period of six months.

It has been brought to notice of the Government, says a Press Note, that the West Godavari District Board at its meeting held on 15th August, 1942, approved a resolution of the All-India Congress Committee, condemned the action of the Government in putting down civil disobedience movement and resolved to close all the offices and institutions under its control for one day on 17th August as a mark of protest.

The Government consider that the Board as now constituted should not be allowed to function any longer as it has approved and supported activities which are prejudicial to the defence of British India, the public safety, the maintenance of public order and the efficient prosecution of the war.

The Government have also superseded the municipal councils of Nellore and Dindigul for a period of six months for similar reasons.

SERAMPORE MUNICIPALITY

Superseded By Bengal Government

The Serampore Municipality in the District of Hooghly has been superseded from September 8.

During the period of supersession, all powers and duties of the Municipality will be exercised and performed by Mr. Samuel Bose, Collector of Customs, Chittagong on leave.

The order of supersession will remain in force for the period during which the Defence of India Rules continue to be in force.

It will be recalled that 10 out of 16 Commissioners including the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman resigned and their resignations were accepted at a meeting of the Commissioners held on September 3.

SHOPS SELLING RICE AT CONTROLLED PRICES

The First Fifty Opened In Calcutta

THE first batch of 50 shops approved by Government for selling coarse and medium rice at controlled prices are being opened.

The quantity sold to each individual will be limited to 2 seers. To facilitate quick turnover, the rice will be sold in paper bags—ready weighed. The shopkeepers will be allowed to add one pice to the price of 2 seers of rice, this being the price of the paper bag. Purchasers providing their own receptacles will be exempted from paying this extra price.

The shops will remain open daily for this purpose from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and then again from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. on usual working days prescribed under the Bengal Shops and Establishments Act.

A further batch of shops is being selected and efforts will be made to start some experimental *Mahalla* Shops among this batch.

LIST OF APPROVED SHOPS

A.—Calcutta Corporation Markets (8)

(1) Gariahat Market—Rashbehari Avenue—Ramani Mohan Banerjee—(2) Park Circus Market—Park Circus—Park Store 221—Najiruddin Road—(3) Lansdowne Market—Lansdowne Road—Anukul Ch. Chatterjee—(4) Sir Stuart Hogg Market—Lindsay Street—Babar Ali Sardar—(5) Lake Market—Lake Road—Bhupendra Banerjee—(6) College Street Market—College Street—Tirthapada Nandi—(7) Entally Market—Lower Circular Road—Arabinda Guha—(8)* Sir Charles Allen Market—Upper Chitpur Road—Haridas Dey Mondal, 26, Ahiritola Street.

*There being no suitable shop in this market, a shop close to the Market is selected.

B.—Other Private Markets (12).

(9) Sova Bazar Market—Upper Chitpur Road—Krishna Ch. Sreemani—(10) Chhatu Babu Bazar—Beadon Street—Ghosilal—(11) Maniktola Bazar—Vivekananda Road—Rashbehari Sett—216, Vivekananda Road—(12) Jogubabu Bazar—Russa Road—Aswini K. Nandi—(13) Shambazar Market—Cornwallis Street—Garib Saw—(14) Natun Bazar—Upper Chitpur Road—Mahananda Paul—(15) Baithakkhana Bazar—Upper Circular Road—Prohlad Roy—(16) Hatibagan Market—Cornwallis

Street—Palli Pratisthan—(17) Bawbazar Market —Bowbazar Street—Sitaram Badri Prosad—3, Wellington Street—(18) Mullick Bazar—Lower Circular Road—Gurudas Anil Kumar Kundu—(19) Paddapukur Market—Entally—Guljainal Agarwalla—(20) Southern Market—Russa Road —Brindaban Store.

C.—Poor Quarters (30)

(21) & (22) Cossipore Area—Jangiram Aguri, 6/3, Cossipore Road—Hiralal Shaw, Chuni Babu Bazar—(23) Baghbazar Area—Giris Chandra and Dasarathi Dey, 7, Bagbazar Street—(24) Halshibagan Area—Bafika Behari Shaha, H. D. Shaha Market and Bazar, 156, Upper Circular Road—(25) Goabagan Bustee—Mohamaya Bhandar, 12/1/3, Goabagan Street—(26) Kumbulitola Area—Bharati Bhandar, 6/8/10, Rasik Mitter Lane—(27) Setbagan Area—Rabindra Kumar Paul, 14, Baramashi Ghosh Street—(28) Jorabagan Area—Kali Ch. Sadkhan, 3, Behari Chakravarty Street—(29) Ultadanga Area—(*a*)Tulshilal Nitailal, Muchibazar, (*b*) 125, Ultadanga Main Road—(30) Park Circus Area—United Stores, 88/2, Jhautola Road—(31) to (33) Narkeldanga Area —(*a*) Mahadev Sett, 40, Manicktola Main Road, (*b*) Badridas Ramgopal, 140, Narkeldanga Main Road, (*c*) Debendra Nath Dam 107, Narkeldanga Main Road—(34) to (36) Beliaghata Area—(*a*) Sashibhusan Sadkhan, Sarkar Bazar, (*b*) Hiralal Roy, 6, Munshi Bazar Road, (*c*) Panchcori Roy, 56/2, Chingrihatta Road—(37) to (40) Kidderpore Area—(*a*) Sagar Ch. Maity, Government Orphanage Market, (*b*) Jawala Prasad Agarwalla, 97, Diamond Harbour Road, (*c*) Chhotalal Shaw Baksh, 48, Circular Garden Reach Road, (*d*) Chiranji Lall Agarwalla, Panbazar, Dock Area—(41) Kalighat Area—Rashiklala Shaha, 1, Deb Narayan Banerjee Road—(42) Tollygunge Area—Shashibhusan Sadhkhan, Tollygunge Circular Road—(43) Ballygunge Area—Sudhar Bhandar, P. N. Guha Thakurtha, 1, Fern Road—(44) & (45) Circular Road Area—(*a*) Malindra Lall Shata, 24, Sukea Street, (*b*) Sitaram Rajam, 296, Upper Circular Road—(46) Entally Park Circus Area—K. Khalilur Rahman, 17, Bright Street (Ward 21)—(47) to (50) Entally-Park Circus Area—(*a*) Sk. Abdur Rezzak, 33/1, Beniapukur Road, (*b*) A. Quasem, 28, Phalbagan Road, (Ward 19), (*c*) Sufee Trading Co., 1, Dedar Baksh Lane (Ward 14), (*d*) Entally Food Stores, 20, Middle Road, Entally (Ward 18).

CALCUTTA'S WATER-SUPPLY IN EMERGENCY

Abandoned Main Resurrected

Neglected for decades and on the point of being abondoned for all time, a fifty-four inch cast-iron main has now been resurrected by the Calcutta Corporation for providing an alternative source of supply of unfiltered water to the city in an emergency. The huge pipe has now been relaid and re-commissioned by the Executive Engineer Water Works.

It will be utilised mainly to improve the supply of unfiltered water in the most thickly populated areas in the city and supplement the existing system, thereby ensuring against any possible interruption of the regular supply of water, especially for fire-fighting purposes, in case of any air-raid on the city.

All About Air Raid Precautions

PRESERVATION OF CALCUTTA TUBE-WELLS

Appeal To Citizens For Co-operation

The vigorous co-operation of every Calcutta citizen is urgently required says a Press Note, for preserving in proper condition the 2,500 tube-wells which Government have recently sunk in the city as an A. R. P. measure—that is to say for preventing theft of piping from them and for substantially reducing the amount of wilful damage that is being done to them.

The sinking of these wells was started in January of this year and finished by the end of April, but already by the middle of July there had been 30 cases of theft of piping from them—generally a few pieces only were taken, but in 11 cases the entire length was stolen. It is known that a few of these thefts were perpetrated by persons pretending to be a contractor's men repairing the well, and in order to put a check upon these thefts Government have decided to issue a special pass to the repair-mistries employed by the Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, Bengal.

EMPLOYMENT IN RELIEF CENTRES

Declared As Essential Service

Employment under the Corporation of Calcutta and under the Commissioners of Municipalities in Bengal in connection with the maintenance of kitchens and relief centres for the relief of persons rendered homeless by air raids has been brought under the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance by an Order of the Government of Bengal.

But besides theft of piping, many wells are being wilfully damaged or so it seems, for the damage referred to is not such as might be caused by accidents or even by excessive carelessness. The following figures show damage done upto the middle of July; they do not include cases of normal wear and tear nor of wells which have suffered such damage only once or twice :—

Wilfully damaged	3	times—	253	wells.
"	"	4	"	64	"
"	"	5	"	18	"
"	"	6	"	4	"

and one well has even been so damaged 7 times. This destruction is to be strongly discouraged.

The water of each well was analysed and tested and those whose analysis reports were unsatisfactory have been tested again and many of them were found to have come all right; the remainder will continue to be so tested until the report is satisfactory. Some wells are still stiff to work and some become temporarily out of order through natural wear and tear. A special staff under the Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, is kept solely for maintaing these wells in proper working order and they are now all being regularly inspected and repaired.

Special Article

Free School Movement In Calcutta In Mid-Nineteenth Century

[By JOGESH C. BAGAL, *Assistant Editor, "Modern Review" and "Prabasi"*]

1. *The Tattwabodhini Pathsala.*

IN my article in the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* I discussed about the free schools started by our philanthropic countrymen in Calcutta in the early decades of the nineteenth century. At that time some knowledge of English was earnestly desired by parents and guardians for their wards and, even in these schools of primary nature, English got the unusual preference over other subjects. To remedy this defect, as also to encourage and emphasize the study of Bengali, the managers of the Hindoo College, under the lead of Prasanna Kumar Tagore, founded the "Bengali Pathsala" as an adjunct to it on the 14th June, 1839. The objects of the *Pathsala* were stated to be "to provide a system of National Education, and to instruct the Hindoo youths in literature, and in the sciences of India and of Europe, *through the medium of the Bengalee language*". (*Italics mine.*)

The Christian missionaries of this period took the fullest advantage of the situation. They, too, opened free schools in Calcutta where English was taught to the boys. But their ulterior motive was the conversion of Hindu youths. They decried Hinduism and all that it stood for day in and day out, and taught the boys, in the course of their studies, of the excellence of the Christian doctrines. Boys came to treat English as their mother tongue and regard Christianity as the best of religions. *The Bengali pathsala*, where fees were charged was not, however, meant to cope with all these evils. Debendranath Tagore, the eldest son of "Prince" Dwarkanath Tagore and the second great leader of the Brahma Samaj, then a youngman of twenty-three, saw with a clear vision the evils that thus set to eat into the vitals of the Hindu body politic. He was a patriot and a staunch nationalist—anxious to retain all that was best in Hindu culture and religion. We have already seen how he came to found the "Sarbatattwadwipika Sabha", whose sole object was the improvement and perfection of the Bengali language. Debendranath founded the "Tattwabodhini Sabha" on the 6th October, 1839, for the discussion and propagation of the highest form of Hindu religion among his countrymen. He now proposed to establish a free Bengali school on the lines of the "Pathsala". *The Calcutta Courier* of June 3, 1840, noticed his intention as follows:

> "*A new school.* We have been given to understand that a new school having for its object the education of the rising youths in the vernacular languages of the country, is about to be established in Calcutta, under the auspices of some enlightened native Baboos. It is to be conducted on the same principles as the new College Patsala. The boys will further receive religious education which is a new feature in the system of native instruction. It is said that new books suited to the capacities of youth, are now in course of preparation in the vernacular languages by Baboo Debendranath Tagore, the son of Baboo Dwarkeynauth Tagore."

The School was opened on June 13, 1840, under the name of "Tattwabodhini Pathsala". Instruction was to be given free to all and no one above fourteen was to be admitted. Akshoy Kumar Datta, a great Bengali literary figure of mid-nineteenth century, and for more than a decade since its start, Editor of the *Tattwabodhini Patrika*, the organ of the Tattwabodhini Society, was appointed teacher in charge of the school. Unlike other institutions, study of religious subjects was also included in its curriculum of studies. Special emphasis was laid on the study of Bengali, and all the subjects, *viz.*, grammar, geography, natural science, etc., were taught through the Bengali medium. The school sat in the morning from 6 to 9. Akshoy Kumar wrote text books on geography and natural science for the scholars and got them published by the "Tattwabodhini Sabha".

As it was a purely Bengali school, boys studying here attended English schools at noon, and this told not a little on their health. Moreover, as has already been hinted, people in Calcutta regarded the study of English as a prime need of life, this helping them to secure jobs in public and private offices. It was, therefore, considered advisable to remove the school to a locality, distant from the town, where study of Bengali by boys would not be hampered by any extraneous considerations.

With this object in view, Debendranath Tagore transferred on the 30th April, 1843, the venue of this school to Bansberia, a few miles off Calcutta, where he had acquired a large house with extensive grounds for the institution. As Akshoy Kumar Datta could not be persuaded to go there as teacher, Shyamacharan Tattwabagis of the locality was appointed in his place.

To complete the story, let us persue the proceedings of the school at Bansberia a little further. Bansberia, the classical name of which is Bangsabati, was in those days a seat of Sanskrit learning. The learned pandits of the place welcomed the school in their midst and took particular care for its welfare. The school flourished here greatly. We find in the reports of its annual examinations published in contemporary newspapers that students made considerable progress in their Bengali. The keen interest with which the *elite* of Calcutta as also of the locality viewed it is also manifest from them. *The Tattwabodhini Patrika*, the organ of the Tattwabodhini Sabha, of 1 Magh, 1766, Saka, wrote:—

> "On Sunday the 16th Pous last (29th December, 1844) at noon an examination was held at the *Pathsala* at Bangsabati. Not less than four hundred gentlemen attended. Among those present were Srijut Ramgopal Ghose, Ramaprasad Roy, Jaykrishna Mukherjee, Debendranath Tagore, Girindranath Tagore, Brajanath Dhar, Madhusudan Nandi, Tarachand Chakravarty, Nrisinhachandra Basu, Abhoy Charan Tarkalankar, Sridhar Nyayaratna, Kshetranath Seal, Nimai Charan Mitra, Ishan Chandra Mitra and others. . . . . They were gratified, one and all, to witness the

progress of boys. Srijut Jaykrishna Mukherjee was so much pleased that he awarded twentyfive rupees to two of the boys for their proficiency in Bengali, in addition to their usual prizes." *(Translated).*

The *Tattwabodhini Patrika* of the same date also reported that after the examination was over, Ramgopal Ghose, Srinath Ghose, Amrita Lal Mitra and Nimaicharan Mallik each gave a number of books as prizes to the best boys.

Just a year after, the same *Patrika* (1 Magh, 1767 Saka) published an account of the third annual examination of the boys of this school. This time, too, about four hundred gentlemen were present. Debendranath Tagore, Ramaprasad Roy and others from Calcutta went to Bangsabati. Teachers of the Hooghly College and the local pandits also attended. Boys were examined in the Vedanta, Grammar, geography and natural science in the presence of all these gentlemen and they were very much impressed with the progress they had made in these subjects.

The school went on vigorously for sometime. But in 1848, its principal promoter Debendranath Tagore became so much involved financially owing to the fall of the Carr, Tagore and Co., that he could no longer lend his pecuniary aid to the school. So useful an institution soon afterwards came to be abolished.

The Free Church Mission at once seized this opportunity and under the lead of Dr. Alexander Duff set up a seminary of their own in the locality. In fact, they obtained possession of the same house and grounds as were occupied by Debendranath Tagore's School. *The Friend of India* of April 6, 1848, writes:

> "*The Chundrika* informs us that the school of the Tattwabodhini Sabha, that is of the Vedanta Association, having been closed at Bansbariya, the Free Church Mission is about immediately to open a seminary there for instruction in English and Bengalee. We believe it has already been commenced."

A letter, dated the 20th April, 1848, was published in *The Friend of India* of the 4th May following, confirming the establishment of the Missionary school there.

2. *The Hindu Charitable Institution*

By the year 1844, the "Bengali Pathsala" was on the decline. The importunities of the Managers of the Hindu College to so amend its rules as to enable the elderly boys to enter the "College" after finishing their studies at the "Pathsala", were not paid heed to by the Council of Education. The "Tattwabodhini Pathsala", which was a free school, could not be, as we have already seen, continued in Calcutta any longer. Parents and guardians were sending their wards to schools where English was the main subject of study, and among these missionary schools which were free also, were not few. Here, as I have already stated, the young learners had to devote much of their time to the study of the Bible and Christian doctrines, to the exclusion of all other religious literature. Their mind was thus prepared for the reception of the baptismal fire. In this matter, among all the schools, that of Dr. Alexander Duff took the lead.

Alexander Duff came to Calcutta as a Free Church Missionary on the 27th May, 1830. Raja Rammohun Roy was in favour of teaching Indian youths the fundamentals of all religions, including Christianity. He helped Duff materially when he wanted to start a school in Calcutta. Here the Bible was to be taught along with the three R's to the young boys(1) It was due to the catholicity, liberality and generosity of the Raja that Duff could use for his school the hall of the Brahma Samaj on Chitpore Road on a nominal monthly rental. Duff's real object soon came up on the surface. He commenced his proselytising activities without much ado. He toured Europe and America between 1835 and 1840 and delivered a course of lectures in which he found fault with everything that Hinduism represented—not even the Brahmic faith and doctrines excepted. These lectures were published in 1839, under the caption *India and India Missions*. This book ran through several editions within a very short time. On his return to Calcutta in 1840, Duff directed all his energies towards the conversion of Indian youths. He did not even stop at converting the young boys of his institution. During the five years between 1840 and 1845, the number of his converts grew from more to more. Duff could not rest satisfied with the conversion of the townsmen only, his proselytizing activities extended to the villages also. This new menace had been noticed by the Hindu community for some time past

(1) George Smith in his *Life of Alexander Duff* (p. 76) gives a graphic description of the assistance rendered by Raja Rammohun Roy to Duff at the day of the opening of the school and for sometime afterwards, too. He writes:

"A day was fixed for the public opening of the school at ten a.m., when Rammohan Roy was present to explain difficulties, and especially to remove the prejudice against reading the Bible. The eventful day was the 13th of July, 1830.

"Mr. Duff was ready. Standing up with Rammohan Roy, while all the lads showed the same respect as their own Raja, the Christian missionary prayed the Lord's Prayer slowly in Bengalee. A sight, an hour, ever to be remembered! Then came the more critical act. Himself putting a copy of the Gospels into their hands, the missionary requested some of the older pupils to read. There was murmuring among the Brahmans among them and this found voice in the Bengalee protest of a leader—'This is the Christian *Shaster*. We are not Christians; how then can we read it? It may make us Christians, and our friends will drive us out of caste.' Now was the time for Rammohun Roy, who explained to his young countrymen that they were mistaken. 'Christians, like Dr. Horace Hayman Wilson, have studied the Hindoo *Shasters*, and you know that he has not become a Hindu. I myself have read all the *Koran* again and again, and has that made me a Mussulman? Nay, I have studied the whole Bible, and you know I am not a Christian. Why, then, do you fear to read it? Read and judge for yourself. Not compulsion, but enlightened persuasion which you may resist if you choose, constitute you yourselves judges of the contents of the book.' Most of the remonstrants seemed satisfied. Daily for the next month did the Hindu reformer visit the school at ten for the Bible lesson, and frequently thereafter till he left for England, when his eldest son continued to encourage the boys by his presence and their teacher by his kindly counsel. But all the missionaries kept aloof."

but the particular incident early in 1845, roused them to immediate action to meet and combat it as best as they could.

One Umesh Chandra Sarkar, a fourteen-year old student of Duff's school, the Free Church Institution, was baptised along with his wife, a girl of eleven by Alexander Duff. The father of the boy had tried but failed to get a writ of *habeas corpus* from the Supreme Court before their conversion. All this was brought to the notice of Debendranath Tagore. Debendranath had already busied himself with rebutting and refuting the malicious charges and misrepresentation contained in Duff's book. He contributed four articles to the *Tattwabodhini Patrika* (September 1844, and January, July and September, 1845) and got them published at the end of 1845, in book-form under the name of *Vedantic Doctrines Vindicated*. Debendranath was so engrossed in this controversy that he could not pay the attention that his father's business and the zemindari affairs claimed. Prince Dwarkanath, who was at the time in Europe, in a letter dated London, 19th May, 1845, thus reprimanded him:—"Your time I am sure is] being taken up writing in the newspapers and in fighting with the missionaries than in watching over and protecting the important matters", etc.

As soon as Debendranath was apprised of the incident about Umesh and his wife he made up his mind to combat this menace. We read in his autobiography:

> "One morning in *Baisakh, Sakabda* 1767 (April or May, 1845), as I was engaged in reading newspaper, Rajendranath Sarkar, a 'Sarkar' underling of our business firm, came to me in tears. He said, 'While my wife and my younger brother Umeschandra's wife were proceeding in a carriage to attend an invitation, Umeschandra turned up and stopped the conveyance and forcibly removed therefrom his wife, and the couple went on to Mr. Duff's house in order to receive baptism. My father tried his best to bring them back but he did not succeed. He at last filed a suit, in the Supreme Court; but he got no relief. I then went to Mr. Duff and appealed to him in all humility, to postpone the baptism of my brother and his wife until the decision of another suit which we intended to institute. Mr. Duff converted the couple yesterday without heeding my entreaties.' With these words the man broke into tears. This excited my anger and saddened my heart. So, after all, I reflected, even our *Purdah* ladies are being converted! I said to myself, Wait, I will take up this matter; and I rose from my seat and at once set the pen of Srijut Akshaykumar Datta to work on the subject.
>
> "A trenchant article appeared in the *Tattwabodhini Patrika*: 'Even our *Purdah* ladies have begun to embrace other religions, forsaking their own. Will not such unfortunate incidents, which are happening before our eyes, bring us to our senses? How much longer are we to remain in a state of sleepy inactivity? Our religion is imperilled; our country is going to be ruined and our name as Hindus will probably be effaced for ever. Therefore, if you care for your own welfare and that of your family, if you desire the uplift of your motherland, if you have any love for truth, keep your boys aloof from the influence of the Missionaries. Do not send your boys to their schools and take immediate steps to develop their intelligence in an atmosphere of freedom. You may well ask: What other place is there, apart from Missionary schools, for the education of indigent children? Is not that a shame? The Christians have come to India across deep, stormy seas to spread their religion, and they have set up schools in every town and village; but we have not a single good school of our own for the instruction of poor children. If we all stand united, could we not establish a school as good as theirs or even ten times better? What is there that we cannot achieve through combined endeavour?'
>
> After the publication of Srijut Akshaykumar Datta's article, I commenced a daily morning and evening drive, meeting all men of rank and position in Calcutta and requesting them to find ways and means for enabling Hindu children to attend our own schools without having to go any longer to those run by Missionaries. On one side we had Raja Radhakanta Deb and Raja Satyacharan Ghosal, on the other Ramgopal Ghose. I went to all of them and stirred them up. My own enthusiasm inspired every one. The result was the breaking up of the factions and disagreements between the Dharma Sabha and the Brahmo Sabha. All stood united, and vigorous attempts were made so that boys might not have to go to Christian schools and might be saved from conversion by the Missionaries." (*Translated from Bengali: By courtesy of Mr. Sukumar Halder of Ranchi*).

Debendranath Tagore, along with Harimohan Sen, (2) induced the leaders of the Dharma Sabha, Brahmo Samaj and the "Young Bengal" group to meet and devise ways and means for the fulfilment of this object. The forceful writings of the *Tattwabodhini Patrika* helped the cause not a little. At first a select meeting of the Hindus assembled at Jorasanko on May 18, 1845, "for the purpose of considering the best mode of establishing a *Charitable Institution* in the city of Palaces" with Raja Radhakanta Deb in the chair. Raja Kalikrishna Bahadur, Raja Satyacharan Ghosal and his son Satyabhakta Ghosal, Pratab Chandra Sing, Debendranath Tagore, Ramanath Tagore, Harimohan Sen, Nandalal Sing, Matilal Seal, Upendramohan Tagore, Birnrishinha Mallik, Shibnarain Ghose, Asutosh Dey, Gopal Krishna Mitra and almost all the respectable and wealthy persons of the place attended the meeting. The chairman in his opening address referred to the machinations of the Missionaries published in the *Tattwabodhini Patrika* and urged his countrymen to establish a free school forthwith. It was resolved, subject to the approval of a public meeting to be held soon, to establish a school which would accommodate one thousand students. It was also proposed to raise a fund of Rs. 300,000, by the interest of which the expenses of the school would be met (3).

(2) The eldest son of the famous Ramcomal Sen and uncle of the great Keshub Chunder Sen.

(3) Abridged from an account published in *The Friend of India* 22nd May, 1845.

The public meeting was held on the 25th May next at Simla with Raja Radhakanta Deb in the chair. 'Great enthusiasm prevailed. More than a thousand persons, representing the different strata of society, attended the meeting. Accounts of this memorable meeting appeared in newspapers, both English and Bengali. I make the following excerpts from an account published in the *Englishman* of May 27, and reproduced in *The Friend of India*, dated May 29, 1845. These will tell us not only of the determination of our illustrious countrymen to combat the missionary menace, but also give us an insight into the state of the Calcutta Society of this period.

"A meeting of the Hindoo Inhabitants of Calcutta took place yesterday (25th May) at Raja Baboo's house in Simlah . . . . . Raja Radhakanta Deb having been called to the chair, explained to the meeting, that the contemplated object was the destruction of all Missionary schools, and the establishment of a Native Charitable school for affording instruction to the indigent children of the city, free from all Missionary influence. The worthy chairman dilated at great length, on the miseries of conversion, and concluded by saying, that the Missioneries have not only converted a great number of male children, but they have actually induced some of their female relatives, who have not received the benefit of any education, to abandon the creed of their forefathers and to follow Christ. The worthy chairman quoted the case of the wife of Omesh Chunder Sircar, and sat down amidst deafening cheers. The house being extremely crowded, and the noise being deafening, we could not catch every word that the Chairman uttered, but the above is the substance of the speech. A mofussil Baboo, whose name we understand to be Colypersaud Basoo of Collecena in Takee, rose and said that what the worthy President has said was quite true but it is a matter of regret, that the present meeting could not in any way oppose the conversion of the people. The sons of the wealthiest natives have for a series of years feasted on beef and Burgundy, their fathers are aware of the same, for Davy Wilson's bills are presented to them for payment but these improper practices are not put a stop to, nor are such sons excommunicated from society, nor are they deprived of their heritage. If then there is so much liberality at home how can it be expected, that it is to be suppressed abroad. The educated children of the natives are now without any religion, they have long abandoned Hindooism, and become free-thinkers and free-eaters. The question, therefore, is,—not whether the natives should be Christians but simply this, whether the Dhurma Shuba is to countenance that in private which is detested by them in public. Baboo Horeemohun Sen impatiently rose and called the speaker to order, and said, that he (the speaker) knew nothing of the meeting and that it was highly improper to utter all that he had uttered in an open assembly. . . .

Baboo Moteelal Seal now rose, and amidst deafening cheers, said that much time has been lost, without any fixed purpose, that it was his intention to open the school from the 1st proximo, and that he has made a present of the house, in which they were then assembled, to the managers of the school. The house he said was worth sixteen thousand rupees. The worthy Baboo then added that he will pay any expence of the school, that may not be covered by subscriptions. . . . . Here a desultory conversation ensued, which was frequently interrupted by exclamations from the assembled multitude, such as "Donnea! Donnea! [*Dhanya! Dhanya!*] Motee Baboo" or 'Glory be to Motee Baboo'. It was, however, eventually settled that the school is to commence from the 1st proximo. . . . "

About forty-thousand rupees were subscribed at the meeting as donations, and four hundred rupees were promised as monthly subscriptions. The list of the donors and subscribers, published in the *Tattwabodhini Patrika* for *Ashar*, 1767 (June, 1845) and reproduced below shows that the contributions ranged from ten thousand to five rupees, and the monthly subscriptions from rupees fifty to annas eight, the rich and the poor being equally represented in this matter (4). It is interesting to find among the donors and subscribers a lady named Rammoni Dasi,

(4) The detailed list is given here. The monthly subscriptions and donations are placed against each name side by side :

Asutosh Deb 50 : 10,000; Satyacharan Ghosal 25 : 3,000; Brajanath Dhar 25 : 2,000; Debendranath Tagore 30 : 2,000; Radha Kanta Deb 10 : 1,000; Hara Chandra Lahiri 10 : 1,000; Matilal Seal 1,000; Birnrisingha Basu 10 : 500; Prankrishna Mallik 10 : 500; Nrisinha Chandra Basu 10 : 500; Raj Chandra Mukherjee 5 : 500; Lokanath Mallik 500; Ramanath Tagore 10 : 500; Raja Jadab Krishna 10 : 500; Harimohan Sen 10 : 500; Ramratna Roy 10 : 500; Ramsebak Mallik 5 : 500; Gurucharan Sen 500; Baradakantha Roy 500; Jaychand Pal Chaudhury 5 : 500; Gopallal Tagore 10 : 500; Prankrishna Banerjee 5 : 400; Surya Kumar Deb 5 : 400; Sibnarain Ghose 5 : 300; Satyabhakta Ghosal 5 : 300; Debiprasad Roy 5 : 300; Pyarimohan De 300; Krishna Kishore Neogi 300; Sibchandra Guha 5 : 250 Bindhyamadhab Basu 5 : 250; Madan Mohan Chatterjee 5 : 250; Mathuranath Tagore 5 : 250; Gangadhar Seal 250; Rajendranath Mallik 250; Ananda Chandra Sen Gupta 250; Guru Prasad Basu 250; Kasinath Basu 250; Raja Kamal Krishna 5 : 200; Raja Apurba Krishna 5 : 200; Birchand Saha 5 : 200; Kasiprasad Ghose 200; Umesh Chandra Roy 200; Krishnamohan Mallik 2 : 150; Rajnarain Roy 4 : 150; Raja Kali Krishna 2 : 100; Kamallal Tagore 100; Radhakanta Set 2 : 100; Ramtanu Seal 2 : 100; Nilmani Mallik 100; Bhawaniprasad Datta 2 : 100; Tarinicharan Chatterjee 100; Gurudas Lahiri 100; Abinash Chandra Ganguli 2 : 100; Herambanath Tagore 1 : 100; Hari Charan Deb 1 : 100; Radhaprasad Roy 4 : 100; Chandra Sekhar Deb 1 : 100; Gobardhan Mallik 2 : 100; Tanchand Chakravarty 1 : 100; Thakurlal Mallik 2 : 100; Prasannanarain Deb 2 : 100; Haramohan Datta 100; Baidyanath Seal 100; Jagannath Das Basu 100; Rammoni Dasi 100; Haranath Mallik 100; Bangsadhar Mallik 100; Loknath Basu 100; Sanatan Kundu 100; Shambhuchandra Mitra 100; Baidyanath Basu 100; Mathuranath Mukherjee 100; Ramchand Mukherjee 100; Bhagabati Charan Ganguli 100; Kaliprasanna Ganguli 100; Nilratna Halder 100; Ram Chandra Maitra 75; Durgaprasad Mukherjee 2 : 50; Chintamani De 50; Ramchandra Ganguli 50; Nilkamal Banerjee 1 : 50; Radhamadhab Banerjee 50; Radhanath Mitra 50; Gokulchand De 50; Brindabanchandra Ghose 50; Panchanan Basak 1 : 50; A Hindu-friend 2 : 50; Srikrishna Laha 2 : 50; Pyarimohan Basu 2 : 50; Ramratna Deb 50; Gopimohan Das 50; Ramhari Bhadra 1 : 50; Prannath Basu 5 : 50; Ram Gopal Ghose 30 :...; Gobinda Chandra Sen 30 :...; Durgagati Mukherji 5 : 25; Iswar Chandra Gupta 2 : 20; Rajendranath Sen 1 : 25; Sitanath Mallik 1 : 4; Ram Chandra Mitra 1, 10; Ram Kumar Mitra 1 : 15; Patitpaban Sen 1 : 32; Amritalal Mitra 2 : 25; Haridas Basu 1 : 5; Hazarilal Laha As. 8 : Rs. 5-4-9; Rajnarain Roy 1 : 10; Shamacharan Basu 1 : 6; Iswar Chandra Mitra As. 8 : 5; Ramdhan Basu 2 : 10; Baidyanath Banerjee 1 :...; Kalisankar Datta 3 :...; Gaurmohan Mukherjee 1 :...; Small donations Rs. 2,374-11-3. Total 436 : 39,497.

who promised to pay one hundred rupees. A strong committee was formed with Raja Radhakanta Deb as President, and the following gentlemen as members —Raja Satyacharan Ghosal, Raja Kaleekrishna Bahadur, Ashootosh Deb, Pramathanath Deb, Brajanath Dhar, Matilal Seal, Ramanath Tagore, Raj Chandra Mukherjee, Nilratna Halder, Birnrisinha Mallik, Ramaprasad Roy, Nandalal Sinha, Durgacharan Datta, Debendranath Tagore, Tarachand Chakraborty, Kasinath Bose, Harimohun Sen, Bhagabati Charan Ganguli, Raja Apurbakrishna Bahadur, Kasiprasad Ghose and Gopal Krishna Mitra. Ashutosh Deb and Pramathanath Deb were appointed Treasurers and Debendranath Tagore and Hari Mohun Sen Secretaries.

It was subsequently settled that the intended school would be started as soon as a monthly income of one thousand rupees, the requisite minimum, was assured. This amount could not be obtained at once. So Matilal Seal himself opened a free college within a week from the date of the above meeting. This institution had a variegated career and deserves to be treated separately. Let me, however, proceed with the affairs of the proposed free school. By the month of July about Rs. 26,000 of the promised subscriptions was realised. This movement had their repercussions in mofussil towns also. The citizens of Midnapur at a meeting resolved to help the Calcutta movement and, with this object, appointed committees to raise funds. They remitted more than a thousand rupees to the Calcutta Committee by the middle of July for the early establishment of the institution. Here, in Calcutta, both Raja Radhakanta Deb, the President, and Debendranath Tagore, the Secretary, were trying hard to open the school as early as possible. In the correspondence volumes (in Mss.) of Radhakanta Deb, I have found a few letters addressed to Debendranath Tagore. Two of them are with regard to the appointment of a teacher for this school. I reproduce them below :

(I)

To

Baboo Debendranath Thakur.

My Dear Sir,

Mr. D' Anselme, the late head teacher of the Hindu College, (since created a count) has returned from Home to Chandernagore and sent me the enclosed letter offering his advice on the subject of education. If you wish to hear him or employ him in your intended school, I shall write to him to come down on any day and time you may be pleased to appoint.

Yours obediently,
RADHAKANT DEB.

20th July 1845.

(II)

To

Baboo Debendranath Thakur.

My Dear Nephew,

I am sorry that my absence from Town will prevent my attendance at the meeting this afternoon.

Mr. D' Anselme called upon me on Sunday last, and offered his services to superintend, examine and regulate our intended school, if required by the Committee but his old age will not enable him to undertake the tuition of the Institution. I, therefore, request you to mention this to the Meeting today and let me know their opinion for his information.

Anticipating the pleasure of hearing from you the result of this day's Meeting.

I remain,
Your obedient servant,
RADHAKANT DEB.

SOOKCHURAH,
3rd August, 1845

Meetings were held from time to time. It required about a year for the project to materialise. The school was opened on March 1, 1846 and christened 'Hindu Charitable Institution.' It was popularly called in Bengali *Hindu Hitarthi Vidyalaya*. In its issue of March 5, 1846, *The Friend of India* wrote about the opening of the school, rather in a sarcastic vein. It goes without saying that the paper was most hostile to this project of the Hindus, as it was professedly anti-missionary. The *Friend* wrote :—

"The Hindoo Charitable Institution, which was set on foot last year with the view of emptying the Missionary Seminaries, after ten months of gestation, happily came to the birth on Sunday last, the 1st of March. . . . A number of respectable natives assembled last Sunday. Babu Asutosh Dey was called to the chair. Babu Debendranath Tagore stated that the object of the Institution was to give the benefit of a sound and liberal education to the natives which might benefit them in after life. The Missionary institutions, he observed, have in view the object exclusively of conversion to Christianity, and do not contribute to the beneficial end which the meeting aimed at. Babu Okhoy Kumar Dutt offered an excuse for the small subscription of forty thousand rupees made to this object. He did not remember to say, that a sum of three lakhs was promised on the first outbreak of opposition, and that the rich Hindus of Calcutta, since this plan was proposed, have spent twice three lakhs in *poojahs* and festivities."

Bhudeb Chandra Mukherjee, a brilliant *ex*-student of Hindu College and later famous as a literary man, was by common consent appointed Headmaster of this Institution on a monthly salary of Rs. 60 only. Bhudeb's class-mate and equally brilliant Rajnarain Bose was engaged in the work of its inspection. The poet and litterateur Kasiprasad Ghose and Nripendranath Tagore, son of Ramanath Tagore, were the two visitors. Of the teachers, Tinkari Mukherjee became famous as a journalist in after life. The work of the Institution was carried on with great efficiency for some time. Debendranath took keen interest in this free school, and everything was being done under his direction and supervision. But scarcely had three years passed before it was involved into great difficulties. Asutosh Deb and Pramathanath Deb, treasurers of the school, had its funds deposited with the Union Bank. This Bank closed its doors early in 1848, and most of the money was lost without any hope of recovery.

Though the Institution could never recover from the shock, it still dragged its existence for some years more. We find an account of the Institution in *The Bengal Hurkaru* of September 8,

(*Continued on page* 524)

HEALTH & HYGIENE

VITAMIN C

By

DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN, M. D.

EDITOR

"Journal Of The American Medical Association"

AND

"Hygeia": The Health Magazine

VITAMIN C, or ascrobic acid as it is called scientifically, is so generally available throughout the United States in the form of foods that cases of scurvy are rare. The general use of such foods as orange juice, tomato juice and other fruit juices both in the diets of adults and of children has been responsible for preventing cases in advanced stages of this deficiency disease. There seems to be good evidence, however, that there are cases of what are called subclinical scurvy in fairly large number.

Subclinical deficiency of vitamin C is that which may interfere seriously with the normal actions of the body and yet not be easily apparent. It may develop not only from inability to obtain foods containing large amounts of vitamin C but also due to ignorance as to what constitutes a proper diet.

Sometimes whole families fail to receive adequate amounts of vitamin C because of lack of knowledge of proper handling, cooking, and storage of foods in order not to destroy this vitamin. Vitamin C is probably the easiest to destroy of any of the vitamins. It disappears on prolonged cooking, drying or aging of foods. In the presence of copper such destruction takes place more rapidly because vitamin C is exceedingly sensitive to oxidation, to light and to air. When it is dissolved in the presence of alkaline substances, like baking soda, its loss takes place rapidly. This is one reason, for instance, why the practice of adding soda in the cooking of green vegetables in order to make them hold their color is a bad one.

Another group who must watch their intake of vitamin C are those who are on special diets, as in the case of ulcer of the stomach, diabetes, inflammation of the intestines, or similar conditions.

Sometimes deficiency of vitamin C results from the fact that children or adults are found to be sensitive to citrus fruits. When those are removed from the diet the extra intake of vitamin C required in other forms may be more than the person would care to eat.

Scurvy itself is a serious disease, as has already been metioned, with blooding of the gums, pain in the legs, changes in the bones, vomiting, diarrhoea, swelling of the tissues, and even slight shortness of breath. The most serious symptoms, however, are those related to bleeding. On the other hand, a subclinical deficiency of vitamin C is manifested chiefly by some inflammation of the gums. Suggestive also are vague pains in the legs, pallor, lack of appetite and loss of weight. These symptoms, however, may appear in many other diseases. It is, therefore, necessary in such circumstances for the doctor to analyse the diet of the patient and to make certain that it contains enough vitamin C to meet the patient's needs. It may be necessary to give vitamin C in such cases in the form of tablets to overcome symptoms promptly.

The outstanding sources of vitamin C in the diet are fresh fruits and vegetables. Chiefly valuable in these groups are the citrus fruits like oranges, lemons and grapefruits. Other fruits which are rich in vitamin C are strawberries, gooseberries and rasberries. Among the vegetables are tomatoes, cabbage, kale, broccoli, parsley and turnings.—*Copyright* 1942.

—Free School Movement In Calcutta In Mid-Nineteenth Century

(*Continued from page* 523)

1851 reproduced in translation from *Sambad Poornachandrodoya* in which the latter paper lamented the low state of its affairs. It wrote:

> "*The Hindoo Charitable Institution.*—When our countrymen with a show of unanimity and national spirit got up a charitable institution for the express purpose of affording English education to the children of indigent and helpless Hindus, in order to deliver them from the necessity of sending them to the Missionary schools, it raised in us a thrilling hope that it would be an efficient means of imparting English education to hundreds of boys, without their incurring the loss of caste and religion. . . . But from what we see of the state of the Hindoo school at present we have not the remotest hope of its efficiency as to the purpose for which it was established. It is in existence but in name, its only resource is a paltry sum of thirty thousand rupees, which yields a monthly interest of one hundred and thirty rupees. This sum barely suffices to entertain a few native masters and to educate a handful of pupils. . . . In its present state the little good that it is capable of doing, is lost for want of proper care and superintendence. . . . ." (*Translated.*)

But the Hindu Charitable Institution did yeoman's service in the first few years of its existence. Debendranath Tagore, its zealous Secretary, writes thus in his autobiography—"The reformed the tide of Christian conversion was stemmed,—and the designs of the missionaries were knocked on the head."

ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL

ROADS IN INDIA

[By Principal A. C. Pandeya, *Bengal Engineering College, Sibpore*]

THE East India Company neglected the prime duty of a civilized government in that it took little interest in developing roads which form the first line of political defence. The culture of a nation is judged by the roads it possesses. They are an index to the developed economic life of a country. They serve an important base for all military operations. Yet India, though a vast country, occupies the lowest position in the world in roads. Its mileage per square mile of area is 0·2 mile, whereas Japan's is 3·0 miles. More deplorable it is to find that India enjoys 191 miles of roads per lakh of people, while Australia has 9,000, miles per lakh of people. This definitely shows a very unsatisfactory position of roads in India.

The total road mileage in British India was estimated on a conservative scale in 1935-36 at 3,06,717 miles, of which metalled roads accounted for 82,284 miles and unmetalled roads figured at 2,24,433 miles. According to Mitchell and Kirkness Report (1931) the U. P. has 7,778 miles of metalled and 27,600 miles of unmetalled roads. Of India's total figure, thirty per cent. of roads are owned by the Provincial Governments and 70 per cent. by Local Bodies.

Roads are divided into sections, *viz.*, Arterial and Feeder roads. Arterial roads may be compared to an ocean connecting the various countries and feeder roads to rivers interlinking the various parts of a country. Thus, roads are the veins and arteries of a country through which channel every improvement circulates.

In India roads are classified into:

(*i*) Central Government Roads,
(*ii*) Provincial Governments Roads,
(*iii*) Grant-in-aid Roads,
(*iv*) Local bodies Roads, like the Contonment and Municipalities Roads, and
(*v*) Panchayati or Village Roads.

Feeder roads generally serve the cart transport. These roads become impassable during monsoon months and this country suffers a net loss by the forced immobility of the labour and the hoarding up of the produce which cities require. This affects adversely on the main roads. These roads sometimes form cesspools for mosquito breeding. Thus, death rate increases and there is the lowering of the vitality of the people.

Further, travel is a means of education which consists in the exchange of ideas. Exchange of idease pre-supposes free mobility between groups and countries. And this "free mobility" is impossible without a good system of transport and, in fact, roads

Owing to bad roads all activities in India, whether they be economic, political, social, or, educational, lack the ring of truth. An organized internal means of transport and communication imbibes new ideas and understanding gets more and more perfect. The National Mind becomes a coherent whole.

Roads in the villages are merely tracks made by carts on which no car could travel. Therefore, city men cannot go to villages and villagers do not go to cities. These two tendencies of "the cannot" of cities and "the do not" of villagers hinder in the formation of the National Mind and its evolution. But progress means the formation and evolution of National Mind on its own cultural basis.

"No roads" in villages keep back many a promising lads who would otherwise had fared better in life, if they attended a school, had facilities been good. No circulating library is possible without a good system of roads.

Transportation is an integral part of marketing. Bad roads mean high transport charges, and, consequently, marketable goods may not stand the market competition and the trade and commerce may suffer considerably.

India being predominantly an agricultural country requires improvement and stimulus in agricultural production by an efficient co-ordination of the various modes of transport. It requires an



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efficient road transport for cheap movement of agricultural machines, improved implements and high-volume low-price goods. Construct roads which can serve the lorry traffic for these and for carrying the activities of the Agricultural Department and Pusa Research Institute to the poverty-stricken cultivators.

Roads assist in the development of industries and facilitate their decentralization, thus, removing congestion and slump from one centre. Moreover, the large forest wealth of India can only be exploited effectively with the help of a suitable road transport.

But the main defects that we observe in roads of India are:

(*i*) Lack of continuity of road programme,

(*ii*) Lack of bridges and crosses,

(*iii*) Bad carpet of roads, and

(*iv*) Greater proportion between arterial and feeder roads and defective unmetalled roads.

Any attempt to make suggestions for the improvement of our roads must centre on two points, *viz.*, first, a healthy balance between arterial and feeder roads; and, second, a proper balance between the bed, sole and carpet of the road. The ideal road, in fact, permits the motive power to transport the greatest weight at the highest speed with the least expense.

We should, therefore, develop our road position on the following lines:

(*i*) Improve the carpet of the existing roads,

(*ii*) Convert fair-weather roads into all-weather roads,

(*iii*) Increase the road mileage, and

(*iv*) Improve the carpet of all roads, *e.g.*, for certain types of carriages we require rubber cement, tar, iron, or glass surface.

A net work of arterial and feeder roads is what this country requires. Thirty per cent. of the area which is not served by railways must be well equipped by a net-work of roads. The Provincial Governments should transfer metalled roads to Local Bodies and take their unmetalled roads; construct these roads into all-weather roads and transfer all roads to local bodies.

Any policy to construct more roads while neglecting the maintenance of the existing roads is not wise. The Congress Governments emphasised rural roads while non-Congress Governments emphasised urban roads. But, the fact is any attempt to increase the road mileage of the one at the cost of the other is not a prudent policy. What we require is a proportionate balance between the two—the rural and the urban roads. For the uplift of India we require both the village and the city to be developed. For this purpose water-bound roads which cost Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per mile are most suitable, as other programmes would be expensive.

Construction of roads should be undertaken by raising loans and maintenance by current expenditure. In the U. P. today the question is not for the maintenance but the reconstruction of its roads. This reconstruction should be financed by floating Road Bonds.

We, therefore, come to the conclusion:—

"Keep in order the existing roads. Construct new roads. Link the villages with the cities. Thus, make India one unit." India's future prosperity, in fact, lies along her unmade roads.—*Modern Review.*

RATIONING IN U. S. OF FUEL OIL

The War Production Board has decided on coupon rationing of fuel oil in the Atlantic coast States, it is stated in authoritative Government quarters. October 15 is the starting date according to the report. Supplementary rations will be provided on the basis of necessity.—*Reuter.*

CALCUTTA NEWS & VIEWS: A DIGEST

MERCHANTS' DEPUTATION ON FOOD SUPPLY

A deputation on behalf of the Indian Chambers of Commerce waited upon Mr. D. L. Mazumdar, Deputy Director of Civil Supplies, Government of Bengal, on Monday, the 7th September, on the question of supplies of foodstuffs being made available to industrial labour employed in the firms affiliated to the Chamber.

It was made clear by Mr. Mazumdar, in the course of the discussion, that the Government would be prepared to make the same facilities available to the Indian and other Chambers of Commerce, in comparable circumstances, as they had already made available to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

The deputation consisted of Mr. R. L. Nopany, President, Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, M.L.A., (Central), Member of the Executive Committee, and Mr. S. J. Desai, Secretary of the Chamber.

CALCUTTA EUROPEANS

SUPPORT DEMAND FOR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

A meeting of a group of Europeans, drawn from most sections of the community in Calcutta, held to consider the present situation in the country, has unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

> "*That this meeting is of the opinion that the British Government should forthwith announce its readiness to transfer full powers to a National Government of India, and provide immediate facilities for its formation.*"

A Committee was appointed to consider the possibility of holding a public meeting to ascertain the general feeling of the community.

BENGAL STATE FACULTY OF AYURVEDIC MEDICINE

The Government have made certain modifications in the statutes regarding the General Council and State Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine, Bengal, for the restoration and development of the Ayurvedic system of treatment with special reference to the question of teaching of that system under proper supervision and control. The said Council shall consist of the following members:—

A President, one registered Ayurvedic practitioner from each of the five divisions of Bengal elected by the electors of registered Ayurvedic practitioners, one member to be nominated by the Calcutta Corporation, four Ayurvedic practitioners of Calcutta to be elected from the Calcutta electorate, one member each to be nominated by the Calcutta University and the Dacca University, one representative of each Ayurvedic College or hospital affiliated to the Council, five registered Ayurvedic practitioners to be elected by the heads and teachers of all *tols* affiliated to the Council, four persons to be nominated by the Provincial Government, one representative each of the Bengal Sanskrit Association, Calcutta, and the East Bengal Saraswat Samaj, Dacca, besides the Registrar and two persons to be co-opted by the rest of the Council before the election of the Vice-President.

DUM DUM CENTRAL JAIL

The Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister, the Hon'ble Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government, and Rai Harendra Nath Choudhuri, M.L.A., non-official visitors, visited the Dum Dum Central Jail on Sunday last and held an inspection for about three hours. They had a discussion with different sections of political prisoners in the jail and ascertained their views relating to conditions prevailing there.

It is learnt that a Conference between the Hon'ble Ministers and Heads of the Department concerned will shortly be held at the Secretariat in order to arrive at a decision on various matters relating to the Dum Dum Central Jail.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE ADMISSIONS

The total number of civil students to be admitted this year to the Medical College, Calcutta, is 90, which are distributed among the various sections of candidates in the following manner :—

(1) Candidates nominated by Government of Bengal—5; (2) Candidates nominated by the University of Dacca and by the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca 5; (3) Candidates nominated by Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Assam—5; (4) Candidates nominated by Indian States (Nepal)—1; (5) Candidates qualified under Rules 1 (a) and 2 (a) to be selected by the Selection Committee appointed by Government for the purpose including (20, 3 and 8 seats reserved respectively for the Muslim, Scheduled Caste and women candidates)—74.

THE LATE SIR N. R. CHATTERJEE

The body of Sir Nalini Ranjan Chatterjee, *ex*-Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, who died in his village residence in Panchra (Birbhum) on Sunday last was brought at Howrah Station by train on Monday morning for cremation at the Keoratala burning ghat. A procession carried the body from the station to the cremation ground.

The Calcutta High Court was closed on Monday at 1-30 p.m. as a mark of respect to the memory of Sir Nalini Ranjan.

The Municipal Offices and schools remained closed up to 11-30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 8th September, out of respect to the memory of the late Sir Nalini Ranjan.

CALCUTTA SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES RE-OPEN

All recognized schools and affiliated colleges in Calcutta which had been closed since August 14 re-opened on September 7.

A Press *communique* issued by the Registrar of Calcutta University stated "Heads of recognized schools and affiliated colleges in Calcutta are informed that they should re-open on September 7."

The post-graduate and undergraduate classes of the University also re-opened on the same date.

CALCUTTA ARRESTS

In further continuation of the lists issued, the Government of Bengal announce the following names of persons arrested in Calcutta in connection with the present movement :—

On August 29—Messrs. Biswanath Dubey, Rammath Singh, Jagadish Singh, Bhaglu Singh, Sohan Lall and Gopi Nath Das.

On 1st September—Messrs. Nara Narayan Chowdhury, Sudhir Chandra Roy, Amal Sen Gupta, Shyamal Sen Gupta, Bejoy Kumar Bhattacharyya, Sudhir Chandra Laha, Narendra Nath Chatterjee, Bhola Singh, Prabhas Chandra Dey, Ekkari Bhar and Mrs. Charupraya Sen Gupta.

On 2nd September—Messrs. Ambuja Bhusan Bose, Probodh Chandra Bhar, Prantosh Bishnu, Ajit Kumar Bhadra, Purnendu Maitra, Jatindra Mohan Roy, Narayan Chandra Chowdhury, Prabhat Chandra Bose and Gour Gopal Sarkar.

On 5th September—Mr Bharat Pandey; on 6th September—Messrs. Priyaranjan Sen, Sisir Kumar Sen Gupta, Nani Chand Mitter, Sukumar Das Gupta, Rabindra Nath Chatterjee, Madan Gopal Ganguli, Sukumar Daw, Purnendu Sen, Chedilal Chowdhury, Kamala K. Banerjee, Putul Ahir, Sankarlal Ramjana, Mrs. Prativa Roy Chowdhury and Miss Banalata Sen.

CALCUTTA INCIDENTS

Barring two incidents in Calcutta on the 4th September, the situation in the city continued to remain quiet.

Demonstrators made two attempts to cut tramway trolleys. In one case the miscreant was apprehended by the tram conductor and handed over to police. The conductor, however, was roughly handled by the demonstrators some time later. In another case, after the lights of a tram car had been put out as a result of snapping trolley string, the miscreants robbed the conductor of his bag containing collections and tickets.

Hartal was observed in Calcutta on Sunday, the 6th instant. Many shops in different parts of the city remained closed.

Attempts were made in certain instances to set fire to tram cars. Reports of five such incidents were received. These occurred in Tollygunge area, near the crossing of Upper Chitpore Road and Baghbazar Street, in the neighbourhood of Upper Circular Road—Manicktolla Street crossing and in Grey Street and Harrison Road. The fire in each case was put out before any serious damage to the vehicles was caused. In Baghbazar area a tram car was stoned. Tram service in certain sections was suspended from the afternoon.

Mobile police squads continued to patrol some parts of the city, while armed police pickets were posted at important street crossings.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION TEACHERS' UNION

Annual General Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Calcutta Corporation Teachers' Union was held on the 29th August, in the hall of Arya Samaj under the presidentship of Mr. Abdul Hafiz Khan. A large number of teachers attended. The following office-bearers and members of the Executive Committee was duly elected for the year 1942-43 :—

President—Mr. Jogendra Nath Mondal, M.L.A., Councillor, Calcutta Corporation.—*Vice-Presidents* :—Mr. Sures Ch. Varma (Councillor), Mr. A. Matin, (Councillor), Mrs. Hiron Prova Sen, Mr. Md. Quasem, Mr. Bejoy Krishna Sarkar.—*General Secretary* :—Mr. Baidyanath Mondal.—*Assistant Secretaries* :—Mr. Palakdhari Sinha, Mr. Sitangshu Mohan Bose.—*Treasurer* :—Mr. Sasadhar Ghosh.—*Chief Accountant* :—Mr. Dines Mookherjea.—*Assistant Accountant* :—Mr. Noor Md. Pearyjan. *Members of the Executive Committee* :—Sjkta. Monoroma Bose, Sjkta Sita Ghose, Sjkta. Pronila Das, Sjkta. Basanti Mookherjee, Sjkta. Bani Gupta, Messrs. Bachha Patak, Sarbeswar Panda, Ram Laksham Singha, Ram Ch. Ojha, Raghubir Roy, Giris Ch. Sil, Digindranath Patak, Himangshu Sen, Girija Chakrabarty, Jibon Chakraborty, Daudul Islam, Safiuddin, S. A. Bari, Taranath Bhattacharjee, Samsudzuha, Rohini Ganguly, Moti Singh, Sudhen Das Gupta, Krishna Singha, Kunja Roy, Ashutosh Neogyi, Dhiren Chakrabarty, D. K. Dutt, Sasi Halder, Sourendra Roy Chowdhury, B. B. Acharyaya, Nabadwip Das, Pramotha Ghose, Hafiz Khan, Radha Gobinda Chatterjee, Anath Saran Bose, Satis Roy and A. K. Ruhul Amin.

An attempt to cause damage to the Aheeritollah Sub-Post Office in north Calcutta occurred on Monday, the 7th instant.

It is stated that at about 4-30 p.m three or four persons entered the Post Office building on the pretext of purchasing postal stamps, and one of them threw a lighted bundle of clothes soaked in kerosene oil over the counter. An alarm was raised by the post office staff whereupon the miscreants fled. The fire was put out immediately, only slight damage having been done. When the Fire Brigade turned out later they found that the fire had already been extinguished.

Attempts were also made on Monday to interfere with the tramway service by cutting the ropes of overhead trolleys. Such acts were committed in Shambazar where trolley-ropes of four tram-cars were cut and of one tram-car each in Bowbazar Street and Harrison Road. In spite of these incidents, the tramway service was maintained on all sections of the city.

Colleges and schools in the city which were closed about three weeks ago on account of the present unrest re-opened on Monday, the 7th instant. Attendance in some of the institutions was, however, not very satisfactory. Police vigilance continues.

On Tuesday, the 8th instant, tram-cars plied on all sections without any hitch until about noon when a tram-car proceeding to Shambazar was set fire to in Cornwallis Street, midway between Grey Street and Beadon Street junction. It is said that several men brought the vehicle to a standstill by cutting the trolley-ropes and then threw lighted bundles of rags, soaked in kerosene, into the first-class car which was soon ablaze. The Fire Brigade turned out but before they could extinguish the flames the vehicles was completely destroyed. Due to this incident the tram service in Shambazar section was suspended but was resumed after an hour.

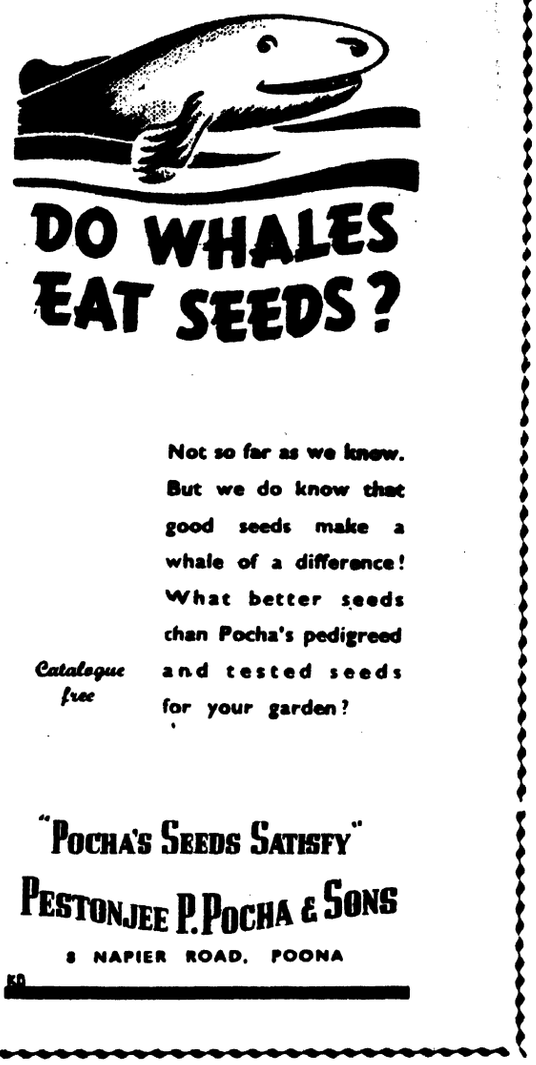
Following this act of incendiarism, reports were received of the cutting of trolley-ropes of tram-cars further up Cornwallis Street, in Harrison Road near Sealdah and in Chitpore Road near Grey Street, which kept the police busy for some time.

Colleges and schools remained open as on Monday, but attendance in many of them was not satisfactory.

On Wednesday (September 9) demonstrators held up tramway service for about half an-hour on Cornwallis Street on the Shambazar section by cutting the trolley-ropes of several tram cars. One of the cars thus stopped was set fire to by the hooligans who also smashed its window panes by throwing bricks. Another car was similarly damaged by bricks. All these incidents took place between 3 and 3-30 p.m.

Earlier in the afternoon, three or four persons, it is reported, boarded a tram car and forcibly snatched away the conductor's collection bag.

Two persons were arrested in the Bankshall Street Police Court where they displayed a Congress flag and shouted slogans. They were made over to the Hare Street Police.



VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 5th September, 1942.

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN & SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 608 against 695 and 587 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 30. The general death-rate of the week was 27·7 per mille against 27·2 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 5th September, 1942, was 501 against 585 and 480 in the two preceding weeks. There was 1 death from cholera, against 2 and 4 in the two preceding weeks. There was no death from small-pox during the week against nil in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from influenza against 11 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 46 and 92 respectively against 44 and 114 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 26·0 per mille per annum.

There were 60 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 23·0.

There were 96 deaths from respiratory disease against 121 in the previous week.

There were 33 deaths from tuberculosis against 43 in previous week.

There were 108 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 107 against 110 and 107 in the two preceding weeks. Of these 1 was from cholera, nil from small-pox, 3 from influenza, 6 from fevers, 25 from bowel-complaints and 11 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 39·1 per mille.

There were 14 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 34·0.

There were 15 deaths from tuberculosis against 4 in the previous week.

There were 22 deaths of infants under one year.

CORPORATION NOTICES

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. I Engineer's Department (Cossipore.)

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Friday, the 18th September, 1942, upto 2 p.m.

The Petty Improvement Contractors are required to call at the Central Municipal Office to receive the tender forms from the Central Record Keeper and to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer, District No. I (Cossipore Office) for inspection.

15. Repairs to the Carters' shed in Cossipore Gowkhana, Ward 30.—Rs. 863, dated 27th November, 1941. (1½ months).

16. Repairs to the Straw Godown at Cossipore Gowkhana, Ward 30.—Rs. 210, (1 month).

17. Safe Protection of the insecure doors and windows within the Chitpore Municipal Dispensary.—Rs. 48, dated 22nd May, 1942. (15 days).

K. L. DE.
District Engineer, I.

District I Eng'g. Office,
The 5th September, 1942.

District No. I Engineer's Department,

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Friday, the 18th September, 1942 up to 2 p.m.

10. Repairs to outhouses at 3, Star Lane, Ward 3.—Rs. 913, dated 13th August, 1942. (1½ months).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice."

K. L. DE.
District Engineer 1.

District I Eng's Office,
The 8th September, 1942.

District No. III Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 16th September, 1942, up to 2 p.m. :—

111. Repairs to stores and Cooly quarters at Tangra Slaughter House.—Rs. 445, dated 8th September, 1942. (1 month).

112. Repairing artificial stone-flooring in Surenda Nath Banerjee Road, Ward No. 13.—Rs. 412, dated 8th September, 1942. (3 weeks).

113. Constructing a lamp-hole at 1, Collin Street in Ward No. 13.—Rs. 400, dated 8th September, 1942. (2 weeks).

114. Repairs to Drivers' and Coolies' shed and boundary wall in Central Lorry Garage.—Rs. 595, dated 8th September, 1942.(1 month).

115. Repairs to Allen Garden in Ward 16.—Rs. 492, dated 8th September, 1942. (3 weeks).

116. Repairs to artificial stone paved footpath of Lower Circular Road from premises Nos. 47/1 to 84 Rs. 220, dated 8th September, 1942. (3 weeks).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement form for piece work, is to be read as (3 days' notice).

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 8th September, 1942.

District No. IV Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed, "Tender for....." on Thursday, the 17th September, 1942, up to 2 p.m.

46. Repairs to Corporation bathing ghat at Khirode Mitter Ghat, Ward 27.—Rs. 251, dated 24th August, 1942. (3 weeks).

A. F. NABI BAKSH,
District Engineer, IV.

District IV Eng'g Office.
The 7th September, 1942.

Modification of Alignment.

Notice is hereby given under Section 308 read with Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1923 that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have prepared a scheme and plan modifying a portion of the alignment of the 40 ft. projected public street connecting Palm Avenue with Broad Street passing through premises No. 29/C, Palm Avenue, in Ward 21 which was originally sanctioned by the Corporation on 8th March, 1933.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before Thursday, the 8th October, 1942.

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 7th September, 1942.

Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme.

Re. Raising, Repairing and Strengthening the Riverside Embankment at Kulti

Quotations in sealed covers superscribed as above are invited and will be received by the undersigned upto 2 p.m. of Thursday, the 17th September, 1942.

Intending tenderers are expected to inspect the site of work before tendering and ascertain other particulars, if required, in this connection from the office of the undersigned on any working day during office hours. The successful tenderer will have to deposit a cash security of Rs. 50 in the Corporation Treasury through this department before taking up the work, which must be completed within 30 days from the date of his receiving the work order in this respect.

A. N. BANERJEE,
Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 8th September, 1942.

Supply of Cattle Food, Etc.

Offers are invited for the following and will be received by the Controller of Stores on 15th September, 1942 at 4 p.m. at 149, Lower Circular Road. The offer must be enclosed in sealed cover and superscribed as "Quotation for cattle food for the period of 2 months ending with October, 1942." Offer is to be governed by the approved specification for cattle food which is in vogue in the Corporation. A copy of the specification may be seen at the office of the undersigned during office hours. Samples of grains not less than 2 seers each duly sealed and labelled with label card to be submitted to the Controller of Stores along with quotation.

3,500 Mds. whole gram Patnai (to state refraction and to quote for Deshi gram also).
10 Mds. Linseed.
60 Mds. Salt White Crushed.
2,650 Mds. Bran Wheaten.
350 Mds. Barley Crushed.
700 Mds. Oats Crushed.

B. BANERJEE,
Offg. Controller of Stores.

Central Store, Entally,
The 8th September, 1942.

Sale Of Lino Metal Dust.

Offers are invited for the purchase of about one ton Lino metal dust available for sale in the Corporation Press at No. 5, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road and the same will be received by the undersigned at his office during office hours up to Saturday, the 19th September, 1942. The rate of offer must be per cwt. Sample of Lino metal dust may be seen at the Superintendent's office. The delivery will be given to the selected offerer on his depositing the requisite amount at the Corporation Treasury.

P. K. MITRA,
Superintendent of Printing.

Central Municipal Office,
The 1st September, 1942.

CORPORATION NOTICES—*Contd.*

Sale of Corporation Surplus Land

In supersession of the previous notices in this behalf, fresh notice is hereby given for information of the public that the following plots of Corporation surplus land will be sold to the highest bidders above the reserve price in each case, at a public auction to be held by the Estates and General Purposes Committee, at the Central Municipal Office on Monday, the 21st September, 1942 at 5-15 p.m. on the usual conditions. The sale is subject to the approval of the Corporation. Public are invited to attend the auction and offer their bids.

Conditions and particulars of sale and plans of the lands may be seen and enquiries made in the office of the undersigned on all working days during office hours.

Description of lands.

1. Surplus land at the junction of Upper Chitpur Road and Joy Mitter Street in Ward No. 3, measuring 4 kottahs 4 chittacks approximately.

2. Site of the discontinued bathing platform (with a compound wall) at No. 94/1, Lower Chitpore Road in Ward No. 7, measuring 1 kottah approximately.

3. Plot of surplus land at the junction of Hazra Road and Gariahat Road in Ward 21 (with the tenant on a portion of the land, who is under notice of ejectment) measuring 10 kottahs approximately, of which about 3 kottahs is in occupation of the tenant.

4. Plot of surplus land at No. 57, Bright Street in Ward No. 21, measuring 4 kottahs approximately.

5. Surplus land at No. 12, Hughes Road lying to the west side of the Hughes Road Nikashi in Ward No. 18, measuring 8 kottahs 13 chittacks approximately.

6. Land adjoining No. 12, Ballygunge Circular Road in Ward No. 21, measuring 3¼ kottahs approximately.

7. Land together with a partly one-storeyed and partly two-storeyed building at Nos. 16/1 and 16/2, Nakuleswartola Lane in Ward No. 23, measuring 2 kottahs 8 chittacks 20 sq. ft.

8. Lot No. 10 on Sanker Bose Road in Ward No. 24, measuring 6 kottahs 6 chittacks approximately.

9. Lot No. 16B on Mohan Chand Road in Ward No. 26, measuring 4 kottahs 8 chittacks approximately.

10. Plots A and B of 114/4, Tollygunge Road in Ward No. 27, measuring about 3 kottahs and 4 kottahs respectively.

11. Plots A, B, C and D on Beerpara Lane in Ward No. 31, measuring about 5 kottahs 14 chittacks, 5 kottahs 3 chittacks, 4 kottahs 14 chittacks and 4 kottahs 9 chittacks respectively.

12. Lot 12 on the new 35 ft. road connecting Monsatala Lane with Pipe Road formed out of former premises No. 49, Monsatala Lane in Ward No. 25, measuring 2 kottahs 12 chittacks approximately.

13. Surplus land, area 1 kottah 6 chittacks 35 sq. ft. with a one-storeyed building at No. 11-A, Nakuleswartola Lane, in Ward No. 23.

14. Surplus land, area 1 kottah 6 chittacks 10 sq. ft. with a one-storeyed building at No. 11-C, Nakuleswartola Lane in Ward No. 23.

R. SINHA,
Chief Valuer and Surveyor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 9th September, 1942.

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THE NEW ASIATIC LIFE INS. CO., LTD.
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Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with **Black** numbers on a **Yellow** badge, from No. 290 to 500 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have **Star-Shaped** brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. **No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.**

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

Health should not be made to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers

Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing means health and longevity

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Curry Beef ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Sirloin „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Suet (Kidney) —		1 8 0		
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Molted „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...				
Heart each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Oxtails each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0		
Skrits each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Kindney per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	1 0 0			

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Lion „ —	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder „ ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter „ ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb.	0 8 0			
Other portion per lb. —	0 12 0			

MUTTON.	1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Chops per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Breast „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer —	1 0 0		0 10 0	
Leg per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb. ...		0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	
Kidneys each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart „ ...	0 1 0			
Liver „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Brain „ ...		0 2 0		
Tongue „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 6		
Trotters „ ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each —	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each —	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer ...	1 4 0			
Goat and Kid meat ...		0 10 0		



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FOR ALL SORTS OF SKIN DISEASES

Made By:—AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz. —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb. ..	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb. —	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb. —	1 8 0	3 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen —	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer —	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Luncheon „ „ ...	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork „ ...	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen ...	1 2 0	

DRY FISH	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer —	1 4 0	1 8 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer —	1 4 0	2 8 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Bhetkee „ —	0 12 0	1 8 0
Maldine „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. large per „ ...	6 0 0	
Bali chau per seer —	4 0 0	4 8 0
Papadams per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
Dry Prawns per seer — —	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices very according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

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Paid-up Capital ... ... £ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund ... ... £ 2,200,000

Head Office **:—26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.**

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

THE CHARTERED BANK
OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.)
(Liability of shareholders limited.)
with which is affiliated the Allahabad Bank Limited.

Capital (Paid-up) ... £3,000,000 | Reserve Fund ... £3,000,000

Head Office: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

London Branches { **117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.**
28, Charles II Street, Haymarket, London, S.W. 1

Over 40 Agencies and Branches in India and the East, and at Manchester and New York.

All forms of Banking Business transacted
RECOVERY OF INCOME-TAX

The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Executor and/or Trustee of Wills and/or Settlements for its constituents and as Agent for the recovery of Income-Tax and the preparation of Income-Tax and Super-Tax returns.

Calcutta Offices:— 1-1, Clive Street—R. MACFARLANE Agent. 1, Fairlie Place,—A. C. WATKINS, Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS, TRANSACTED

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)
(Liability of Shareholders limited.)

Head Office:—**2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3.**

Subscribed Capital	—	...	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	...	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	—	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	—		£ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah Mosul, Bombay Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta. Manager,

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution, having BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES in all important places in India.

For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAFES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Clive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Cross St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A, Russa Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—**Oriental Buildings, Bombay.**

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 201, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay) Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot and Surat

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,18,00,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr Lakshmi Niwas Birla.

General Banking Business Transacted.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—**7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta**

Branches:—**Burrabazar & Shambazar (Calcutta) & Naraingunge**

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at ½% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or less.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe Custody.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted: Rates, rules, etc., on application.

D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

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Advertise and invite opportunities to knock at your door

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Chicken (Broth) ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Capon ,, ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do (roasting) ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turkey Cock ,, ...	10 0 0	14 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...		0 14 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. Special ...		
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Portridge ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snipes ,, ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ,, ...	4 8 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	3 0 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...		
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ...		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...		
Do. Country ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...		0 2 0
Do. per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower, Beneres each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,		
Do. Darjeeling ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 2 0	
Cucumber per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 8 0
Ginger ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Turmaric ...		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...	0 0 9	
Knol khol Country each ...		
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each ...		
Lettuce per score ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer	0 3 0	
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. ,, white ,,		
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur per seer		
Do. Darjeeling ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Hazaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
Do. Country do. ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer		
Do. New per seer ...		0 7 0
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old) ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...		
Do. Shillong ...	0 6 0	
Robob each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Pulbul per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 2 6	0 5 0
Do. Country per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Squash per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 3 6
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 3 0	0 3 6
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country ,,		
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,		
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer ...		
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. Africa 3—5 ...		
Do. Kulu per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Nanital ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 4 to 5	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. King David ,,		
Do. Jonathan ,,		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 3—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious 4—5 ...	1 0 0	
Amra per score ...		
Bael Fruit each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bedana Kabul per seer		3 0 0
Black Berry per score ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Coconut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Country Apples 10—12 ...	1 0 0	
Goosebery per seer ...		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul per box (large)		
Do. California per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Grape Fruit each ...		
Java ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. (Country) per doz	0 12 3	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	2 0 0	
Khubanee ,, ...		
Do. (large) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Lemon (English) per doz.		
Lichees per 100 (Mozafferpur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Locket per score ...		
Monkey Lichees per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
M. Melon Jaunpur ...		
Mask Melon per seer ...	0 3 6	0 5 0
Mask Melon ,, (Lucknow)		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz.	3 0 0	5 0 0
Do. Langra 4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fazlie 5 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan		
Do. Golapkhash ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Country 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Madras 8—10 ...		1 0 0
Do. Lilam 8 ...	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz. ...	8 0 0	
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mossomi 1 0 ...	1 0 0	
Poona ,, 6—10 ...	1 0 0	
Bombay per doz ...		
Oranges Nagpur ,, ...		2 0 0
Do. Bombay 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Madras per doz. ...		1 0 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.
84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at ½ per cent. p.a. on Rs. 500.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 2½ per cent. p.a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 3½ per cent. p.a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone: Park 1168 A. N. SEN, *Secretary.*

BANK OF COMMERCE LD.
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AND BRANCHES.
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Phone: Cal. 3436
BANKERS' UNION LIMITED
3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta
TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS.

Post Box: 106. Phone: Cal. 1259.
CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.
Head Office:— *8, Canning Street, Calcutta*
Branches at Important Trade Centres in Bengal and Bihars.
Our Specialities—We have arranged Safe-Custody in Branches far off from Danger-Zone. We undertake charge of collection of House-rent, interest on loans, mortgages, bills, drafts, cheques and hundies Etc. We help in Paying Insurance premiums, Municipal Taxes, Electric and Telephone Bills.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peanut per seer ...		
Pineapple Country each	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Singapore ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Ceylon ,, ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do, Assam ,, ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. Kalimpong ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Plantain Champa Buneh ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Martaban ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul ,, ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. Country ,, ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Country per score ...		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
,, Kandahar ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prunes Fresh per doz. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)		
Do. Liby do. ...		
Do. Delmonta do. ...		
Calasia do. ...		
Pears Cashmere 4—6 ...	1 0 0	
Do. (Cooking) ...		
Do. Kulu per lb. Engli h		
Do. California per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Peshwar ...		
Do. Australian per lb. ...		
Do S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Cashmere ...		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per l.. ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peaches Peshwar per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisin Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb. packet	0 8 0	
Do. Muscatal loose per lb. ...		
Do do. in 1 lb. packet ...		
Rose Apple per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Sofata 20—25 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz	3 0 0	3 8 0
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz (Orange)	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Small per seore		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Country per score ...		
Surdah Quetta per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Tamarind per score ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Water melon Country each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Goalund each ...	0 6 0	
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Water fruit per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
DRY FRUITS		
Apples Ring per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. ,, 1 lb. packet ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Almond salted (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Almond English (large) per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Apricots dry with seed per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Apricots dry without seed per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Alobokhara per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Brazilnuts per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Chilgooja per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cocoanut dry per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Currants Australian per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Chestnut per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 6 0	0 8 0
Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Figs 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Khurma per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Pear dry per lb. ...	1 14 0	2 0 0
Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	1 1 0	2 0 0
Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0

When you stop advertising, this is what you say in effect:

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Municipal orders do not wait. All the 12 months, the municipalities are buying equipment and supplies and the "Gazette" advertisement will bring you results just as well as it will in March.

Keep up your advertising every month in the year if you expect to do business all the year around.

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)		
Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Salted shelled per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Prunes dry per lb. ...		
Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Sultana per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Do. Do. 1 lb. pecket ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Table 1 lb. packet...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. American 1 packet ..	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
*Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay	1 0 0	1 2 0
Dinapur ..	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter per cake ..	0 14 0	1 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ..	2 4 0	2 8 0
Ghee per seer ..	1 8 0	1 12 0
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per seer	0 4 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ..	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer .	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ..	1 12 0	2 4 0
Do. (salt-water) „ ..	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) „	2 4 0	3 8 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 14 0	1 0 0
Rohi per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (Cut Pieces) .	0 14 0	1 0 0
Hilsa each (Padma) ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...		
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe 6—12 ...		
Mullet per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (cut pieces)	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pomfret per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Prawns per seer (small)	0 10 0	0 14 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 14 0	1 2 0
Lobster ...		
Sea fish	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 10 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Brand (White or Brown) 2 lb. each ...	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ..	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. do. ½ lb. „ ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 1 0	0 1 8
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)		
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Edam „ ...	1 8 0	
Do. Overland „ ...		
Do. Cheddarn „ ...	1 12 0	
Preserved, mixed, per lb. ...		0 8 0
Do. unmixed, „ ...	0 6 0	
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Kraft cheese per lb. ...		3 8 0
***FLOUR.**		
Household No. 3 and all other varieties per seer		0 3 9
Californian flour No. 1 per seer		
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.		
Californian flour No. 2 per seer		
Country flour per seer ...		
*Atta Red (Chaundashi)	0 3 6	0 3 10½
Do. White per seer ...		0 3 10½
***RICE**		
Deshi coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md. ...	8 0 0	9 0 0
Do. per seer .	0 3 6	0 4 0
Kabul rice per seer	0 7 0	0 9 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...		
Golab Soru rice ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
SUGAR		
*Cawnpore Sugar per seer		
Crystal	0 5 6	0 5 9
***DAL Etc.**		
Arahar per seer ...		0 3 8
Channa „ ...		0 2 6
Khari Masoor „ ...		0 3 0
Mung (haree) „ ...		0 8 0
Mung (sona) „ ...	0 5 9	
*Salt „ ...		0 1 10½
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. „ ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. „ ...	3 12 0	
*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 6
Castor Oil „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	0 8 0	
„ „ „ No. 2	0 7 0	
***KEROSENE OIL**		
Kerosene Oil (*Superior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 3 1½	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.
KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Kerosene Oil (*Inferior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk...	3 14 6	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 2 10½	
***COAL AND COKE**		
Domestic Coal (retail) per md.	1 4 0	
Domestic Coke (whole sale) at the Depot ...	1 2 0	
Soft Coke per md. ...	1 3 0	1 4
CONFECTIONERY		
Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0
Plum Cake „ ...	0 12 0	1 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb.	1 8 0	2 12
Plum Puddings (English) per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 8
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb.	1 4 0	1 8
Slab Chocolates per packet ...	0 1 6	1 0
Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	2 8
Short Bread per lb. ..	1 4 0	4 8
English Sweet, Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	2 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins	1 6 0	1 12
„ 2 „	2 4 0	4 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo		
Assorted Creams ...		
Golden Puffs		
Barley Sugar (English) per lb.		
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb. ...		
Assorted Patties per doz.		
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin		
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin ...		
Nice 2 lb. tin ...		
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...		

BRITANNIA

	1 lb. Tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.
Cheese	0 14 0	1 8 0
Gem		
Gem Iced	0 13 6	1 6 0
Ginger Nut	1 5 0	2 10 0
Ko-Nut (Reg.)	0 11 9	1 3 0
Marie	1 2 0	1 12 9
Milk	1 1 0	1 8 0
Mixed (House-hold)	1 1 0	1 13 0
Nice	1 5 0	2 1 0

Rs. 2-8 for each tin.

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

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Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
	1 lb. tin. Rs. A. P.	2 lbs. tin.
Nimki	0 13 0	1 2 0
Petit Beurre	1 1 0	1 8 6
School	0 10 6	1 1 9
Thin Arrowroot	1 1 0	1 7 9
Water	0 15 0	1 3 9
Zoological	0 10 6	1 1 9
Cream Cracker, Special size tin.		2 2 0 per tin
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...		2 12 0
Cow & Gate Rusks ...		1 8 0
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— per Tin		0 4 0
Cowlac Malted Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin ...		1 6 0
Skimmed Milk ...		1 2 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...		1 6 0
Do. ...		5 12 0
Horlick's Malted Milk Powder No. 1 per bot. ..		1 6 0
Morton's Pepperments per lb.		1 0 0
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Dereszke per tin of 50 ...		1 8 0
Scissor per pkt. ...		0 3 0
Capstan Navycut per tin 50 of ...		1 2 0
„ „ (magnum)		1 2 0
Gold Flake per packet ...		0 4 6
Cavender per tin of 50 ...		1 2 0
Glassgow Mixture per lb		
Spencer's' "Doretto" ...		
Do. "Planters" per 50		2 0 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...		1 14 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin ...		0 12 0
Black & White tin of 50		2 4 0
Cravên A tin of 50 —		1 12 0
Match Box of 80 stick ea.		0 0 9
Do. 40 Do.		0 0 6

Rs. 2-4-0 for each tin.

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	1 11 0	
Red do. do. „	1 7 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb. „	2 2 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 2 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do do. —	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 0 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0	
Do. 2nd quality	1 0 0	
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 3 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 1 0	
"ISPAHANI'S TEA"—		
Special Darjeeling 1 lb. tin	1 12 0	
Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 4 0	
Cafe Brand packets „	1 0 0	
Afternoon 1 lb. 2 oz.	1 2 0	
LOOSE TEA		
F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	1 10 0	2 0 0
O. P. Darjeeling and Assam per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
DUST TEA		
Darjeeling and Assam Dust per lb. ...	0 14 0	1 2 0
Red Ensign Coffee „ ...	1 9 0	
Coccoa 1 lb packet ...	2 8 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz.. .	1 1 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 lbs. ...	1 4 0	
Macaroni 1 „ ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 „		
Chutneys 1 „	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles (Australia) per bot.		
Mustard Colman per tin Do ½ lb.	3 4 0	
Mustard (India) per bottle	0 12 0	
Salad Oils ½t. Bott. ...	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott. ...	1 15 0	2 2 0
Salmon 1 lb. tin ...	1 4 0	1 10 0
Sausages English ...	0 12 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.
Condensed Milk 1 lb tin...		
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. tin per tin	0 14 0	
Soups, Assorted „	0 8 0	1 0 0
Tar Fruits, Bott. ..	1 12 0	
Isinglass per pkt.	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag ...		
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 6 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin ...		
Delmonte Prunes per 1- 2 oz. tin		
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt ...	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb per tin —		
C. & V. Vinegar per bottle	2 4 0	
Radgate or Nickson Ham per lb. ...		
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb. ...		
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin ..	1 12 0	
Morton's Eagle Brand Scotch Roller Oats 2 lb. tin	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin	0 9 0	
Chamois Leather large ...	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small ...	1 0 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 6 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	1 2 0	
Bisurated Magnesis, medium	0 7 0	2 2 0
Ellerman's Embrocation	1 12 0	
Zam-Buk	2 4 0	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm...	1 12 0	1 14 0
Oriental Balm ..	0 8 0	
Sloan's Liniment —	0 4 0	1 0 0
Kruschen Salt —	0 15 0	
	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) „	7 0 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

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(Opp. Sealdah Stn.)

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
RICE.		
Balam (Coarse) ...		
Do. (Medium) ...		
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	0 4 6	
Do. (Kora) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Atap) ...	0 3 0	
Kamini (Do.) ...	0 3 6	
Chinishakkar (Do.) ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Golap Khas (Do.) ...		0 4 0
Dadkhani ...	0 4 0	
Deshi Boiled ...		
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra (Medium) ...	...	0 4 0
Patnai (Coarse) ...		0 4 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal ...		0 2 9
Katari Bhog ...	0 3 3	0 3 6
DAL.		
Gram (Patnai whole) ...		0 2 6
Gram (Dal) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Sona) ...		
Do. (Krishna) ...		
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	
Do. Khari ...	0 3 0	
Mattor Dal ...		0 3 0
Salt ...		0 2 9

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BUTTER & GHEE		
Bombay Butter per seer		
Aligarh " ...	1 2 0	
Pabna " ...	1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa) ...	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo) ...	1 6 0	1 8 0
Jessore ...	1 6 0	
OIL.		
Ghani Oil ...		0 8 0
Mustard Oil ...	0 9 0	
Ccoanut Oil ...		0 14 0
Kerosene Oil ...	0 3 0	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White Java) ...		
Do. (Brown Java) ...		
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flower (Country) ...		0 4 0
Atta ...	0 2 3	0 3 3
Suji ...	0 4 0	
Gur (Sugar Cane) ...		0 5 0
" Khajure ...		
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. New (Country) ...		
Do. (Gauhati) ...		
Do (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Patal ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Brinjal ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Peas —		
Cauliflower each ...		
Cabbage each ...		
Ginger —	0 [illegible]	0 7 0
Onion —	0 1 3	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Mutton —	0 12 0	0 14 0
Goat & Khashi —		0 12 0
FISH.		
Rohi (Cut-pieces) —	0 10 0	0 14 0
Other —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa —	9 10 0	0 12 0
Prawns —	0 0 0	0 12 0
Parsey —	0 0 0	0 10 0
Bagda —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetki —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab per pair —	0 1 0	0 1 6
Koi —		
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
RICE		
Chamanmoni ...	11 8 0	12 0 0
Balam per md. ...	9 8 0	10 0 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	11 0 0	11 8 0
Do. (Kora) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Kamini (Do.) ...		13 0 0
Chinisankkar (Do.) ...		
Dadkhani ...	15 0 0	16 0 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...	9 0 0	10 0 0
Dudkalma ...		
Nagra ...	9 8 0	10 8 0
Patnai (Kora) ...	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal ...	10 8 0	11 0 0
Sitasal ...	10 8 0	11 0 0
Bhashamanik ...	10 0 0	10 8 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 5 0	0 5 6
Do. (Sona) ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Do. (Krishna) ...		
Arahar Dal ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kalai Dal ...		0 3 6
Knasari Dal ...		0 3 6
Mosoor Dal (Sprit) ...		0 4 0
Do. (Khari) ...		
Mattor Dal ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...		3 0 0
Ranchi ... —		
Darbhanga —		2 4 0
Sree (Mark) ..		2 4 0
Khurja ...		2 0 0
Bhaduwa ...		2 6 0
Lakhi —		2 2 0
"Debla Debee" per seer		2 4 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer		0 5 9
Do. (Brown) —		
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flour per seer ..	0 4 6	0 5 0
Atta — ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Do B ... —		
Gur ... —	0 7 0	0 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
Do. ¼ lb. ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		
Bombay per lb. Salted		
Pabna per seer —		
Polson's 1 lb. tin ...		
Milk ...		
Cows' Head ...		
Condensed Milk ...		
Milk Maid ...		
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...		0 10 0
Cocoanut Oil ...		1 0 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 25 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer —	2 4 0	2 8 0
Oranges 6—10 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Pesta " ...		5 8 0
Dates Arab ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Grapes per seer ...		
Pomegranates per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0
VEGETABLES		
New Patal ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
New Potatoes ...	0 4 0	0 5 6
Potatoes (New) ...		
Brinjal ... —	0 2 6	0 4 0
Cabbages each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Ginger ... —	0 5 6	0 6 0
Cucumber each ..	0 0 3	0 0 6
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Onion — ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Cauliflower ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
FISH		
Parsey per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Pona " ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Do. (Cut pieces) " ...		
Bagda " ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki " ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Crab (each) ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Hilsa " ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Koi per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
MEAT		
Mutton ...		1 0 0
Goat ...		1 0 0
EGGS		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 14 0	0 15 0
" (Duck) Do. ...		0 14 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.	...	1 14 0
Yellow per tin ...		
Cocoa Hornby ...		
Coffee Polson's lb. ...		
Condensed Milk ...		
BISCUITS		
Thin Arrowroot ½ lb. ...	...	0 9 0
H. & P. Do. ...		
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 555 ...	1 10 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes 1 tin. —		0 12 0
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.		
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sago (Pearl) ...		
Quaker's Oats ...		
Pascal's Logenges (glass) each —		
Jam ...		
Jelly —		
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
Quickwhite (White) ...		
KEROSENE OIL		
Elephant Brand tin ...		
Do. per bottle ...		
Do. " bulk —		
Rising Sun ...		
Do. per bottle ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies]

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
MUTTON		
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. 2nd „ „ ...	0 10 0	
Goat per seer ...		
Kid „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Poultry Chicken each ...		
Fowl (country) ...		
Fowl (ordinary for roasting)		
Duck (curry and roasting)		
EGGS		
Ducks per score ...	0 13 0	0 14 0
Fowls „ ...	0 15 0	1 0 0
VEGETABLES		
Brinjals per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Ginger „ ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Pati Lemon per score ...	0 2 6	0 5 0
Ladies finger per seer ...		0 2 6
Kagji Lemon per score ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Onions Patna red per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Bombay „ ...		
Do. Country „ ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. Deshi (New) ...		
Do. Madrasi „ ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Rangoon „ ...		
Do. Gauhati „ ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer ...		
Do. Disi per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Hilly „ ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Cabbage each ...	0 0 8	0 1 4 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Peas Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Darjeeling „ ...	1 8 0	
Do. Deshi „ ...		
Beans „ ...		0 6 0
Squash „ ...	0 4 0	
Tomato „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS		
Apple Australia ...		
Do. Cashmere 6—10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. American ...		
Do. Kulu ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Peshwari ...		
Do. Quetta ...		2 8 0
Alubokhara per seer ...		1 8 0
Apricot „ ...		
Batavia per pair ...		
Beal fruit each ...		
Bedana (Green) ...	1 12 0	2 4 0
Cocoanut each ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. dry per seer ...	1 4 0	
Chilghoza „ ...		
Dates Arab „ ...	0 12 0	
Do. Bagdad „ ...		
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		
Do. Nasik „ ...		
Do. Quetta „ ...		
Do. Chaman „ ...		
Do. Australia „ ...		
Khorma „ ...		
Kesur Deshi „ ...		
Do. Singapore „ ...		
Khobani „ „ ...	1 8 0	
Kajoo Nuts „ ...	2 0 0	
Lichis Country per 100 ...		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer ...		
Prune per lb. ...		
Papaya Country each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Dates fruit per seer ...		
Do. Basra per lb. ...		
Green Cocoanut ...		
Plums per seer ...		

ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs.A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—(Contd.)		
Safata ...		
Mango (Local) ...		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Madras ...		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Nilambari ...		
Do. Totapuri ...		
Do Fazli ...		
Do. Golapkhas		
Do. Himsagar ...		
Do. Kissen Bhogh ...		
Mash melon per seer ...		
Kharbuza per seer ...		
Orange Ichanagore ...		
Do. Sylhet ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Nagpur ...		
Do. Bombay ...		
Pesta Bagdad per seer ...		
Do. Multan ...	6 0 0	
Do. Kabul ...		
Peara 25—32	1 0 0	
Pineapple Singapuri each		
Do. Assam ...	1 0 0	1 12 0
Do. Country each ...		
Peaches 6—10		
Plantain Champa per score	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Martaban per score	0 6 0	1 4 0
Musket per seer ...		
Pomegranate per seer ...		
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Dholka ...		
Raisin (Rad) per seer ...		
Do. Sultuna „ ...	2 0 0	
Almond shelled „ ...		
Do. without shell ...		
Do. do. large ...		
Surdah Quaman per seer		
Water melon Goalando ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Deshi ...		
Do. Farukabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Sarbati Lemon (Musembi) 6—10 ...	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer ...	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. Shelled „ ...		
Nut Ground „ ...		
Sharifa 6—16 ...	1 0 0	
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound		
Darjeeling do. „ ...		
Bombay „ „ ...		
Aligarh „ „ ...	1 12 0	
Jessore „ per seer ...	3 0 0	
Dinapur „ „ ...	2 8 0	
Pabna „ „ ...		
Darbhanga „ „ ...		
Mazafferpur „ „ ...		
Ghee „ ...		2 0 0
Cow's Ghee „ ...	2 8 0	
Do. Milk „ ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
FISH		
Bagda per seer ...	0 10 0	
Bhetkee (Salt) per md. ...		
Do. (cut pieces) p. s. ...		
Bhetkee „ ...	0 12 0	
Prawns „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa „ ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Rohi „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Rohi (cut pieces) „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Small fish „ ...		
Chetal „ ...		
Crab per pair ...		
Koi per seer ...	0 10 0	2 0 0
Singhee per seer ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Magoor per seer (small) ...		
Do. (large) ...	1 12 0	

ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A.P.
RICE		
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog ...		
Deshi (Nagra) per md. ...		
Do. (Medium) „ ...		
Patnai (Atap) „ md. ...	11 0 0	
Hilly (old) per md. ...		
Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasal per md. ...		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	11 0 0	
Do. No. 2 per md.		
Chamormoni ...	11 8 0	
Balam (old) per md. ...		
Chini Shakkar No. 1 per maund (old) ...		
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund ...		
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...		
Kamini per maund ...	12 0 0	
Peshwar Rice per md. ...		18 0 0
Dhaki Chata ...	9 8 0	12 8 0
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer ...		
Java „ „ ...		
Cocoanut Oil „ ...		
Mustard Oil „ ...	0 11 0	
Salt per seer ...	0 2 9	
Flour „ ...	0 3 9	
Atta B per md. (Tota) ...		
Sujee „ ...		
Atta fresh per seer ...	0 3 7½	
Chandausi Atta per md. ...		
Til Oil „ ...		
Til Oil per seer ...		
DAL		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 5 9	
Mug Dal „ ...	0 6 0	
Arhar „ ...	0 3 9	0 4 0
Kalai ...	0 3 3	
Khesari „ ...	0 2 6	
Mosoor (spilt) „ ...		
Do. (khari) „ ...		
Mator „ ...	0 4 0	
Chana Dal „ ...	0 3 0	
Do. „ ...	0 3 0	
Biuli „ ...	0 3 3	
TEA.		
Family Mixture ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...		2 4 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Orange Pekoe ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pekoe per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 6 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Pekoe Dust ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
KEROSENE OIL.		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
„ „ Bulk „		
Owl & Swan per tin ...		
„ „ Bulk ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Elephant Brand per bot. (White) ...	0 3 6	
Elephant Brand per bot. (Red) ...	0 2 9	
Snowflake per tin ...		
Soft Coke per md. ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,
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The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District.
Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsay	0 8 0	0 10 0
Crab each	0 0 9	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mutton ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score	0 9 0	
Fowl's eggs ,,	0 10 0	
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer		0 5 0
Brinjal ,,		0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato per seer		0 4 0
Cucumber per score	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer	0 4 0	
Garlic ,,	0 8 0	
Green Chilly	0 1 6	
Onion ,,		0 4 0
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potato (Rangoon)		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer		0 2 0
Pulbul per seer		0 2 0
Raddish (Country) per score		0 1 6
Squash per seer		0 3 0
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato		
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 20		
Grapes	1 4 0	
Alubokhora per seer	1 4 0	
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer		
Bael each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer		0 8 0
Almond ,,	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 10 to 20	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apples 6—8	1 0 0	
Pears 20—30	1 0 0	
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer	1 3 0	1 8 0
Madras ,,	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ghee Lakhee	1 8 0	
Do. Bhadwa	2 0 0	
Do. Sree	1 14 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	2 4 0	2 0 0
Milk ,,		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer	0 4 0	
Atta White No. 1		0 3 9
Sujee ,,		0 5 0
Atta Brown		0 3 9
'B' Atta	0 4 0	
RICE.		
Patna per seer	0 3 0	
Banktulshi (Manja) per md.	7 12 0	8 0 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 3	
Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		12 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,	6 0 0	7 12 0
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md.	10 0 0	12 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer	0 3 0	
Sugar ,,	0 5 6	0 5 9
Tea per lb.	0 3 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer	0 4 0	0 4 6
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 4 0
Chana ,,	0 2 9	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,,		0 3 0
Bhanga ,, ,,		0 2 6
Khasaree ,,	0 2 6	
Kalai ,,	0 3 0	
Biuli ,,	0 2 0	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 4 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Mattor ,,	0 2 6	0 3 6
Salt ,,	0 1 7½	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md.		
Coal	1 4 0	
Fuel		0 13 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle		

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor	0 12 0	1 8 0
Parsey	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab	—	—
Beef per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,,	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat & Kid ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY & EGGS.		
Duck each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,,	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,,	—	0 3 0
Duck's eggs per score	0 8 0	0 9 0
Fowl's eggs ,,	0 9 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Brinjal ,,	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflour ,, ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 4 0	—
Cucumber per score	0 2 6	0 3 0
Ginger per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Garlic per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Modhupur) ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potatoes (Nainital) ,,	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. (Deshi) ,,		
Pulbul ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,,	0 2 6	0 3 0
Raddish per score ,,	—	—
Squash ,,	—	—
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 1 6	—
Sweet Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 4 0
White ,, ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato Darjeeling ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
FRUITS.		
Almond per seer	0 14 0	2 0 0
Alubokra ,,	—	—
Amra (Belati) per score	0 1 0	0 1 3
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	—
Bael each	0 0 3	0 0 9
Dates per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Grapes ,,	0 12 0	—
Lime per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. (Martaban) ,,	0 2 6	0 3 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 4 0	0 8 0
Sugarcane each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Oranges per score	0 10 0	0 14 0
BUTTER		
Butter per seer	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ghee Lakhee ,,	1 4 0	—
Do. Bhadwa ,,	1 12 0	—
Do. Sree ,,	1 12 0	—
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk	—	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From.	To.
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer	0 5 0	
Atta white No. 1	0 4 6	0 5 0
Sujee	—	0 5 0
Atta Brown	—	0 4 3
"B" Atta	0 4 6	0 4 9
RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Patnai per seer	0 2 9	0 3 0
Banktulsi (Manja) per md.	7 0 0	8 8 0
Do. (Kora) per seer	0 2 9	0 3 0
Deshi (Boiled) per md.	5 0 0	6 8 0
Rangoon per seer	0 2 0	—
Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. (Atap) ,,	8 0 0	9 0 0
Golap Soru	10 0 0	11 0 0
Mustard oil per seer	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar ,,	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb.	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Cocoanut oil ,,	0 6 0	0 7 0
Arahar per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Chana ,,	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasaree ,,	0 2 0	—
Kalai ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Biuli ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mug (Hari) Katcha ,,	0 3 0	—
Do. (Sona) ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,,	0 1 6	0 1 9
Barley Powder	0 4 6	0 7 0
Do. Pearl	0 6 6	0 12 0
Robinson's Barley	0 4 3	0 14 0
Jelly	0 3 0	0 12 0
Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle.	0 2 6	—

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Mutton „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat and Kid „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pork „ —	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl „ —	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken „ ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon „ —		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl's „ „ ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 14 0
Silong —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfret per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mango fish per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Do. (Desi) —		
Bean (French) per seer —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) „ ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
Brinjal „ ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Cabbage (Country) each ...		
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 2 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower —		
Carrots (Country) per doz.		
Do. (Darjeeling) „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz. ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Ginger per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Garlic —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger „ —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Onion „ ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Patna) „ ...		
Do. (Desi) „ ...		
Do. (Ranchi) „ ..	0 8 0	0 3 6
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 1 9	
Do. (Desi) „ ...		0 1 6
Pulbul ...		
Raddish (English) per bundle ...		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes „ ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 0 9	0 1 0
Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	
White Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Apricot ...	2 0 0	
Apples ...		
Figs per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score ...		
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Beal each ...	0 0 9	0 3 0
Pomegranate „ —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100 —	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Almond „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape „	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. per box ...		
Goosbarry per seer ...		
Jack fruit each —		
Khubani per see —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kharbuza „ ...	0 2 0	
Lichis per 100 —		
Lime per score ...	0 1 .	0 4 0
Lokote „ —	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz. —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Papaya each —	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple „ ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Plums per score —	0 4 0	0 6 0
Raisins ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score ...		
Star apple ...		
Tamarind per seer —	0 1 0	
Walnut „ —	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100		
Do, (Madras) 12—16 —		
Golap Khas —		
Langra 16—20 ...		
Bombay 25 to 30 —		
Totapari per score ...		
Sipia —		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Keshin Bhog 12 to 16 —		
Fazli 8 to 10 —		
Prnes S. W. per seer —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer —		
Sugarcane —		
Water Melon each ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb. —	1 0 0	
Dinapur „ ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer —	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk —	0 4 0	
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. —	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb. —	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Atta „ —	0 3 6	0 4 0
Sujee „ —	0 5 0	0 5 0
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Kora) „	0 3 0	
Chinisakkhar per seer —	0 3 6	0 0 0
Deshi „ —	0 2 6	0 2 9
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar —	0 5 6	0 6 0
Tea per lb. —	0 14 0	1 8 0
Cocoanut Oil —	0 14 0	1 0 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer —	0 2 6	0 3 6
Chana „ —		0 2 0
Khari Masoor „ —	0 2 3	
Bhanga ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree „ —		
Kalai „ —		0 2 0
Mung (Hari) „ ...	0 3 6	
Do. (Sona) „ ...	0 4 0	
Mattor „ ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Salt „ —	0 1 6	0 1 9
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...		0 2 0
Do. (Elephant) Brand per tin Refined —	3 10 3	p. bot.
Ordinary ...	2 10 3	
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	0 15 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

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Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

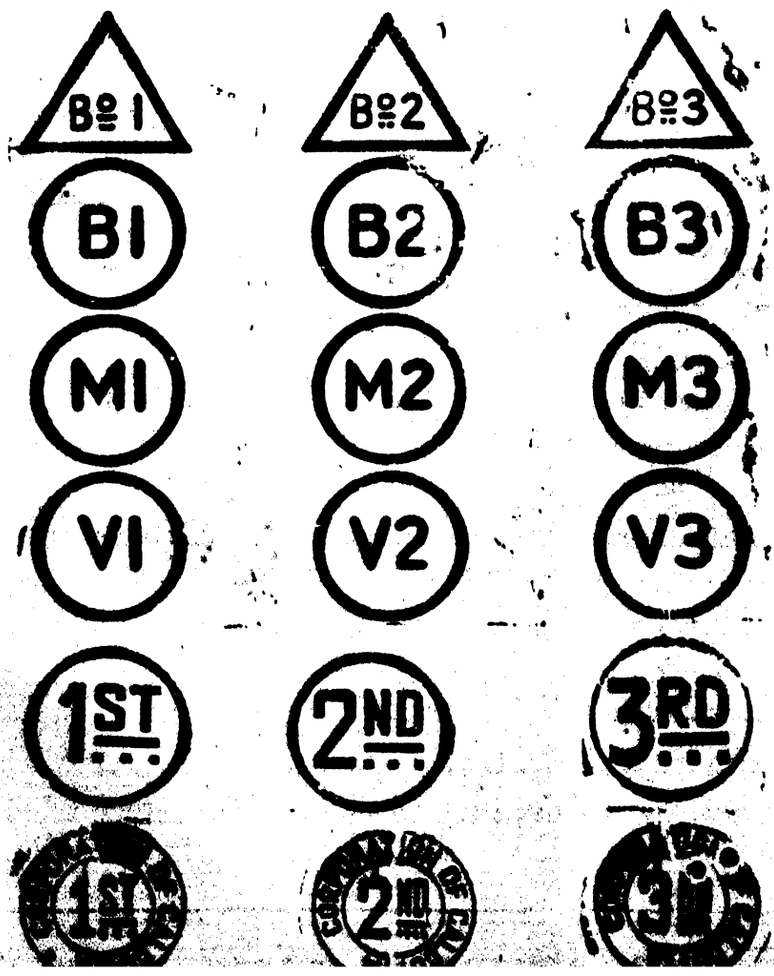
ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Labster —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Baghda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhanguar —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 12 0	0 15 0
Fowl's eggs „ ...	0 12 0	0 15 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer —	0 6 0	0 8 0
Brinjal „ ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 6	0 4 6
Tomato per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Ginger per seer —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Garlic „ ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly „ —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Onion ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Peas (Darjeeling) —		
Do. „ ...	0 12 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
„ (New) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mangoes (Langra) ...		
Pulbul „ ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Raddish (Country) per score	0 1 6	0 2 6
Squash per seer —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes „ ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes — ...		
Alubokhora per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 3 0	0 4 0
Bedana per seer —	1 4 0	2 0 0
Bael each —		
Dates per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Almond „ ...	1 8 0	3 8 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	0 5 0
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya each —	0 1 0	0 6 0
Sugarcane each ..	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate .	1 0 0	1 8 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Madras „ —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 10 0	
Do. Bhadwa ..	1 13 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 12 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk „ —		
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Sujee „ ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Atta Brown ...	0 3 10½	
"B" Atta ...	0 4 0	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...		
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	10 8 0	11 0 0
„ (Kora) per seer	0 4 0	
Chinisakkar „ md.	14 0 0	15 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) „		6 4 0
Rangoon per seer ...	11 8 0	12 0 0
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...	15 0 0	15 8 0
SUNDRIES		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Sugar „ ...	0 5 0	0 5 9
Tea per lb. —	1 0 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer (medium)	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana „ ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khari Masoor „ ...	0 3 0	
Bhanga „ —	0 3 0	
Khasaree „ ...	0 2 6	
Kalai „ ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Biuli „ ...	0 2 9	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
„ (Sona) „ ...	0 5 9	
Mattar „ ...	0 4 6	0 4 9
Salt ...	0 2 9	
COKE & COAL		
Soft Coke per md. —		
Coal „ ...	1 4 0	
Keresene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	0 3 6	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb tin.	0 6 6	
Do. ...	0 10 6	
Barley Pearl 1 „	1 4 6	
Do. 2 „	1 8 0	
Corn Flower 1 „	0 11 0	
Robinson's Barley ...	0 6 6	0 11 6
Cobra Boot Polish ...	0 1 0	0 5 0
Jelly —		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT

BEEF

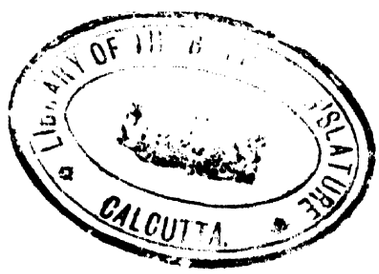
MUTTON

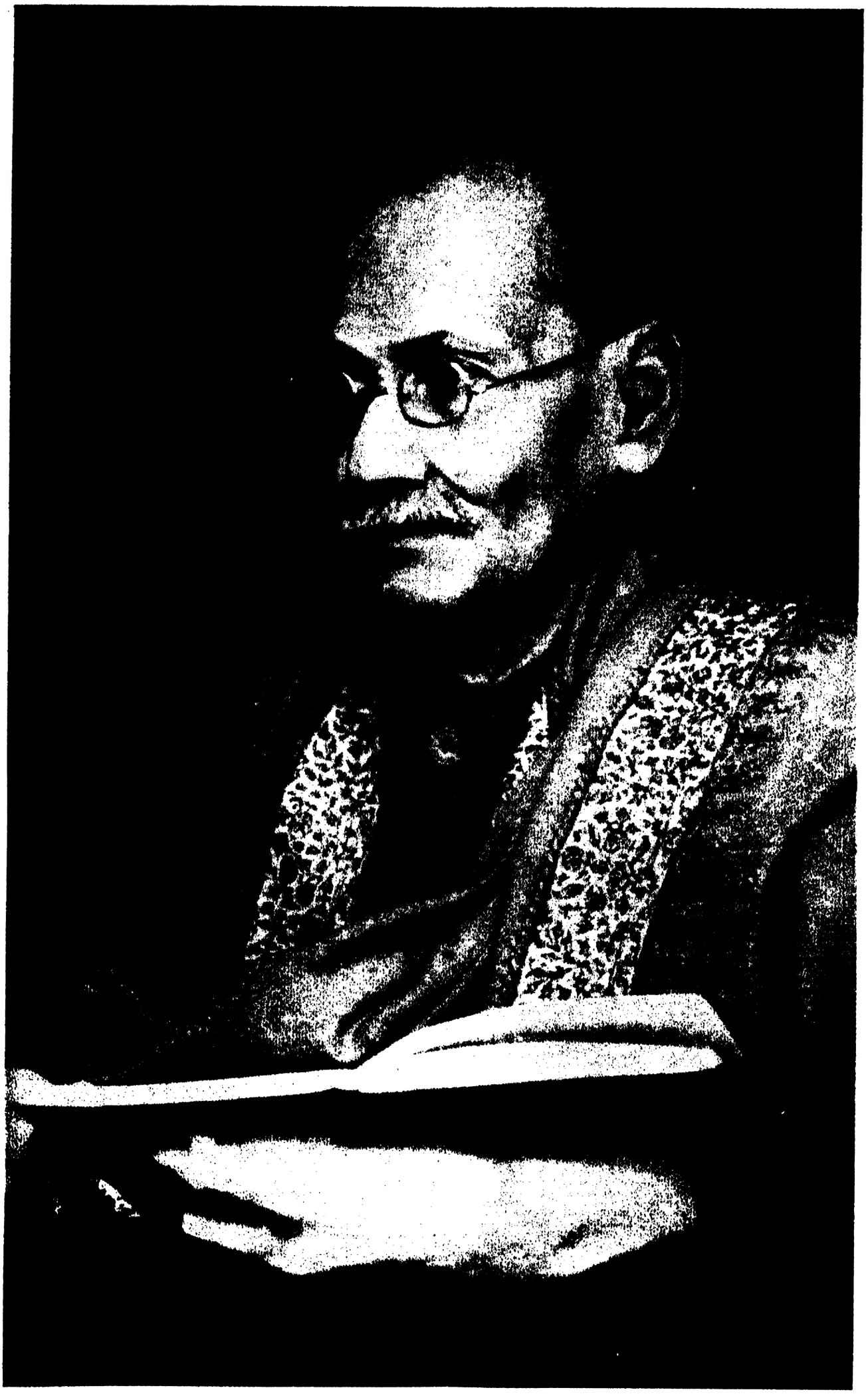
VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEATS

Marks for SHEEP & GOAT MEATS


CALCUTTA



HIRENDRANATH DATTA

Vol. XXXVI—No 18 Total No.—840

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Chronicle And Comment

A GREAT BENGALEE

LAST Wednesday passed away in Calcutta a great Bengalee. HIRENDRANATH DATTA belonged to that distinguished batch in Bengal which shaped the thought and ideal and guided the action of a generation of its compatriots. Born in affluence, brought up in ease, he did not adopt the life of leisured comfort which many of his community—the Hindu aristocracy of Calcutta—led in those days. From his early youth he made pursuit of knowledge the ideal of his life. Endowed with keen intellectual abilities, he had a brilliant scholastic career, carrying off awards and prizes with an ease which was at once the envy and despair of his fellow students. Few had known such success as he had achieved in the branch of the legal profession he pursued. He combined in himself great learning with all the qualities that make an eminently successful man of affairs. These do not, however, form in any way, at least to our mind, the claim of HIRENDRANATH to the gratitude of his countrymen. He gave them much more. His commentaries on the *Gita* and the *Upanishads*, his essays on the *Vedanta* and Vaishnava philosophy, his comparative studies on Shakespeare and Kalidasa, his critique on the poetry of Nabin Chandra Sen and his appreciations of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee have greatly added to the storehouse of the knowledge of the educated Bengalee and entitled him to his grateful recollection.

Even this is not all the claim of HIRENDRANATH to our remembrance and respect. He loved his country too deep to be content with only enriching the literature of his mother tongue. He was also a man of action. He was a patriot. With a burning faith in the future of his country he threw himself into the struggle for the freedom of India. He was in the very vanguard of the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement in Bengal. If Rabindranath Tagore were the Poet, Aurobindo Ghosh the Prophet and Bipin Chandra Pal its Philosopher, HIRENDRANATH DATTA was its Statesman. He played a most significant part in the inner counsels of the progressive political leaders of those stirring days, when the clarion call of "Bande Mataram", sounded by this province, had moved India from one end to the other with the spirit of Nationalism. To his advice and guidance the great Movement owed much; his colleagues counted on it no little. Never swept off his feet, his subtle mind and superb judgment always proved a tower of strength to them. He wrote and spoke incessantly and worked untiringly for the furtherance of the Cause. In the history of the agitation engendered by the dismemberment of this province by the most reactionary of India's proconsuls, the name of HIRENDRANATH DATTA will always stand high. He did undoubtedly contribute to the birth of the New Spirit in Bengal which boldly challenged effete leadership and bravely rejected the primrose path of protest, petitions and prayer and adopted the thorny way of self-reliance, suffering and sorrow. And ten years later when his great spiritual leader initiated and led the Home Rule Movement in India, HIRENDRANATH once again came forward to hold her banner aloft. He was no longer young but he did not spare himself. We had then the privilege of being associated with him in our humble capacity, and we witnessed with profound admiration the unflinching devotion and steadfastness displayed by him in those days. Nothing could daunt his spirit nor curb his enthusiasm.

Equally strenuous was HIRENDRANATH's work for education in Bengal. One of the principal sponsors of the movement for the education of the Bengali youth 'along national lines'—which came in the wake of the Swadeshi Movement—he resolutely and firmly

held the helm long after the waves of the first enthusiasm had receded and left the boat high and dry. Not only did he husband the existing resources of the Council of National Education of Bengal in the most effective manner but he also succeeded in persuading philanthropic but no less shrewd men of the world to endow it with handsome largesse. HIRENDRANATH displayed the same keenness and energy in placing the Academy of Bengali Literature—*Bangiya Sahitya Parishad*—on a secure basis. From the day of its foundation fifty years ago till almost the last breath of his life he thought and worked for it. These two institutions will remain as HIRENDRANATH DATTA's permanent memorial for posterity.

These were no doubt all remarkable achievements but no less remarkable were his character and personality. A dutiful son and brother, an ideal husband, an affectionate father and a loyal friend, HIRENDRANATH DATTA was a man among thousands with his spotless public and private life, great courage and high purpose. He never sought the limelight; he never courted popularity; in fact, he treated it with disdain. With an inborn and easy reserve he could maintain his dignified aloofness in the midst of a crowd and against any presumptuous familiarity. He never played to the gallery. With a wonderful felicity of expression and command of words and imagery, rhetoric and metaphor, freely drawn upon from his intimate acquaintance with the classics of the East and the West, he was a most remarkable speaker. Tagore once told us that he had seldom heard a more accomplished or polished one. Again and again would the Poet invite him to preside at the meetings he addressed during the Swadeshi days, for well he knew that no one else could elucidate or sum up better his thoughts and utterances.

We had the rare good fortune of coming into his contact in our early youth and we shall never forget his kindness and affection. We pay to his departed soul our tribute of profound respect and offer to his bereaved family our deepest sympathy in their great loss and sorrow. May they seek and find solace in Him in Whom HIRENDRANATH never for a moment lost faith in the darkest hours of his life.

THE LATE MR. H. N. DATTA

Reference In The Corporation

The Calcutta Corporation mourned the death of Mr. Hirendra Nath Datta at its meeting on Wednesday last (September 16) and adjourned its business as a mark of respect to the memory of the illustrious deceased till Tuesday next (September 21).

Referring to Mr. Datta the condolence resolution adopted by the Corporation stated that he was an eminent educationist, a distinguished Philosopher, a publicist and one of the seniormost Solicitors of Calcutta.

The Mayor said that Mr. Datta was an eminent litterateur. He was the President of the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad and a distinguished member of the Royal Asiatic Society. He was one of the founders of the National Council of Education of Bengal and a prolific writer on religious matters. In his death, the Mayor said, Bengal had lost one of her greatest sons and noblest servants.

The members, standing in their seats in silence, paid respect to the deceased.

RETURNED FROM DELHI

The Hon. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee and Major P. Bardhan returned to Calcutta on Tuesday morning from Delhi where they had gone on the Hindu Mahasabha mission to end the present political deadlock.

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The War At Our Doors

"SECURITY OF THIS PROVINCE IN DEADLY PERIL"

Governor Of Bengal On The War Situation

"If anything is certain, it is that the security of this country, and this Province, are in deadly peril from the Axis powers. If they win, the conquered peoples have nothing to expect but ruthless domination.

"Is it not, therefore, wise—indeed, the only sane course—for us to cast aside mistrust and internal dissension and to combine against the common enemy in order to secure the fruits of victory—peace and liberty for us all?"

In these words, His Excellency the Governor of Bengal concluded the address he delivered at a joint session of the Provincial Legislature at the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Monday afternoon (September 14).

Referring to his address at the Assembly in April last he said: "The Japanese were then completing their occupation of Burma and the threat of an attack upon Bengal seemed imminent. Five months have passed and, apart from the air raids on Chittagong and certain places in Assam, that threat has not yet materialized. We should be thankful that we have had time further to improve the arrangements for safeguarding the civil population to which I referred in my last address. It would, however, be most unwise to imagine that because the threat has been deferred, it no longer exists. Instead we should realize that its gravity may increase as the end of the monsoon and the beginning of the cold weather approach."

Relevant extracts from the speech are reproduced below:

THE TASK OF PROTECTING THE CIVIL POPULATION

The task of protecting the civil population falls partly upon the fighting Services—the Navy, Army and Air Force—and partly upon the civil authorities. The fighting Forces now here to protect us comprise representatives of many parts of India and of the Allied Nations. We should show these men and women, many of them visitors in a strange land, that we welcome them in our midst. I am glad to know that the relationship between the civil population and the Defence Services is universally friendly. Their meetings in the fields of sport and at social gatherings have, I am sure, bridged any possible gulf of misunderstanding.

Denial Policy

I propose now to deal with some general aspects of Government policy, the importance of which will, I feel sure, be appreciated by you.

One of our most pressing needs is the denial to the enemy of all forms of transport and supplies which may be useful to him in his operations. It is for this very cogent reason that Government have found it necessary to control the movement of boats in coastal areas, to remove the inhabitants of certain localities and to shift surplus stocks of foodstuffs from places exposed to the threat of invasion. I observe in passing that these surplus stocks of foodstuffs are required, and can be used, in other parts of the Province.

The application of the policy of denial inevitably entails some hardship and inconvenience. But it must be remembered that unfortunately war is always liable to involve widespread suffering: and I trust that honourable members will take occasion to explain to their constituents that, although inconvenience is inevitable, the discomfort so far caused to some inhabitants of our Province cannot be weighed against the disasters which have overtaken vast numbers of people in countries occupied by the Axis powers. It certainly bears no comparison with what we should suffer should the Japanese invade Bengal.

Inconvenience And Hardship

While inconvenience affecting many sections of the population is inevitable, Government are determined to make every attempt to ensure that no undue hardship falls upon the very poor. Government have, therefore made arrangements for the prompt payment of such liberal compensation as to impose the least possible burden upon those who are the least able to bear it.

As I have said, it is our purpose to see, not merely that adequate compensation is paid, but also that it is paid promptly. Detailed instructions to this effect have been issued: and I hope that members of the Legislature will help by explaining to the people the policy of Government, so that time and labour are not wasted in the investigation of groundless complaints. I would ask them to endeavour to instil a spirit of co-operation in the public mind, so that the people may realize that Government, in acting for the interests of the country as a whole, is acting in their interests also.

In connexion with the compulsory requisitioning of land and the resulting dispossession of its occupiers, rumours have been rife that land has been peremptorily seized without notice by the Defence authorities, that adequate compensation has not been paid and that great suffering has resulted in consequence. I am advised that these

rumours are almost entirely baseless. The detailed work in connexion with requisitioning for military purposes is mostly carried out by civil officers of this Province conversant with local conditions, who endeavour to ensure that full compensation is paid with the utmost despatch.

SCALES OF COMPENSATION

I am also advised that the scales of compensation which have been laid down are adequate: and a leaflet on this subject issued by the Public Relations Committee is now available to members of the Legislature. It is inevitable that difficulties should ensue from operations of this kind, but such difficulties as there are provide no sufficient ground for some of the stories which have been put about. Similar misleading rumours have been current regarding the payment of every type of compensation, particularly in respect of boats.

Government is doing its best also to compensate, and provide alternative occupation for those who have lost their means of livelihood. A number of fishermen, for instance, are now being employed on remunerative wages in the making of camouflage netting. Some boatmen and cultivators have been found employed in new areas. Cultivators who have had to leave their lands are in many cases being paid compensation sufficient to cover, not merely the cost of their temporary residence elsewhere but also the normal net earnings which they would have derived from their own lands, and any deterioration in the value of their property during its occupation by Government. Members of the Legislature can do much to counteract misleading reports, and I earnestly hope that they will acquaint themselves with the true facts and present them clearly to their constituents.

SUPPLY OF FOODSTUFFS

The question of adequate supplies of foodstuffs at reasonable prices for workers and the poorer classes generally is at the present time of the greatest importance. The Fighting Services are largely dependent upon the workers in the field of supply in which we are proud to know that Bengal plays so large a part. It is, therefore, essential for Government to see to it that the workers have adequate means of subsistence; and we gratefully acknowledge the great assistance rendered by those firms which have arranged for the supply of grain to their employees at reasonable prices.

Much has been said of the present shortage of foodstuffs and the high level of prices. The problem presents undoubted difficulties. Government are fully alive to their responsibilities to the workers and the poorer sections of the public, and are perfecting an organization to examine and deal with these questions. Already Government have opened a number of shops for sale of grain to the public at controlled prices.

In relation to the actual position regarding stocks, I would only observe that transport difficulties have contributed to a shortage of wheat and even more to a shortage of sugar, a commodity of which there is plenty in India as a whole. We hear a good deal about the shortage of rice; but the next three or four weeks will see the prospects of our winter crop assured, and many of those who are in the best position to know are of opinion that people who are now holding on to stocks in the hope of higher prices will in a month's time bitterly regret that they did not sell more freely and "cash in" while prices were high.

An All-India Price Control Conference which recently met at Delhi was attended by representatives from Bengal; and I will not attempt to forecast any administrative measures in this field which may be evolved as a result of the deliberations of the Conference, which may well be of more than provincial significance.

JAPAN'S DESIGN ON INDIA

Invasion Within 3 Or 4 Weeks?

New York, Sept. 13.

The President of the India League of America, Sirdar J. J. Singh stated to-day (Sunday) that he was 'sure that Japan was almost ready for an attack on India and that it would take place within three or four weeks.'

Sirdar Singh added that he was 'positive' that the Japanese are not quite happy at the German successes in the Caucasus and would like to be in India before the Germans could get there.—*Reuter.*

"THOSE WHO HAVE HAD TO LEAVE THEIR HOMES AND LAND"

Bengal Premier On Reasons Of Military Necessity

Covering practically the field traversed by His Excellency, the Governor of Bengal in his address at the Assembly House to the joint session of the Bengal Legislature on Monday last (September 14), the Hon. Chief Minister of Bengal made a speech in the Bengal Legislative Assembly on Tuesday last (September 15) in the course of which he gave the House some idea of what had been and was being done for those who had had to leave their homes and their land for reasons of military necessity.

The Premier also dwelt on the problem in Bengal of the supply and price of the necessities of life, the difficulties of transport and assured the House that as soon as the various factors responsible for the present situation were brought under some sort of control, with the help and co-operation of the Central and other provincial governments, a substantial improvement in the position of supplies will be effected.

I now like to give the House some idea of what has been and is being done for those who have had to leave their homes and their land for reasons of military necessity. It was not long after the outbreak of the war in the Far East that pressing demands came from the defence services for the evacuation of certain areas in the coastal belt of the province. In view of the military situation those demands had to be conceded at once and in several districts large areas were cleared within a short time. The necessity for evacuation arose very suddenly at a time when the District Officers had numerous complex and pressing duties but they took as much care of the unfortunate evacuees as was humanly possible under the circumstances. In some cases free transport was provided and temporary shelters were constructed for those who could not readily find accommodation elsewhere: in some others people were paid lump removal costs before they moved and thereafter grants for raising temporary huts. At the initial stage when the necessity for quick action was paramount some areas were cleared with as little as 48 hours' notice. From May onwards about a fortnight's notice became more usual while during the rains we have been able to give still longer notice.

In addition to what is being paid now people will be paid adequate compensation for all damage to property during the period of dispossession, after the property is restored to its owners. For obvious reasons, it is premature to entertain such claims now.

The possibilities of finding employment for the evacuees are also under constant examination. As a result of representations made by evacuees, they have been allowed to reap the standing crops and to plant fresh crops in some of the abandoned areas. Steps have also been taken to maintain contact with the evacuees after they have moved and to deal with such special problems as they may raise from time to time.

Removal Of Boats

In Bengal, military necessity has compelled the withdrawal to specified areas or the removal of certain classes of boats belonging to persons in a denied area. In each case, however, fair and adequate compensation has been paid for the property of which the owner is denied the use. Payment has been as prompt as circumstances have allowed, and complaints have been promptly investigated. The reasons which have compelled us at the request of the military authorities to deny the use of boats to the enemy are well known. It is to prevent the Japanese using them themselves as they have done elsewhere, should they attempt an invasion of these shores. If the Japanese were to attempt a landing in Bengal it would be a simple matter for them to penetrate inland if they could find ready-made fleets in the shape of the river craft that throng each Bengal's stream. At the time of landing, such boats would be commandeered instantaneously without compensation: the boatmen would become galley slaves and fire screens for the Japanese soldiery, and any reluctance to work for the invader would be met by death or torture. To forestall this, we have ordered the withdrawal of boats to certain areas as far as can be done without causing distress and is in addition awarding compensation on a generous scale. Arrangements have also been made for organising ferry services.

We have taken a variety of steps to ensure that hardship is reduced to the minimum. In case where the crew are employed on a wage basis, we pay to the owner the market value of the boat and to the crew if they are not the owners or part owners one month's wages. Fishermen are encouraged not to part with their boats as it is the intention of Government to get them back to work again under control as soon as practicable. A scheme is already under preparation and the matter has been taken up with the local officers.

Up to the 15th August, 1942, approximately Rs. 28,51,424 has been paid as compensation for boats.

Necessities Of Life

I now turn to a subject which is of immediate personal interest to every individual—that of the supply and price of the necessities of life. In this Province the problem is complicated by the fact that Bengal is not self-sufficient as regards any of its food supplies except rice. We depend for sugar on Bihar, for salt on the western coast ports and places outside India, *e.g.*, Aden, for most varieties of *dal* on Bihar, for oil seeds and mustard oil on the U. P. and Bihar, and so on. Even in the case of rice we have seen the difficulties of securing adequate supplies to the public at controlled prices: the difficulties of price control are greater still when we have no control over the source of supply.

The difficulties of transport have aggravated the problem. Recently, wheat allotments have been difficult to obtain on account of the disturbance to railway communications and sugar imports from North Bihar have almost stopped as a result of local disturbances. This fact accounts for the prevailing scarcity and high price of sugar in Calcutta and the districts, but we have taken steps with the help of the Sugar Controller to get in supplies from elsewhere and they will soon be on their way. In the case of some other commodities, there has been a chronic shortage, for example, the supply of kerosene has been cut by fifty per cent. This means that everyone has got to reduce his consumption.

Members may be interested to hear something about commodities which have to be imported from outside Bengal. On hearing that the Bengal allotments of wheat for August were likely to be heavily reduced, we took up the matter and have obtained an assurance that the special needs of Calcutta will be borne in mind: We feel that the immediate prospects are not unsatisfactory but the House should recognise that wheat supplies are not under our ultimate control.

The question of the supply of *dal* has been taken up with the Bihar Government.

I am glad to say that the position in regard to salt is satisfactory, but efforts are being made to build up increased stocks against future needs. We are also making arrangements with leading dealers for the import of more mustard seed and oil, but the latest information makes it very doubtful whether we shall receive before the Pujas the supply of standard cloth for which we have indented.

The new Directorate of Civil Supplies is alive to the urgency of the problems with which it is confronted, and it is to be hoped that as soon as the various factors which I have referred to have been brought under some sort of control, with the help and co-operation of the Central and other provincial

Governments, a substantial improvement in the position of supplies will be effected. Meanwhile, the province can help itself very considerably by organizing a comprehensive anti-hoarding drive in Calcutta and the districts with the active support and co-operation of organized trade and the leaders of public opinion.

CIVIC GUARDS AND HOME GUARDS

The Premier then dealt with the Civic Guard and Home Guard organizations. As regards the Civic Guards, he mentioned certain reforms that had been introduced to increase their efficiency. The progress of these reforms was very encouraging and there should be no justification in future for the deprecatory references which had been made to the quality of the recruits forming the Civic Guard organization.

Referring to the Home Guards (were meant for work in rural areas) the Premier said that the organization of this body had already made rapid strides. Upwards of 5,000 Captains had already been appointed, who were organizing their parties.

All About Air Raid Precautions

"AIR RAID—A TERRIFYING ORDEAL"

Bengal Governor On The Protection Of Urban Population

"I WISH to emphasise that no air-raid warning is a practice warning unless specific intimation has been given in advance to that effect. The fact that a warning is not followed by a raid is no ground for taking warnings lightly. We are at war; and it is better to have alarms without raids than raids without alarms."

These observations were made by His Excellency Sir John Herbert, Governor of Bengal, in the course of his address at the joint session of the Bengal Legislature on Monday last, September 14, when he described the activity of his Government regarding Civil Defence.

VERY CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS MADE

"Under this head", said His Excellency, "are included large scale A. R. P. organizations in our principal towns, which comprise control and report centres, depots, warden and messenger services, first-aid and rescue parties, the fire-fighting services and house protection parties. Very considerable progress has been made in the development of these varied services and organizations. They have not yet been put to the test, but repeated practices and exercises have shown encouraging results, and there is good reason to believe that, when the real time of trial comes, their members will stand firm and justify the trust reposed in them.

"But it must be remembered that all these workers, paid or unpaid, must have behind them the active co-operation and goodwill of the public whom they serve. It is here that you, the members of the Legislature, the chosen representatives of the people, have a direct responsibility to your electorate and a clear duty before you. I hope that everyone of you will interest himself in the A. R. P. work of his constituency, will give that work his encouragement by precept and by example will explain its importance and will urge the absolute necessity for the support of his constituents for measures designed to protect their own lives and to safeguard their own property.

SHELTERS AND TRENCHES

"Preparations for the protection of the urban population include the building of shelters, the digging of trenches and in particular the instruction of the civil population. An air-raid is a terrifying ordeal; but if the civil population is staunch and ready, and knows what precautions to take, there is far less danger than is generally supposed. Our task is to ensure that these preparations are complete, that the A. R. P. services are disciplined and adequate, and that the general population knows what to do when the alarm sounds.

"I wish to emphasize that no air-raid warning is a practice warning unless specific intimation has been given in advance to that effect. The fact that a warning is not followed by a raid is no ground for taking warnings lightly. We are at war; and it is better to have alarms without raids than raids without alarms.

"It is inevitable that large scale activities of this kind should remain strictly under official control. The people of Britain have set us a fine example by their readiness to submit in time of war to a degree of control which they would not consider in times of peace. I see no reason why non-official support should not be forthcoming to assist the official control. Government is prepared to accord the utmost facilities to any person or association of individuals who can and will help in any form of civil defence work; but no Government can divest itself of its responsibility for the co-ordination and direction of all activities in this field. The power of co-ordination and direction must, therefore, be vested in the official executive."

[We regret we are unable to make room this week for the observations made by the Chief Minister in connection with Civil Defence arrangements in Bengal in the course of his speech in the Bengal Legislative Assembly on Tuesday last. The relevant extracts relating to this section will appear in the next issue with our comments.—EDITOR, "C. M. G."]

The Recent Disturbances

Bengal Governor On The Situation

THAT the Government of Bengal "have felt bound to deal vigorously and severely with the forces of disorder" in connection with the recent disturbances was the keynote of the observations made by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal in the speech he made addressing a joint session of the Provincial Legislature at the Assembly House, Calcutta, on Monday, the 14th September.

Said His Excellency:—

"I now turn to the deplorable disturbances which have been, and to some extent still are, endangering the peace and orderly conduct of Bengal in common with other parts of India. Of one thing I am assured—that the great mass of the people of this Province want nothing better than peace, freedom of thought, freedom of worship and an equal opportunity to enjoy the basic amenities of life; and it is in *their* interests, and in the furtherance of *their* aspirations, that my Government have felt bound to deal vigorously and severely with the forces of disorder.

"I am convinced that the vast majority of the people of Bengal have no sympathy with this series of disturbances and attempts to upset the normal life of the community. I shall not attempt to examine here the forces by which these subversive activities are directed. Fortunately, Bengal has not so far suffered the injury inflicted upon other Provinces; but quite enough has been done here to indicate the existence of a deliberate design, not merely to render administration difficult but also to interfere with the war effort, and specially with the production of war materials. At a critical juncture in the greatest war in history it is impossible to regard with complacency activities such as these.

"It has been suggested that these troubles are the work of irresponsible elements, and that unnecessary severity has led to the punishment of the innocent.

"'Irresponsible' is a singularly mild description of persons who have produced, and are continuing, a situation in which tram cars are set on fire, roads are blocked by obstruction, important documents are removed from Government Offices and burnt, attacks are made on railway stations and official buildings, and there is widespread defiance of lawful authority. No Government can tolerate such attempts at its subversion. I am sure you will agree that the police would be doing less than their duty if they did not seek to prevent them.

"It is very possible, when force has to be used, that innocent persons may suffer, but upon whom does the responsibility lie? Primarily upon those who incite the ignorant to acts of sabotage and violence. Nor can those be absolved of responsibility who, knowing better, condone—or at any rate fail to condemn—these senseless acts of cruelty and destruction.

"Indeed, I feel that one of the most regrettable features in the situation is the infrequency of open condemnation of these outrages by law-abiding and responsible persons. Further, in sympathizing with innocent sufferers let us not forget those who suffered at the hands of the forces of violence, some of them officials—police and others—in the execution of their duty.

"The task of those responsible for maintaining law and order is at all times difficult, requiring tact and determination. Arm-chair critics considering the situation at leisure after the event often fail to appreciate that firm and speedy action has restored order when weakness or inaction would have meant chaos and damage to person and property.

"That this Province has not been the scene of widespread disorder is to a great extent due to the services responsible for ensuring law and order, and I ask honourable members to appreciate their difficulties and to realize the thanks we owe them. The officers of those services may rest assured; they deserve the gratitude of all law-abiding citizens."

Bengal Premier On The Situation

SPEAKING at the Bengal Legislative Assembly on Tuesday last, the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister, Government of Bengal, referred to the internal situation following upon the ratification by the All-India Congress Committee of the Working Committee's resolution and the subsequent arrest of Congress leaders. He did not say much on the subject as he said an opportunity might occur later for a rather fuller statement.

Referring to the incidents which led to the Police opening fire, he also reserved his observations for the present.

The Premier said:—

"Myself and many of my colleagues deprecated the initiation of a mass movement and assured the public that we were prepared to see that any movement which might be initiated was checked and peace and tranquility maintained. At the same time we were anxious to avoid action which might precipitate a crisis and we appealed for a settlement which would avert one. Unhappily such a settlement was not effected and although Bengal has been spared disasters on the scale experienced

in some other Provinces, there have been disturbances both in Calcutta and elsewhere of sufficient gravity to give cause for serious anxiety. Apart from *hartals* and few demonstrations, instances have occurred in several districts of tampering with or damage done to the permanent way or rolling stock of railway with interruption of railway communications and destruction of instruments. Members are aware of the persistent interference with tramway services in Calcutta and with the damage earlier done to public utility services; this last and the attack on A. R. P. depots and wardens' posts which have occurred cannot have any other result than giving assistance to the enemy.

"There has been sporadic cutting of telegraphic wires in many districts and in certain areas post offices have been attacked and *looted*. In present conditions, when the enemy threat to our Province has been by no means removed, and when it is essential that communications should be kept open in order that military disposition may be maintained and no obstacle placed in the way of troops concentrations for any purpose, be it offensive or defensive, interference with railways, telegraphs and postal communications are very serious matters. Collective fines have had to be imposed upon the inhabitants of areas where such acts of sabotage occur and where there is reason to believe that the local inhabitants are concerned in those offences or are harbouring the offenders or are failing to give proper assistance in apprehending culprits and bringing them to book. District Magistrates have been directed to convey a warning to the inhabitants of all areas through which any line of communications passes that they are charged with the specific duty of maintaining the sector passing through their area and protecting it from damage and that they will be held accountable if outrages occur.

"With regard to the regrettable incidents arising out of these disturbances, in the course of which the police found it necessary to open fire, I do not wish to make any observations at the present moment because we may have to consider this question more fully in the light of the observations which are going to be made by my friends in the Assembly in the course of the discussions which they will have the privilege to initiate on the statement which I am now making before the House."

Closing Of Educational Institutions In Calcutta

Government Explains Reasons

PRINCIPALS of affiliated colleges in Calcutta met at a Conference on Thursday, the 10th September, Dr. B. C. Roy, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University presiding, to consider the present situation. It is understood after prolonged discussion it was decided to keep the colleges open. But on Saturday, the 12th September, a Conference was held at Writers' Buildings between Khan Bahadur Abdul Karim, Minister for Education, Bengal, and the Principals of Calcutta colleges.

The Minister after placing before the Conference his views on the present situation, stated that he proposed to close all Government educational institutions in Calcutta on and from Monday, September 14, until after the Pujas. He requested the heads of non-Government institutions in the interest of their students and of education to follow suit. It was unanimously agreed by those present that this should be done.

All educational institutions in Calcutta together with their hostels and messes therefore, closed from Monday, September 14, and will remain so until after the Pujas.

A *communique* issued by the Registrar, Calcutta University, states that in pursuance of the general agreement reached at the Conference of Principals of Calcutta colleges held at the Secretariat; the University post-graduate and undergraduate classes and the University Law College will remain closed from September 14 until after the Puja holidays.

Deputations To Vice-Chancellor

A deputation consisting of Secretaries of College Unions and hostels waited on the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. B. C. Roy, on Monday morning and had a long discussion with him regarding their request for the opening of educational institutions.

It is understood that Dr. Roy assured the students on deputation that he would look into the matter and would place it at the meeting of the Principals which is likely to take place to-day. In the meanwhile, instructions, it is gathered, have been issued permitting the students residing in hostels and messes to stay for a few days more. The students, it is understood, are meeting to-day to express their views on the matter, after which a written memorandum signed by those willing to attend classes will be sent to the Vice-Chancellor.

Deputation To Education Minister

A deputation on behalf of the non-Government educational institutions in the city waited upon the Hon'ble Education Minister, Khan Bahadur Abdul Karim, at the Secretariat to discuss with him various questions relating to these institutions arising out of the Government instruction to close all educational institutions in Calcutta until after the Pujas.

The deputationists drew the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to the financial loss that would accrue from their closing the institutions in pursuance of Government instruction. They, therefore, urged the Khan Bahadur to grant some financial help to these institutions to meet, to some extent, this financial loss.

REMISSION OF TAX FOR VACANT HOUSES

In pursuance of a communication from the Assessor, Calcutta Corporation, the Executive Board of Ward I Ratepayers' Association at its meeting on Saturday, the 12th September, decided to take up with the Corporation cases of such houses which have become vacant or partially vacant and of which rent has been reduced, with a view to remission of tax. Owners of such houses in Ward I are requested to come to communication with the Secretary of the Association at its office 22, R. G. Kar Road, Calcutta.

The Hon'ble Minister gave an assurance to the deputationists that their cases would be sympathetically examined and Government would see that the difficulties, financial or otherwise, resulting from the closing of their institutions, were mitigated.

Reference In The Bengal Council

The reasons which prompted Government to close the educational institutions in the city were explained by the Education Minister, Hon. Khan Bahadur M. Abdul Karim, in the Bengal Legislative Council (Upper House) on Tuesday, the 15th September.

Khan Bahadur Saiyed Muazzamuddin Hossain (Moslem League Opposition) tabled an adjournment motion to discuss "the failure of the Government to give protection to the students of Calcutta colleges who are willing to attend their classes, by taking adequate steps against the picketers and closing down the colleges by administrative orders without having any regard to the interest of the peaceful section of the student community."

Objecting, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur M. Abdul Karim, Minister of Education, said that the underlying purpose of the motion was to state that the Bengal Government were not giving protection to those students who were desirous of prosecuting their studies. But, as a matter of fact, Goverment were only saving those boys, who were willing to read, from destruction. That was their real object.

With reference to Government colleges, the Hon'ble Minister said that the Islamia College, the Lady Brabourne College and the Shakwat Memorial Institution had already been closed for the *Ramjan* vacation. The only two Government institutions which had been affected by the orders were the Presidency College and the Bethune College.

In reply to a query by an Opposition member as to whether Government had closed the institutions to help the picketers, the Minister said that it was not true. In trying to save the boys from picketers it would have been necessary for Government, observed the Minister, to employ police force with "disastrous consequences", which no sensible man in Bengal would have liked. Then, there were other colleges which had been closed by orders of the Calcutta University. As a matter of fact, added the Minister, he was jointly responsible with the Calcutta University as regards the matter. He was concerned only in respect of the Government institutions. Then there were the schools. Most of them had not been closed. These were not bound to obey his orders. In these circumstances, remarked the Minister, his submission was that the motion before the House had the object of unnecessarily castigating the Government. It was a "malafide" motion.

Holding that the motion was not "definite" the President disallowed it.

MR. HARDAYAL NAG OF CHANDPUR

Calcutta Citizens Offer Felicitations

The services of Mr. Haradayal Nag, the well-known Congress leader of Chandpur, in the cause of the country were gratefully recalled at a public meeting held at the Mahabodhi Society Hall, Calcutta, on Wednesday last in observance of the ninetieth anniversary of the birth of "the grand old man of Bengal." Dr. Sundari Mohan Das presided.

A resolution expressing anxiety at the illness of Mr. Nag and wishing him a longer span of life was unanimously adopted at the meeting.

In paying his tribute the President, Dr. Das, said that Mr. Nag's life-long services and sacrifices would furnish a brilliant chapter in the annals of the freedom movement of the country. Dr. Das appealed to all to render help to the institution founded by Mr. Nag at Chandpur.

On behalf of the citizens of Calcutta the Mayor, Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker, felicitated Mr. Nag and said that the ideal of constructive work that Mr. Nag had set up before them would serve as an inspiration to his countrymen.

Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose said that Mr. Nag loved his country well and never wavered in his resolve.

Mrs. Hema Prova Majumdar, M.L.A., said that Mr. Nag had worked all his life for his country and even in his illness the thought of his country was never absent from his mind.

Among others who addressed the meeting were:—Dr. Charu Chandra Chatterjee, Mr. Kshetra Nath Singh, M.L.A., Mrs. Mohini Debi, Mrs. Labanya Prova Dutt, Mr. Animesh Roy and Mr. Madhusudan Chakravarty.

Meeting Of Principals Of Affiliated Colleges

Problems relating to the education of college students in Calcutta under the present circumstances were discussed at a Conference of Principals of affiliated colleges held in the Darbhanga Building, Calcutta University on Wednesday (September 16). The Conference was convened by the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Dr. B. C. Roy.

The question of how to maintain contact between teachers and the students of institutions which had been closed in view of the disturbances was discussed. One suggestion was that a series of broadcast talks on various subjects taught in colleges should be arranged from the Calcutta Station of All-India Radio by a set of selected professors of the affected colleges. Another was to issue instructions to students through correspondence. No definite decision was arrived at and the conference was adjourned.

A recommendation to non-Government schools in Calcutta to close for the Pujas not later than September 22 was made at a meeting of headmasters of non-Government schools in the city on Wednesday night.

CORPORATION CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY

Loan For Members

In consideration of the emergent situation prevailing in the country the Board of Directors of the Society has, with a view to affording some relief to the members, decided to advance them the maximum amount of money at its disposal in the form of a loan on the security of their policies and has authorised the Honorary Secretary and Principal Officer of the Society to deal with those cases so as to facilitate the expeditious disposal of each loan case

Any member who has completed at least three annual payments (*i.e.*, 36 monthly payments) is entitled to this privilege and may avail of this opportunity by sending in an application in the prescribed form to be had from the Office of the Society on payment of As. 1 per copy and on executing a properly stamped bond and mortgaging the original policy (Certificate of Membership.)

Special Article

Seventy-Five Years Of Civic Administration

The Growth And Development Of The City Of Colombo

By A. Everard Bartholomeusz

THE history of the growth and development of Colombo during the past 75 years is a splendid record of monumental achievement. It was Sir George Anderson, the then Governor of Ceylon, who first conceived the idea of introducing Municipal Government to the capital city of the Island. He realised that the time was ripe enough, after so very many years of British rule, for a city of the size and importance of Colombo to be brought into line with the chief cities in other countries. Due to his remarkable foresight, the first Municipal Council Ordinance to see the light of day was No. 17 of 1865 which was enacted on November 22nd of that year. Thus was constituted the Colombo Municipality during the regime of Sir Hercules Robinson.

That this Ordinance was not all it was expected to be, is clearly evidenced by the severe criticism levelled against it by the rate-payers. It is even said that Sir Richard Morgan and Sir Muttu Coomaraswamy held divergent views in regard to the initial measure of self-government it was proposed to grant. The Governor was inundated with petitions from all sections of the communities. Ultimately, a commission which was appointed in 1886, to go into the matter, reported that "the Council has fallen immensely in public estimation. This, in our opinion, is in a great measure the result of a policy which has attempted to apply to a community, wholly unprepared for them, the advantages of representative institutions to put the matter in more homely language, the policy was an attempt to teach the people to run before they could walk."

In the following year Ordinance No. 7 (of 1887) was unanimously passed by the Legislature, and this in turn gave place to Ordinance No. 6 of 1910. The Colombo Municipal Council had for years outgrown what one might call the swaddling bonds of the Ordinance passed in that year. It had long been recognised that fresh legislation had become essential, nay an urgent necessity. However that may be the mills of God and the mills of Government grind slowly and it was not until a quarter of a century had elapsed that the present Colombo Municipal Council's (Constitution) Ordinance No. 60 of 1935 became law.

By the Ordinance of 1865 the city—with an area of a little over 10 square miles—was divided into nine wards, for which there were nine elected members and five others nominated by the Governor. The first meeting of the Council was held on January 16, 1866, presided over by Mr. (later Sir) C. P. Layard, the Government Agent of the Western Province, who was appointed the first Chairman. A contract was entered into for the lighting of the city with gas. Road improvements were carried out as far as funds would permit. Drainage and Water Supply next engaged the earnest attention of the Council. The rate of progress was of a high order: so much so, that it evoked unstinted praise at the hands of the Duke of Buckingham the then Secretary of State for the Colonies. In a message to the Governor he wrote as follows:—"He inferred with great pleasure from the Report (for the years 1866 and 1867) that the Municipal Council was likely to become a most useful public institution and that it gave him additional pleasure to observe that its success was ascribed to the cordiality with which official and unofficial members had worked together.....there was nothing more creditable as to the past or more promising to the public interest in future, than this feeling of harmony and mutual respect between representatives of the community and the officers of the public service."

With the arrival, in 1897, of Mr. Mansergh (the then Vice-President of the Institution of Civil Engineers) with definite instructions from the Secretary of State for the colonies to report on the Sanitation of Colombo, and to frame a suitable Drainage Scheme, the primitive sanitary arrangements which were hitherto considered to be behind the times were at last given due attention by the Council. Previous efforts to improve the sanitation of the city proved abortive for the want of trained personnel. The revenue of the Municipality with a rate of five per cent derived from Assessment Tax; Commutation Tax; Markets and Slaughter House Fees; Tolls on Streets, Bridges and Canals; Gun Licenses; Stamp Duty on Certificates of Notaries, Proctors and Advocates; and fines recovered by the Municipal Magistrate, etc., for the year 1866 was £20,903 and the expenditure amounted to £17,065. With the Government Agent as Chairman, the office of the Council was situated at the Colombo Kachcheri till it was shifted to a two-storeyed building in the heart of the business quarter of the Pettah. This building, the foundation of which was laid by H. R. H. The Duke of Edinburgh in 1870 (as also that of the Edinburgh Market); continued to be the habitat of the Council until 1928.

Consequent on the extension of the business of the Council, and the enlargement of its staff, it was imperative to find more congenial surroundings. Hence the present magnificent Colombo Town Hall Building overlooking the Victoria Park.

The Council which was established on so modest a scale enlarged to huge proportions. The Municipal limits had had to be extended to Wellawatte and several new departments and sub-departments were formed, including the organisation of a Fire Brigade on up-to-date lines. By 1916, the departments consisted of Finance, Public Health, Veterinary, Assessing, Sanitation, Printing, as well as the Municipal Court, in addition to an enlarged Secretariat and Works Department.

The doyen of the City Fathers was Mr. C. P. Dias, M.B.E., who bore a distinguished record of service, and continued to be returned by the rate-payers of San Sebastian Ward from 1891 to 1926, when he was compelled to resign owing to failing health. Mr. N. H. M. Abdul Cader who became

(Continued on page 555)

HEALTH & HYGIENE

Planning Wartime Nutrition—I

By Dr. A. C. Ukil, *Member, Nutrition Committee and Sanitary Board, Bengal*]

Introduction

THE approach of the war to India's borders, the consequent loss of some territories wherefrom food used to be imported and the difficulties of shipping, along with the needs of the army and the evacuees, have focussed the attention of the Government, the political parties and the public on the food position and food problem in India. The seriousness of the position was discussed by the author as far back as December, 1939* and also at a symposium on food planning at the Indian Science Congress early in 1941.†

81 per cent. of the cultivated lands in India is employed for the production of food grains and 19 per cent. for the production of non-food or commercial crops, from the proceeds of which the peasant has to meet the cost of clothing, fuel, housing, social needs, taxes, farm equipment, medical expenses and payment of debt. During 1900-1934, while the population has increased by 21 per cent., the area under food crops has increased by only 9 per cent., chiefly by the almost complete conversion of pastures into tilled lands, with the result that 50 per cent. of the cattle in India to-day is underfed. The consequent impoverishment of cattle and other causes, which need not be dilated upon here, have led to a gradually decreasing productive capacity of the soil, so much so that, within the decade 1931—1940 the production of rice per acre has fallen by nearly 103 lbs. India's internal food supply has thus gradually fallen short of her requirements and India has gradually become a food-importing country. The present war, by cutting short the imports, has aggravated the food position further.

Principles Of Wartime Nutrition

A properly constituted diet should not only contain *energy-yielding foods*, like cereals rice, wheat, barley, jowarbajra, oats, Indian corn, etc.), fats and sugar, but also *protective foods* or foods which protect the body against dysfunction and disease, such as proteins‡, animal proteins,—milk and milk products, fish, eggs, meat: vegetable proteins—pulses, peas, beans, lentils and nuts), mineral salts and vitamins, which are available from green leaf vegetables, root vegetables and fruits. Infants and growing children need relatively more animal foods, particularly milk and milk products and vitamins, than adults. Expectant and nursing mothers have also their special requirements.

Studies made at the Stanford University in U. S. A. (1911) have shown that there is a close correlation between the economic status of a nation and the degree of its dependance on wheat and other starchy foods. Starchy foods constitute less than 40 per cent. of the diet of seven countries—U. S. A., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, Sweden and Switzerland—all of which are rich countries. By contrast, starchy foods supply more than 80 per cent. of the diet of India, Java Rumania, Russia, Philippines, China, Manchukuo, Ceylon, Indo-China, Madagascar and Nigeria. By this standard Japan ranks slightly higher than other Asiatic countries, for starchy foods mostly rice) make up only 70-80 per cent. of the Japanese diet.

The objective of war food policy should, therefore, be to supply (*a*) a sufficient quantity of the protective foods, and (*b*) a sufficient quantity of the energy-producing foods. It has been found that food requirements of men joining the fighting services need to be increased by 25-30 per cent. The same holds good in the case of persons engaged in the heavy industries. Apart from the requirements of food per head of the population, it will thus be seen that the total requirements of food in wartime in any country have to be increased by at least 5-10 per cent. In planning the protein supply, the dairy cow should have priority over the more costly items, eggs and meat§. The [illegible] be to encourage the production of a *few* well-selected items of food required for balanced nutrition rather than allowing uncontrolled production of food at random, as is permissible in peace time. There should be a well-determined balance between the production of the food and the cash crops. A sufficient quantity of those cash crops should be grown which can have an immediate internal market now, in order to enable the peasant to purchase the other necessities of life from his cash return. If we must increase food production, it is necessary to produce only such items of food as will conserve the nutrition of the people and will at the same time be within their purchasing power. Even when the production of food is increased, the difficulties will not be solved unless arrangements are made to ensure an equitable distribution of food. The potentialities of a co-operative system of production, storage, transport and distribution of food should be fully explored. The Government in England is spending £50 millions a year to ensure this and to keep down food prices.

*Ukil, A. C.—Food Planning in Bengal. Food and Nutrition Exposition, Calcutta Corporation, December, 1939.

†Ukil, A. C.—Opening Address at the Symposium on "Food Planning in India". Proceedings of the 28th Indian Science Congress, January, 1941, Part IV, p. 95, *et. seq.*

‡For adults, it is desirable that one-third of the protein requirements, and for growing children at least 50 per cent., should come from animal sources.

§Fish should not be considered as a costly food in a country so rich in rivers and so completely encircled by sea. A scientific development of fisheries may supply a cheap source of animal protein to a large percentage of the underfed population.

The war has increased the necessity of ensuring that the diet of the whole nation should be adequate for health. Victory goes to the nation which shows a physique free from illness and possesses the greatest stamina and powers of endurance. The Hon'ble Mr. N. R. Sarker, Member for Education, Health and Lands with the Central Government, has rightly pointed out that "a well-considered policy in reference to food production is an integral part of a successful war effort." According to President Roosevelt, "Food is a weapon as much as munitions, and it will continue to be a weapon in all efforts towards ensuring a more orderly, prosperous and peaceful world".

Food production implies the production of the right type of food in adequate quantities and where this falls short of requirements, nutritionists and scientific workers should think of alternate sources of food, such as the introduction of soya bean, a rich source of protein and a crop of great commercial value, the "Ersatz" food of Germany the use of natural or fortified foods, or the conversion of inedible food into edible food, etc. Fortified bread (*i.e.*, bread which is enriched with vitamin B(1), nicotinic acid and iron) is now on sale in Britain and America.

Some Flaws In The Present "Grow More Food" Campaign

One following the reports of the various Conferences on food production and control of prices, recently held under the auspices of the Central Government and the provincial authorities, will find to one's regret that, while they are advocating the slogan "Grow more food for men and animals" on a regional self-sufficiency basis, they have not taken into consideration the physiological requirements of food for the population according to age, sex and the nature of work, and have not taken into consideration the diminishing fertility of the soil and its suitability in different parts of the country for growing substitute food crops which may fill up the gaps in nutritional deficiencies caused by the war. For example, the Central authorities have confined the consideration to four important crops, *viz.*, rice, wheat, jowar/bajra and gram; Assam has thought fit to encourage the production of rice and potato—both carbohydrate foods; Bengal is encouraging the production of rice, *dal* (pulses), mustard oil, spices, potato and, if possible, wheat. In the re-planning of crops and the drive for increased food production during the present war, sufficient attention has not been paid to the nutritional requirements of the different sections of the human population and of cattle, nor to the requirements of irrigation and manure required for intensive cultivation, which should be particularly encouraged at the present moment.

Unless infants and growing children are supplied with enough milk, the whole of the future generation will be physiologically crippled. If it is intended in increase the production of milk and manure, cattle should receive more and better food. Nutritional studies in India have shown that a greater proportion of "energy-yielding" foods is consumed by the population than what is needed, in the absence or at the expense of essential "protective" foods. There is not so much shortage of "energy-yielding" foods as of "protective" foods in the dietary of the Indian population today. The drive should, therefore, be more, towards an increased production of the "protective" foods. Since milk, the best type of animal protein, cannot be made available for the whole population, priority of supply, out of the available production, should be given to infants and growing children. The adult population can make up for its deficiency by increasing the quantity of vegetable proteins, such as are present in pulses, peas, ground-nuts and soya beans. A striking increase in the production of milk and milk products may be difficult to ensure at the present moment, but there is no reason why the deficiency in protein and other components of diet cannot be supplemented by the incorporation of suitable substitutes. For example, it has been shown in the Philippines that a combination of 80 per cent. rice and 20 per cent. soya beans,¶ with the incorporation of such vegetables as are possible to grow in the compound of every house, make a balanced diet for the adult population. It has further been shown that milk consumption, both in adults and children, can be reduced to half by mixing equal parts of milk and steam-processed soya beans. Whole-meal wheat flour and hand-pounded coarse-grained parboiled rice have been shown to be more nourishing than polished grains. It has further been shown that if the rice water is not thrown away, the actual consumption of rice can be reduced by 25 per cent. *Misuse and waste*, which are too common, both before and after cooking, and which account for a loss of 10 per cent. or so, should be prevented. *Cooking* should be so adjusted as to conserve the nutritive properties of food to the maximum. Overcoming ignorance and conservatism regarding food by propaganda and suitable education should be one of the planks of the Government approach to the problem of food crisis.

There is a great deal of force in the suggestion given by Mahatma Gandhi (*Harijan*, January 25, 1942) that food taken in excess of the biological requirements is not only food actually wasted but puts an undue strain on the organs of digestion, detoxication and elimination which ultimately leads to ill-health. Another economy recommended by him is that half the quantity of grain as wheat or rice will meet the dietetic needs when not taken in sloppy form. He has advocated the use of raw salad vegetables and fruits and advises the elimination of sweet dishes altogether. Since the poor people cannot afford to have much of animal protein, he advises rich people, who are accustomed to take milk, cheese, eggs or meat, to eliminate pulses and oils from their food, so that the poor people can get a better supply of pulses and oils.

Crop Planning

In the light of the principles enunciated above, always remembering that the cost or cheapness of food is directly related to the purchasing capacity of the population, it may be possible to map out suitable areas for the cultivation of a limited number

¶For more detailed information, please refer to the following papers :—

(1) Ukil, A. C.—Soya Bean as a component of balanced diet, *Science and Culture*, 7, 111, 1941-42.

(2) Soya Beans in infant feeding—from the Section of Physiological Hygiene, All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, *Science and Culture*, 7, 563, 1941-42.

of selected food crops, in terms of the nutritional requirements of the people, to curtail the cultivation of cash crops which had a mainly export market and to encourage the production of substitute dual purpose crops (*i.e.*, suitable both for food and commercial use), like groundnuts, soya beans, etc. Such seeds should be used for cultivation as will grow easily and profusely under diverse climatic conditions, and which possess the nutritive qualities for the food of a particular group.

If it is found that the available cropped area is inadequate or too infertile for producing the different components of food for the population, there are two alternatives open to us: (1) to increase the production on the available acreage by 2-3 times, as has been done on other countries, by intensive cultivation and crop rotation with the help of easily manufactured manures, and thus to liberate enough land for the cultivation of food and cash crops and fodder, or (2) to increase the acreage by utilising current fallow and culturable waste lands by reclaiming them, where necessary, with the help of irrigation and drainage. Of the two methods, the former is suitable for a short-term planning and the latter for a long-term planning. In any case, a minimum but fair price should be guarranteed to the farmer, while the production should be so regulated that the population can [illegible]e optimum req[illegible]ments at the minimum price.

A judicious crop planning implies the introduction of improved varieties of seeds and of improved methods of manuring; an equitable distribution of grain, fodder, money and soil-recuperating crops on the available land; a better control of pests and diseases; the encouraging of a wider cultivation of those crops which are likely to make up deficiencies in national diet, if necessary by offering concessions in money or remission of revenue assessment; and finally, the introduction of suitable marketing and distributive machinery by means of co-operative seeds stores, storage and selling organisations. The middleman should be kept away as far as possible, otherwise disturbances in supply of food and equitable economic return to the peasant may be created. The Government should be well advised to pay adequate attention to the development of industries which are [illegible]ary to agriculture. In Japan, this accounts for a considerable augmentation (20 per cent.) in the income of the agricultural classes. Spinning and hand-weaving have got immense potentialities in this direction.

In times of food scarcity, adulteration is a much greater danger than in peace time. This should be controlled by suitable education of the public and the punishment of miscreants.

Further, crop planning should be so directed that it serves the needs of the enormous starving livestock population we have in India to-day. Whereas in other countries, cattle manure is fully returned to the soil to enrich its fertility, in India the major part is burnt as fuel. This should be prevented by law. The enormous possibilities of using human excreta as manure have not been tapped in India, as have been successfully used in Northern China and Japan. Composting and utilisation of town wastes for manurial purposes have remained practically untapped.

A Press *communique*, published on the 22nd April, 1942, tells us that the Government of Bengal proposes to purchase 54 million maunds of rice, *dal* and some other commodities, which they consider essential but which can be easily produced in the province, at a cost of Rs. 25 crores. While the cultivaters are crying for better irrigation, manure and seeds, it would be an economically unsound policy to spend such a large amount for buying off the meagre excess produce from the fertility-depleted soil of the province. Such funds may better be utilised in ensuring a larger produce of planned crops, in keeping down prices and in buying such essential foods for nutrition as are not possible to produce in the province. Happily the announcement has since been repudiated by the Government in a subsequent statement.

The food shortage and the economic crisis may deepen as the war goes on. The problem is so vast and complex, requiring education, persuasion and judicious compulsion, that successful results can only be achieved if the Government and the people, irrespective of party affiliations, join hands and put their soulders to the wheel.

The agriculturists, who form the bulk of the population (73 per cent.), are mostly illiterate and bound by old ideas of cultivation, crop planning and food habits. It should be possible to re-orientate their ideas in the present crisis with the combined aid of the State officers and leaders of the people. Where these efforts fail, a judicious restriction *cum* extension in crop planning might have to be enforced by law. Finally, rationing might have to be resorted to, but in this, we hope, the administrative authorities will keep in mind the nutritional requirements of the different groups of population.

The present war has focussed attention on food shortage during the war, but during the transition from war to peace afterwards when we shall be required to move from war economy to peace economy, we shall have to face tasks on human relief and rehabilitation on a colossal scale. It is extremely necessary now, therefore, to mobilise a body of experts in agriculture, technology, agricultural and animal husbandry, geography, nutrition, several branches of economics and political science, transportation, marketing and price behaviour, whose job it will be to study the problems in all its details and interrelated spheres until the food and socio-economic position is stabilised.

(To be continued)

—Seventy-Five Years Of Civic Administration

(*Continued from page* 552)

the most senior Councillor on the death of Mr. Dias, represented the interests of the Pettah Ward for 31 years till his death on August 29, 1938. Dr. E. V. Ratnam was another of the old brigade who served the city equally well till he resigned his membership in 1935, while Mr. (later Sir) H. de Mel represented the Slave Island Ward for 18 years, and later, met with his death under tragic circumstances. Messrs. E. G. Jayawardena and the patriot, F. R. Senanayake, were two others who rendered disinterested public service.

ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL

Fire Menace To Cities

Preventive And Protective Measures

[By L. M. Chitale, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.]

PRECAUTIONS for city structures to resist and prevent the spread of fires should supplement any scheme of fire watching and fire fighting, if we should succeed in defeating the object of the enemy who resorts to incendiary bombs in mass raids. Numerous evacuated homes, locked residences of those who are away at work, premises entrusted to care-takers who would flee by scare, would impose a burden upon the fire watching and fighting services too heavy to bear. Recent experience of coastal cities in India have shown that there would be numerous such buildings when the threat of air attack begins; and a casual observation of our city structures would prove how vulnerable they are to fire, by their location, design and construction.

It is not practicable to keep adequate number of fire watchers to discover and smother every bomb let down by the enemy plane; for several thousands might be rained in a single raid. Even as fire watching and smothering parties are needed to relieve the fire brigades and enhance their effectiveness, structural precautions are necessary, to as many buildings as possible, to relieve the burden on the latter, and survive the incendiary peril.

The ideal method is to render every building and its contents fire-proof, which is obviously impossible. The best alternative is to prevent quick ignition and spread of fire, and in this task the owners or occupiers of premises have as much responsibility as the city fathers and the authorities. There are three methods open to deal with the incendiary peril; preventing the bombs from reaching inflammable objects; preventing fires from spreading; fighting fires which have already gained a considerable foothold.

It will be apparent that the last method is impracticable for the individual and he may be faced with water scarcity, which would manifest itself, when the fires started are numerous. The second method, advocated by many, is based on the assumption—hardly true in practice—that anybody is skilled in the difficult art of fighting the magnesium electron bomb and the phosphorous bomb and that the owner or occupier would not get into an air raid shelter but would keep watch for possible bombs and fires during a raid. Two years of experience have disclosed that showers of incendiaries might be preceded or followed or sent along with high explosive bombs to deter fire watching and fighting.

The most effective method practicable lies in preventing fire bombs from reaching inflammable objects and setting fire to them. Fortunately the incendiary bombs when dropped from a great height, will fall almost vertically owing to air resistance. They would, therefore, penetrate the roofs of houses and not openings in the walls. To give full protection to structures with penetrable roof, they should be covered with 4 in. concrete or 3 in. concrete and 16 in. gauge steel sheeting or other material which will prevent penetration of the Kilo Magnesium Incendiary Bomb. Timber boarding 4 in. thick would prevent penetration but to obviate its catching fire, it should be covered with asbestos or sheet steel. But even if it burns it would have stopped the bomb. Or any bomb-resisting material could be applied to the outside of the roof. Reinforced concrete or protected timber could be used for sloping roofs as shown in the diagram.* The tiles may be removed or replaced on the top of the concrete to preserve the original appearance.

A flat concrete floor at the level of the eaves is usually cheaper than the above. Another method less expensive is to use tight-fitting timber boarding with a double steel plate on top. Two 10 gauge sheets are better than one 20 gauge sheet although the total thickness is approximately the same. Such double sheets supported by 4 in. timber properly anchored to the existing walls will localise the fire on the roof. Asbestos sheeting between these two will prevent damage to timber by red hot steel. Such a protective measure could be utilised to convert the building into a flat roof one, after a fire.

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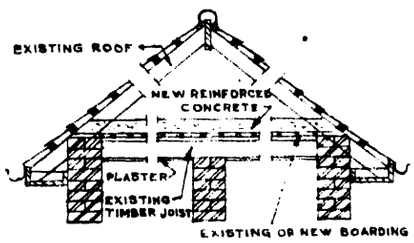
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Even two inches of concrete on the outside of a roof steeper than 40 degrees will make, most of the 2 lb. bombs, glance away. Similar will be the result if 2 in. boarding is used instead.

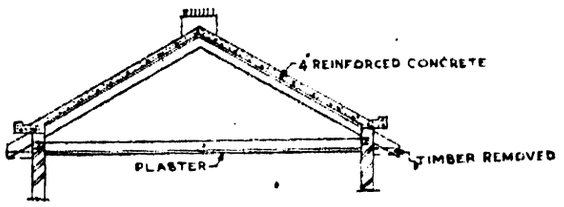
Where atties are common, partial protection can be achieved and the fire localised by fire-proofing attic floors. In such cases two further precautions are necessary. The walls must be properly tied together, to prevent the damage that would be caused by the exceedingly large stresses directly or indirectly due to the difference or change in temperature: and a layer of fire-resisting material (Household ash $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, brick dust $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., Koalin $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. or Asbestos sheet $\frac{3}{4}$ in.) must be



SECTION



SECTION



SECTION

METHODS OF STRENGTHENING ROOFS TO RESIST THE KILO MAGNESIUM ELECTRON BOMB

arranged on top of the atties or the beams in such a way that the presence of an incendiary bomb on top does not result in damage underneath.

Flat roofs of 5 in. reinforced concrete could resist the kilo incendiary bomb, which the Germans largely used over London. The Madras terrace laid properly could prevent penetration: where they are not laid properly, suitable thickness of an additional layer of mass concrete could be laid over it, to obtain the resistance equal to that offered by 4 in. reinforced concrete, after ascertaining that the additional weight could be borne by the existing walls and supports. Rafters, windows and door and other inflammable material used in construction should preferably be fire-proofed by fire proof paints. Highly inflammable material should as far as possible be removed from the building.

Where such protective measures are impracticable, either owing to their design, or construction or the means of the owner or occupier, measures to smother the fire bomb and check the fire become essential. Even here the owner or occupier has an important role to play: the provision of water and sand, some knowledge of fighting the fire bomb and above all clearing the house or structure of as much combustible material as possible is his responsibility. This does not imply that the occupier should keep watch during the raid. He may be away in shelter, but these measures would assist the A. R. P. personnel to minimise the spread of destruction. A masonry tank of 50 gallons capacity, for a small structure would prove of immense value in war and peace, and this is not beyond the means of most owners, and it will prove a boon to occupiers especially in cities where the water supply is restricted.

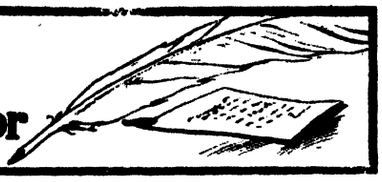
Since the protective roofs might be impracticable to several structures for financial or structural reasons, measures to fight fires and check their spread have to be undertaken by the authorities, particularly the civic body. The provision of dependable water in suitable and accessible places by storage tanks, as was done in London should be adopted. The old system of providing water in static tanks in streets for transport animals to drink, could be revived and extended with advantage. Masonry tanks could be so designed and built in suitable places, along the roads so as to meet the peace time need of supplying the labouring classes, who move about in sweltering sun shine as well as the fire fighting purpose. Another essential measure is to cut fire lanes, as many as possible, especially in congested areas. Chungking adopted this with advantage and Ceylon recently followed the example. Authorities in Great Britain recommend this measure even for crops in rural areas. Civic authorities could even try the experiment of purchasing structures in suitable areas, now that urban property has come down considerably in value, to provide fire lanes. Such fire lanes are essential around fuel depots, oil storages, cloth bazaars and the like. To theatres, restaurants and public offices they are equally needed.

However numerous the fire brigades may be they would prove of little use if conflagrations are not accessible to them. A survey of built up areas in our cities would easily reveal the numerous inaccessible spots where dangerous fires could develope. Access to them must be provided by opening avenues to them by acquiring the necessary space, after a careful survey of these danger-spots in our cities. It is also the responsibility of the authorities to make provision for dealing with the consequences of fire to structures such as clearing the site, demolishing dangerous structures and the storing of salvaged material. Even as the individual should clear his house of inflammable material, civic authorities should shift fuel depots and other high fire risk trades to suitable places where possible fires will not spread. A careful survey and a proper plan for work done under efficient guidance would obviate waste of resources and time. Authorities will do well to get this essential preliminary done in advance.

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COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
135, Canning Street, Calcutta
'Phone: Cal. 64. Telegrams: "Shessko"

These basic measures are essential to minimise the task of the fire fighting organizations of A. R. P. authorities. In their absence, the task of controlling and overcoming the fire bomb peril would not merely become insuperable but impossible. An immediate move is necessary to teach the citizens and city fathers these responsibilities, if our cities should not burn.

Letters to the Editor



Notice to Correspondents

All contributions and correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette", Central Municipal Office, 5, Surendranath Banerjea Road, Calcutta.

Letters and other contributions must always be written on one side of the paper only and signed by the writer. Their publication in the "Gazette" however, must not be taken to imply endorsement by the Corporation or by the Editor of any opinions that may be expressed in them.

Mss. and photographs sent for publication will not be returned unless they are accompanied by fully stamped and addressed covers.

All communications intended for publication in the "Gazette" must reach this office at least six days in advance of its next date of issue.

Attack Against Trams

To The Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette"

Sir,—On Monday last, just after midday, I was travelling in a Shambazar bus bound for Kalighat. When the bus neared the junction of Cornwallis Street and Sukea Street, it was hit by a small stone thrown by some one in the street, but fortunately the passengers in the bus were not hurt. I and my fellow-passengers, mostly elderly men, had been discussing this incident amongst ourselves and we came to the conclusion that the stone might not have been aimed at the bus, but it might have been for a tram car. A few minutes drive brought us to a place where a full-fledged war was going on. A tram car was ablaze, probably set fire to by the mob.

Now-a-days this is an every-day occurrence in the streets of Calcutta. Will one of your numerous readers enlighten us as to why this systematic crusade is going on against the city's transport service? Who are the worst sufferers? Does it not strike those who carry on this continual warfare against the city's transport, that the middle-class people, who have had to sweat for their living, will suffer most by their doings? They can ill-afford to hire taxis, hackney carriages or even rickshaws for their daily rounds to their places of business. Trams and buses are indispensable, particularly so for the poor people. Why then cause them needless worry and trouble?—Yours, etc.,

'A POOR SUFFERER.'

The 10th September, 1942.

Calcutta News & Views : A Digest

CALCUTTA INCIDENTS : DAY BY DAY

Calcutta passed a comparatively quiet day on Thursday, the 10th September, no major incident being reported from any part of the city. Towards the evening, however, some mischief-makers tried to interfere with the tramway service in Shambazar Section by cutting trolley ropes of cars, but their efforts failed due to the timely intervention by the Tramway staff. An attempt to set fire to a tram car also failed.

Schools and colleges remained open, but in certain institutions attendance of students was below normal.

A few places in the city were raided by the Special Branch Police, who, after searches for several hours, took about half a dozen persons into custody under the Defence of India Rules.

Attempts to interfere with tramway traffic continued in Calcutta on Friday, the 11th September, when trolley-ropes of a number of tram cars were cut. These incidents occurred mostly in Cornwallis Street on Shambazar Section. Two of the mischief-makers were arrested while indulging in such activities near Cornwallis Square, while three more were arrested near the Harrison Road and Amherst Street junction.

A tram-car was set on fire by hooligans at the junction of Grey Street and Hari Ghose's Street at about 3-30 p.m. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene and put out the fire but the first class carriage was badly charred.

There were also some cases of stone-throwing at passing tram cars on Cornwallis Street and Chitpore Road near Kumartooli.

TAGORE'S PORTRAIT FOR CHINA

Sir S. Radhakrishnan To Take To Chungking

Arrangements are being made by the Federation of Indian Music and Dancing Academies of Calcutta for holding the presentation ceremony of the portrait of Poet Rabindranath Tagore to the Government of China on September 20 at the Darbhanga Hall of the Calcutta University.

Dr. Abanindra Nath Tagore will present the portrait on behalf of India and Dr. C. J. Pao, Consul-General for China, will receive the portrait on behalf of China, which has been executed by Mr. Ramendra Nath Chakravarti, Acting Principal of the Government School of Arts, Calcutta and a former pupil of Mr. Nandalal Bose at the Visva-Bharati Kala-Bhawan.

Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor, Benaras Hindu University has been requested to go to Chungking by air to present the portrait to the Chinese Government.

Sir Sarvapalli, it is understood, has agreed. He will carry to the people of China India's message of goodwill, her admiration and sympathy for the gallant people of China engaged in a life and death struggle against the aggressors and the part they are playing in the cause of the Free Nations and her determination to fight the common enemy side by side with her Chinese brothers.

Students held a meeting in the quadrangle between the Ashutosh Buildings and the Senate Hall. The demonstrators shouted slogans denouncing Mr. Churchill and delivered speeches dwelling on the present situation. Some of those present made their way to the roof of the Ashutosh Buildings and hoisted a tri-colour Congress flag. Subsequently, the Registrar of the University, Mr. J. C. Chakravarty, induced the demonstrators to leave.

A number of minor incidents of snapping of trolleys of tram cars and of throwing stones and brickbats at running tram cars were reported from the northern part of the city on Saturday, the 12th September. The police and military mobile squads continue their vigilance.

An attempt by demonstrators at burning a tram car with kerosene oil and ignited rags in the same area was foiled by the timely intervention of the police and the Tramways people.

A seat in the first class compartment of a tram car was set fire to in the southern part of the city, but this was immediately put out by the conductor.

Attendance in educational institutions in the city continued to be thin, while there was complete absence of students in one of the colleges.

The trolley ropes of two tram cars in South Calcutta were snapped at night resulting in dislocating of service in the particular line for a while. Otherwise, Calcutta passed a quiet day on Sunday, the 13th September.

The police, however, continued their vigilance over the disturbed areas.

The Special Branch Police had another busy day when they arrested eight persons under the Defence of India Rules. They also searched more than half a dozen persons.

The Special Branch Police conducted searches on Monday, the 14th September, at some places in North Calcutta and took away two persons to the Special Branch Office for examination. They were arrested after examination.

Calcutta passed a quiet day on Tuesday, the 15th instant. A tram-car was stoned on the Chitpore Section near Kumertully; two letter-boxes—one near Beadon Square and the other near the crossing of Mirzapur Street and Amherst Street—were set fire to, while an attempt was made to set fire to a tram-car on the Chitpore Baghbazar line which, however, was foiled. Acid was thrown on a tram-car passing Bowbazar Street injuring the driver. Three persons were arrested while attempting to break a fire alarm box near the junction of Cornwallis Street and Kailas Bose Street. A partial *hartal* was observed in the city.

An attempt to set fire to a tram at Esplanade junction was made in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 16th instant but only very slight damage was caused. There were two or three cases in the evening of the throwing of stones at trams in the Harrison Road and Cornwallis Street areas. Only one case of the cutting of the trolley rope of a tram on the Ballygunge Section was reported.

Several houses in the city were searched by the Special Branch of the Calcutta C. I. D. on Wednesday and about ten men were arrested.

CALCUTTA ARRESTS

In further continuation of the lists issued, the Government of Bengal announce the following names of persons arrested in Calcutta in connection with the present movement :—

On 7th September—Mr. Kanailal Goswami.

On 8th September—Messrs. Madanmohan Maitra, Prabhat Kumar Bose and Prabhas Kumar Bose.

On 9th September—Messrs. Ranjit Chakravarti and Gora Chand Das.

On 10th September—Messrs. Sambhu Charan Nath, Anil Kumar Basak and Santosh Kumar Roy Choudhury.

On 11th September—Messrs. Prasanta Kumar Dhar, Krishna Chandra Behara, Anil Kumar Das, Tapendra Nath Bose and Arun Kumar Bose.

JOINT SESSION OF BENGAL LEGISLATURE

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal addressed a joint session of the Bengal Legislature at the Assembly House on Monday, the 15th September, Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, President of the Bengal Legislative Council (Upper House), was in the chair and all the Ministers of the Bengal Cabinet, except Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Finance Minister, were present. Mr. Jalaluddin Hashemy, Deputy Speaker of the Assembly, and Sir A. K. Roy, Advocate-General, Bengal, also attended the session.

The official Congress Party was absent *en bloc*. Otherwise, the House was well attended and there was a large number of visitors, including several ladies. A party from Government House were in the Governor's Gallery, while other distinguished visitors included the Consul-General for America and the Consul-General for China.

[Extracts from the address of His Excellency the Governor will be found under the headings (1) 'The War At Our Door' (2) All About Air Raid Precautions' and (3) 'The Recent Disturbances: Bengal Governor On The Situation' etc.]—EDITOR, "*C. M. G.*"

NON GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN CALCUTTA

The recent decision of the Government of Bengal to close the educational institutions in the city from September 14 until after the Pujah, came up for consideration at a Conference of heads of non-Government H. E. Schools held on Monday, the 14th September, under the presidentship of Mr. Bhuban Mohan Bhattacharyya, Headmaster of the Town School. Representatives from more than eighty H. E. Schools of Calcutta attended.

The Conference regretted that the decision of the Government to close the schools and colleges in Calcutta, so soon after they had been re-opened, had been arrived at without the knowledge and consent of the heads of non-Government high schools, and decided to send a deputation to the Education Minister to place before him the position of non-Government schools. The deputation, it is stated, will impress upon the Minister the necessity for immediate adequate financial help to all such institutions in the city before they are closed for the Pujah vacation.

Meanwhile, the Conference has requested all non-Government schools of Calcutta to continue their normal work

STUDENTS WARNED

The Government of Bengal have ordered, says a Press Note, that students who subsequent to this notice absent themselves from schools and colleges for political reasons will forfeit their scholarships or stipends. Information to this effect is being issued to the heads of all educational institutions.

SRIJUKTA SARALA DEVI FELICITATED

On the occasion of the 70th Birthday of Sreejukta Sarala Devi Choudhurani a quiet function was held at her Calcutta residence last week where few literateurs of Bengal met and offered her homage recounting the services she had rendered to the country.

Among others Dr. Kalidas Nag, Dr. Amiya Chakravarty, Messrs. Basanta Kumar Chatterjee, Sourindra Mohan Mukherjee, Buddhadev Basu, Phanindra Nath Mukherjee, Editor, *Bharatbarsha* spoke offering her felicitations and wishing her many more years of useful life.

BENGAL SECURITY PRISONERS

The *United Press* understands the Tribunal set up by the Government of Bengal to examine the cases of political security prisoners have concluded their labours. It is learnt, over 200 cases were referred for review and the Tribunal submitted their report towards the end of August.

It is understood the report is now under consideration of the Government.

The Tribunal were constituted in the beginning of May and they started work towards the end of the month. The personnel of the Tribunal included Mr. Justice Panckridge, Sir Sarat Kumar Ghose, Retired Judge of the Calcutta High Court, and Mr. S. M. Masih, Retired District and Sessions Judge.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Bengal Legislative Assembly met for a short session on Tuesday afternoon. There was a large attendance of members. Mr. Jalaluddin Hashemy, Deputy Speaker, was in the Chair. The official Congress Party did not attend.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier, made a statement on the present situation in the province.

The Premier prefaced his speech with the following remarks: "You have all had the privelege of listening to the address of His Excellency the Governor delivered at the joint session of the Legislature on Monday. As you are aware, it is not open to any member of the Legislature to raise a debate on any statement made by the Governor. At the same time it felt that it is of the utmost importance that the representatives of the people in the Legislature assembled should have an opportunity of expressing their views on the measures that have been adopted for the safety of the country and its peoples from the point of view of their adequacy or otherwise. We have, therefore, decided that I should make a statement covering practically the field traversed by His Excellency in order that members may have an opportunity of offering any criticisms which they think desirable and necessary."

The House then adjourned till Wednesday.

It is learnt that the Opposition propose to give notice of special motions to deal with the various issues raised by the Chief Minister in his statement.

SUPPLY OF SUGAR

It is understood that as a result of representations made by the Directorate of Civil Supplies, Bengal, to the Sugar Controller, Government of India, the latter has released substantial quantities of sugar for Bengal from factories not so far earmarked for the province.

As soon as this sugar can be moved into Calcutta, the present position as regards the supply of sugar in Calcutta and the Bengal districts is expected to be considerably eased.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES BY CALCUTTA SCIENTIST

Two very important discoveries have recently been made by Dr. M. N. Goswami of the Applied Chemistry Department of the University College of Science and Technology, Calcutta and have been patented. One relates to Cellulose Acetate. It is extensively used for making cinematographic films, toys, artificial silk and for the preparation of varnishes. His process is entirely novel and the operation cost is much less. The second one relates to cold hydrogenation of soaps. This process which is also entirely new enables any kind of soap prepared from any kind of oil and fat to be converted into good washing and toilet soap.



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CALCUTTA CORPORATION CENTRE

The following lady teachers of the Corporation Schools have duly qualified in the "First Aid":—

(1) Pankajini Ghosh, (2) Saralabala Haldar, (3) Premlata Sen Gupta, (4) Sumati Bannerjee, (5) Pritikana Chakrabarti, (6) Surabala Dutta, (7) Santilata Sen Gupta, (8) Binapani Das, (9) Lilabati Sen Gupta, (10) Parulbala Paramanick, (11) Snehalata Sarkar, (12) Sailabala Chowdhury, (13) Sukhalata Sen, (14) Sarojbasini Debi, (15) Roma Majumdar, (16) Anjali Chakrabarti, (17) Parulrani Das, (18) Amiyalata Das, (19) Sarojbala Gupta, (20) Manoroma Chowdhury, (21) Nalini Ghosh, (22) Charuhashini Das, (23) Fulmani Das, (24) Kanaklata Das Gupta, (25) Profullanalini Ghosh, (26) Khadija Begum, (27) Suhashini Dutta, (28) Probhalata Bose, (29) Protiva Roy, (30) Sovana Ghosh, (31) Niharbala Ghosh, (32) Brojobala Biswas, (33) Sulata Chowdhury, (34) Hironmoyee Dasi, (35) Karimunnessa, (36) Asha Mitra, (37) Reba Sen Gupta, (38) Jatikana Bose, (39) Nalinibala Chatterjee, (40) Alice Chakrabarti, (41) Niharbala Bose, (42) Motaharunnessa and (43) Durgarani Mukherjee (outsider).

K. L. CHOWDHURY,
Hony. Secretary.

Town Hall,
The 30th July, 1942.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

Repairs to Mourners' Shed in Bagmari Muhammadan Burial Ground.

Tenders for the above will be opened on 29th September, 1942 and the rates quoted in them are to hold good for three months

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 17th September, 1942.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. III Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 23rd September, 1942, up to 2 p.m. :—

118. Earth work in flank in Dhappa Road near Matpukur junction in Ward No. 18—Rs. 194, dated 15th September, 1942, (15 days).

119. Repairs to Chief Engineer, Health Officer and License Officer's rooms in Central Municipal Office Buildings—Rs. 443, dated 15th September, 1942, (21 days).

120. Repairs to sewered ditch at 40, Durga Charan Doctor Road.—Rs. 124, dated 15th September, 1942, (2 weeks).

121. Repairs to Disinfecting Station in Ward No. 19—Rs. 588, dated 15th September, 1942, (1 month).

122. Repairs to latrines and stalls in Entally Market—Rs. 570, dated 15th September, 1942, (1 month).

123. Repairs to Bathing Platform at 12, Bedford Lane, Ward 15—Rs. 59, dated 11th August, 1942, (15 days).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement form for piece work, is to be read as (3 days' notice).

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 15th September, 1942

District No. IV Engineer's Department

Tenders for the ollowing works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed, "Tender for....." on Thursday, the 24th September, 1942 upto 2 p.m. :—

48. Repairs to Superintendent's quarters at District IV Gowkhana—Rs. 540, dated 23rd August, 1942, (1 month).

49. Repairs to broken main gate at District IV Office at 11, Belvedere Road—Rs. 45, dated 1st September, 1942, (15 days).

50. Repairs to sewered ditch between 34 and 42-2, Kalighat Road, Ward 23.—Rs. 138, dated 12th September, 1942, (15 days).

A. F. NABI BAKSH,
District Engineer IV.

District IV Eng'g Office,
The 15th September, 1942

DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT

To All P. I. Contractors District III and Dhappa

Re. Repairing the surreptitious cut on the Northern Embankment at I. R. P. Channel from Paghadanga to Mukalpota.

Dear Sirs,

Please submit your tender in the prescribed tender form for the petty improvement works of the Corporation for the above work, the details of which can be obtained from the department. The tender in a sealed cover, endorsed as above will be received by me on the 23rd September, 1942 at 12 noon.

The work is to be completed within 7 days from the date of order to take up the work in hand.

Yours faithfully,
P. C. BOSE,
Executive Engineer, Drainage.

Central Municipal Office,
The 15th September, 1942.

Dr. Dey's Kulti Outfall Scheme.

Re. Repairs to Bhagirhat Bridge.

Quotations in sealed covers superscribed as above are invited and will be received by the undersigned upto 2 p.m. of Monday, the 21st September, 1942.

Intending tenderers are expected to inspect the site of work before tendering and acquaint themselves with all other particulars, if required, in this connection from the office of the undersigned on any working day during office hours. The successful tenderer will have to deposit a cash security of Rs. 50 to the Corporation Treasury through this department before taking up the work in hand which must be completed within 30 days from the date of his receiving the work order in this respect.

A. N. BANERJEE,
Outfall Engineer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 15th September, 1942.

Lease Or License Of Corporation Properties.

Offers for annual licence fee in respect of Item No. 1 below and also offers for premium (*Salami*) for the remaining Items are invited for taking lease or license of the following Corporation properties in sealed covers, superscribed as "Salami or rent for Corporation Properties" and will be received by the Chief Valuer and Surveyor in his office on or before the 28th September, 1942, at 3 p.m. :—

1. Annual license fee for taking license of the Ferry Service between Paramanick Ghat in Cossipore and Belur Bale Bazar Shire Ghat (within the jurisdiction of Bally Municipality) for a period of three years (security deposit equivalent to one year's fee will have to be deposited).

2. License for Rawden Square tank for a period of three years at a monthly fee of Rs. 10 (security deposit equivalent to 6 months' fee will have to be deposited).

3. License for grass cutting, fruit trees and tanks (except the one to the south of the Sub-Registrar's quarters) in the Topsia Hindu Burial Ground for a period of three years at a monthly fee of Rs. 10 (security deposit equivalent to 6 months' fee will have to be deposited).

4. License for 4 Palm trees in the budge Budge Pail Depot in District IV for a period of 3 years at an annual fee of Rs. 6 (security deposit equivalent to one year's fee will have to be deposited).

The full amount of *Salami* and security deposit as stated above plus Rs. 2 being the cost of an agreement form are to be deposited by the successful offerer on the spot on the acceptance of his offer by the Estates and General Purposes Committee, subject to the approval of the Corporation. Other conditions may be seen at the office of the undersigned on any working day during office hours.

R. SINHA,
Chief Valuer and Surveyor.

Central Municipal Office,
The 16th September, 1942.

Carriage and Horse Tax, Etc.

Second Half-Year 1942-43

Owners and persons in charge of carriages, jinrickshaws, race-horses, horses, ponies or mules, are hereby informed that Section 167 (1) and (2) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, requires that a statement showing the number of vehicles and animals owned or kept in their charge, together with the tax payable, should be forwarded to the Municipal Office before the 1st November, 1942. Printed forms of such return may be obtained on application to the License Officer at the Central Municipal Office. It is further notified that failure to forward such return entails liability to prosecution and to a fine of Rs. 20. Persons, who, for the sake of convenience, prefer to make payments of taxes on the spot, may pay such amount, as may be due, to the Inspector, when he calls; he is authorised to receive money and grant license then and there. Claims for remission of tax on carriages on the ground that they were not used, will not be entertained after the 31st December, 1942.

Registration Of Carts

The half-yearly registration of carts under Section 183 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, for the current half-year begins on the 1st October next. Owners of carts, including hand-carts, which are not used for the conveyance of human beings, should get them registered without delay. The fee payable for registration of every cart shall be Rs. 4. An additional charge of one rupee shall also be payable in each case for the number-plate to be affixed to the cart.

Cart Driver's Ticket

Under Section 187 of the Act, drivers of carts are required to carry (exposed to view) a ticket granted by the Corporation bearing the registration number as driver.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 15th September, 1942.

VITAL STATISTICS

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 12th September, 1942

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN AND SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 627 against 608 and 695 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 40. The general death-rate of the week was 28.6 per mille against 27.1 the mean of the last five years.

Town (Wards 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 12th September, 1942, was 528 against 501 and 585 in the two preceding weeks. There were 4 deaths from cholera, against 1 and 2 in the two preceding weeks. There was 1 death from small-pox during the week against 1 in the previous week. There were 11 deaths from influenza against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 49 and 127 respectively against 46 and 92 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27.5 per mille per annum.

There were 67 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 24.0.

There were 87 deaths from respiratory diseases against 96 in the previous week.

There were 43 deaths from tuberculosis against 33 in the previous week.

There were 91 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 99 against 107 and 110 in the two preceding weeks. Of these nil was from cholera, nil from small-pox, 2 from influenza, 4 from fevers, 26 from bowel-complaints and 15 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 35.9 per mille.

There were 6 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 33.9.

There were 10 deaths from tuberculosis against 15 in the previous week.

There were 26 deaths of infants under one year.

CALCUTTA POLICE BULLETIN

Saturday, the 5th September, 1942

On the night of 21st August, 1942, a dead body of a Hindu female aged about 35 years was found lying on the Cathedral Road with multiple injuries, presumably run over by a motor car. Any information as to the identity of the deceased or of the offending motor may be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Detective Department.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

SPECIAL NOTICE

List of times for firing the Time Gun during the month of Ramjan 1942.

Date.	Time of breaking fast (P. M.) H. M.
13-9-42 ...	6-47
14-9-42 ...	6-46
15-9-42 ...	6-45
16-9-42 ...	6-44
17-9-42 ...	6-43
18-9-42 ...	6-42
19-9-42 ...	6-41
20-9-42 ...	6-40
21-9-42 ...	6-39
22-9-42 ...	6-38
23-9-42 ...	6-37
24-9-42 ...	6-36
25-9-42 ...	6-35
26-9-42 ...	6-34
27-9-42 ...	6-33
28-9-42 ...	6-32
29-9-42 ...	6-31
30-9-42 ...	6-30
1-10-42 ...	6-30
2-10-42 ...	6-29
3-10-42 ...	6-28
4-10-42 ...	6-27
5-10-42 ...	6-26
6-10-42 ...	6-25
7-10-42 ...	6-24
8-10-42 ...	6-23
9-10-42 ...	6-22
10-10-42 ...	6-21
11-10-42 ...	6-20
12-10-42 ...	6-19

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

WHERE TO INSURE

LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, ETC.

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MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with **Black** numbers on a **Yellow** badge, from No. 290 to 500 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have **Star-Shaped** brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. **No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.**

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

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S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers

Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing means health and longevity

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Curry Beef ..	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Sirloin „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Suet (Kidney) –		1 8 0		
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Molted „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump „ ..	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ..	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...				
Heart each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Oxtails each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0		
Skrits each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Kindney per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	1 0 0			

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Lion „ –	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder „ ..	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter „ ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb.	0 8 0			
Other portion per lb. –	0 12 0			

	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chops per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Breast „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer –	1 0 0		0 10 0	
Leg per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb. ...		0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	
Kidneys each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart „ ...	0 1 0			
Liver „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Brain „ ...		0 2 0		
Tongue „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 6		
Trotters „ ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each –	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each –	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer ...	1 4 0			
Goat and Kid meat ...		0 10 0		

PORK. In the building on the south east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz. –	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer –	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb ..	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb. ..	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb –	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb. –	1 8 0	3 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen –	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer –	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Luncheon „ „ ...	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork „ ...	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen ...	1 2 0	

DRY FISH	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer –	1 4 0	1 8 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer ...	1 4 0	2 8 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Bhetkee „ –	0 12 0	1 8 0
Maldine „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. large per „ ...	6 0 0	
Bali chau per seer –	4 0 0	4 8 0
Papadams per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
Dry Prawns per seer –	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices very according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

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Capital Paid-up	**Rs. 1,00,00,000**
Reserve Fund	**Rs. 1,18,00,000**

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Chicken (Broth) ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Capon ,, ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do (roasting) ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turkey Cock ,, ...	10 0 0	14 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...		0 14 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Do. Special ...		
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snipes ,, ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ,, ...	4 8 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	3 0 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...		
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Beet root Darjeeling per bundle ..	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Country per bundle		
Bean Country per seer ...		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...		
Do. Country ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...		0 2 0
Do. per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower, Beneres each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,		
Do. Darjeeling ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 2 0	
Cucumber per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 8 0
Ginger ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Turmaric ...		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Knol khol Country each ...		
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 3 0	
Do. Darjeeling each ..		
Lettuce per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer	0 3 0	
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. ,, white ,,		
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur per seer		
Do. Darjeeling ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Hazaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ..		
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
Do. Country do. ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer		
Do. New per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old) ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...		
Do. Shillong ...	0 6 0	
Robob each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Pulbul per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 2 6	0 5 0
Do. Country per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Squash per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 3 6
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 3 0	0 3 6
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country ,,		
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,		
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer ...		
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. Africa 3—5 ...		
Do. Kulu per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Nanital ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 4 to 5	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. King David ..		
Do. Jonathan ..		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 3—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious 4—5 ...	1 0 0	
Amra per score ...		
Bael Fruit each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bedana Kabul per seer		3 0 0
Black Berry per score ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Coconut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Country Apples 10—12 ...	1 0 0	
Goosebery per seer ...		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul per box (large)		
Do. California per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Grape Fruit each ...		
Java ...		
Guava (Allahabad) per score ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. (Country) per doz	0 12 3	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	2 0 0	
Khubanee ,, ...		
Do. (large) per lb. ...	1 0 0	
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Lemon (English) per doz.		
Lichees per 100 (Mozafferpur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Locket per score ...		
Monkey Lichees per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
M. Melon Jaunpur ...		
Mask Melon per seer ...	0 3 6	0 5 0
Mask Melon ,, (Lucknow)		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz.	3 0 0	5 0 0
Do. Langra 4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fazlie 5 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanthan		
Do. Golapkhash ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Country 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay 10 to 16 ..	1 0 0	
Do. Madras 8—10 ...		1 0 0
Do. Lilam 8 ...	1 0 0	
Mangosteen per doz. ...	3 0 0	
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mossomi 10 ...	1 0 0	
Poona ,, 6—10 ...	1 0 0	
Bombay per doz ...		
Oranges Nagpur ,, ...		2 0 0
Do. Bombay 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Madras per doz. ...		1 0 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peanut per seer ...		
Pineapple Country each ..	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Singapore ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Ceylon ,, ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. Assam ,, ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. Kalimpong ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Plantain Champa Buneh ..	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Martaban ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar ,, ...	0 8 0	1 2 0
Do. Kabul ,, ..	0 4 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. Country ,, ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. S. African per lb. ..	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Country per score ...		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
,, Kandahar ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prunes Fresh per doz. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb)		
Do. Liby do. ...		
Do. Delmonta do. .		
Calasia do. ...		
Pears Cashmere 4—6 ..	1 0 0	
Do. (Cooking)		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. California per lb. ..	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Peshwar ..		
Do. Australian per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Cashmere ...		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peaches Peshwar per lb....	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Raisin Kabul Sunkissed in 1 lb. packet .	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. Dessert in 1 lb. packet ...		
Do. Table in 1 lb packet ..	0 8 0	
Do. Muscatal loose per lb ...		
Do do. in 1 lb. packet		
Rose Apple per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Sofata 20—25	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz	3 0 0	3 8 0
Star Apple per score .		
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Jafa per doz (Orange)	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Small per seore		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 10	1 0 0	
Do. Country per score ...		
Surdah Quetta per seer .	0 10 0	0 12 0
Tamarind per score ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Water melon Country each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Goalund each ...	0 6 0	
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur		
Water fruit per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
DRY FRUITS		
Apples Ring per lb. ..	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. ,, 1 lb. packet ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Almond salted (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Almond English (large) per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0
Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...	3 4 0	3 8 0
Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...	1 8 0	3 0 0
Apricots dry with seed per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Apricots dry without seed per lb. ...	1 8 0	3 0 0
Alobokhara per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Brazilnuts per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Chilgooja per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cocoanut dry per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Currants Australian per lb.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Chestnut per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 6 0	0 8 0
Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Figs 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Khurma per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Monkeynuts Madras per seer .	0 4 0	0 6 0
Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Pears dry per lb. ...	1 14 0	2 0 0
Pears dry 1 lb. packet ..	1 12 0	2 0 0
Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0

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AT STALL Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)		
Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Salted shelled per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Prunes dry per lb. ...		
Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Sultana per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Table 1 lb. packet...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. American 1 packet...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Bombay	1 0 0	1 2 0
Dinapur	0 11 0	0 12 0
Butter per cake ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Ghee per seer ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per seer ...	0 4 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	1 12 0	2 4 0
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	2 4 0	3 8 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Rohi per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (Cut Pieces) ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Hilsa each (Padma) ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...		
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe 6—12 ...		
Mullet per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (cut pieces) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pomfret per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Prawns per seer (small)	0 10 0	0 14 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 14 0	1 2 0
Lobster ...		
Sea fish	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Brand (White or Brown) 2 lb. each ...	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. do. ½ lb. „ ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz. ...	0 1 0	0 1 2
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)		
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Edam „ ...	1 8 0	
Do. Overland „ ...		
Do. Cheddarn „ ...	1 12 0	
Preserved, mixed, per lb. ...		0 8 0
Do. unmixed, „ ...	0 6 0	
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Kraft cheese per lb. ...		3 8 0
***FLOUR.**		
Household No. 3 and all other varieties per seer		0 3 9
Californian flour No. 1 per seer		
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.		
Californian flour No. 2 per seer		
Country flour per seer ...		
*Atta Red (Chaundashi)	0 3 6	0 3 10½
Do. White per seer ...		0 3 10½
***RICE**		
Deshi coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Patna 1st quality per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	7 4 0	7 8 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 3
Chinisakkar per md. ...	8 0 0	9 0 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Kabui rice per seer ...	0 7 0	0 9 0
Kashmere rice per seer ...		
Golab Soru rice ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
SUGAR		
*Cawnpore Sugar per seer		
Crystal	0 5 6	0 5 9
***DAL Etc.**		
Arahar per seer ...		0 3 3
Channa „ ...		0 2 6
Khari Masoor „ ...		0 3 0
Mung (haree) „ ...		0 3 0
Mung (sona) „ ...	0 5 9	
*Salt „ ...		0 1 10½
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. „ ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. „ ...	3 12 0	
*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 6
Castor Oil „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	0 8 0	
„ „ „ No. 2	0 7 0	
***KEROSENE OIL**		
Kerosene Oil (*Superior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3	
(ii) Per 4-I.G. Tin ...	5 1 9	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 2 1½	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Kerosene Oil (*Inferior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk...	3 14 6	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 2 10½	
***COAL AND COKE**		
Domestic Coal (retail) per md.	1 4 0	
Domestic Coke (whole sale) at the Depot ...	1 2 0	
Soft Coke per md. ...	1 3 0	1 4 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plum Cake „ ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 12 0
Plum Puddings (English) per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 8 0
Assorted Tea Cakes per lb	1 4 0	1 8 0
Slab Chocolates per packet ...	0 1 6	1 0 0
Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Short Bread per lb. ...	1 4 0	4 8 0
English Sweet, Assorted per lb.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Caramels Assorted per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins	1 6 0	1 12 0
„ 2 „	2 4 0	4 0 0
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo		
Assorted Creams ...		
Golden Puffs		
Barley Sugar (English) per lb.		
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.		
Assorted Patties per doz.		
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin		
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin ...		
Nice 2 lb. tin ...		
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...		
BRITANNIA		
Cheese ...		
Gem ...		
Gem Iced ...		
Ginger Nut ...		
Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
Marie ...		
Milk ...		
Mixed (House-hold) ...		
Nice ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
Nimki		
Petit Beurre		
School		
Thin Arrowroot		
Water		
Zoological		
Cream Cracker, Special size tin.	2 2 0 per tin	
Cow & Gate Milk Food	2 12 0	5 5 0
Cow & Gate Rusks	1 8 0	
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— per Tin	0 4 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. loose	1 8 0	
Skimmed Milk	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do.	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Pepperments per lb.	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Dereszke per tin of 50	1. 8 0	
Scissor per pkt.	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin 50 of	1 2 0	
„ „ (magnum)	1 2 0	
Gold Flake per packet		0 4 6
Cavender per tin of 50	1 2 0	
Glassgow Mixture per lb		
Spencer's "Doretto"		
Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin		1 14 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 12 0	0 13 0
Black & White tin of 50	2 4 0	
Craven A tin of 50		1 12 0
Match Box of 80 stick ea.	0 0 9	
Do. 40 Do.	0 0 6	

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label ¼ lb packet	1 11 0	
Red do. do. „	1 7 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb. „	2 2 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label ¼ lb. pkt.	1 6 0	
Red do. do.	1 2 0	
Orange do. do.	0 12 0	
Pyramid do do.	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 9 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0	
Do. 2nd quality	1 0 0	
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 3 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 1 0	
"ISPAHANI'S TEA"—		
Special Darjeeling 1 lb. tin	1 12 0	
Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 4 0	
Cafe Brand packets „	1 0 0	
Afternoon 1 lb. 2 oz.	1 2 0	
LOOSE TEA		
F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	1 10 0	2 0 0
O. P. Darjeeling and Assam per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
DUST TEA		
Darjeeling and Assam Dust per lb.	0 14 0	1 2 0
Red Ensign Coffee „	1 9 0	
Coccoa 1 lb packet	2 8 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz.	1 1 0	
Robinson's Barley 1 lbs.	1 4 0	
Macaroni 1 „	0 10 0	0 11 0
Delmonte Fruits 2 „		
Chutneys 1 „	0 14 0	1 4 0
Pickles (Australia) per bot.	3 4 0	
Mustard Colman per tin Do. ½ lb.		
Mustard (India) per bottle	0 12 0	
Salad Oils Pt. Bott.	0 12 0	2 0 0
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 2 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott.	1 15 0	2 2 0
Salmon (Red) ½ lb. tin	4 8 0	
Sausages Australian per tin	2 12 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Condensed Milk Red Cross	0 10 0	
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. loose		1 8 0
Soups, Assorted Small tin		1 0 0
Tart Fruits, Bott.	1 12 0	
Isinglass per pkt.	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag		
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	0 6 0	0 8 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin		
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin		
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb, per pkt.	1 12 0	2 8 0
King George Chocolate, 1 lb per tin		
C. & V. Vinegar per bottle	2 4 0	
Radgate or Nickson Ham per lb.		
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb.		
Morton's Scotch Oatmeal 2 lb. tin	1 12 0	
Morton's Eagle Brand Scotch Roller Oats 2 lb. tin	0 14 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin Nos. 3 & 4	0 11 0	
Chamois Leather large	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small	1 4 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 6 0	4 0 0
Eno's Fruit Salt	1 2 0	
Bisurated Magnesia, medium	0 7 0	2 2 0
	1 12 0	
Elerman's Embrocation	2 4 0	
Zam-Buk	1 12 0	1 14 0
Amrutanjan Pain Balm	0 8 0	
Oriental Balm	0 4 0	1 0 0
Sloan's Liniment	0 15 0	
Kruschen Salt	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) „	7 0 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

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Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Balam (Coarse) ...		
Do. (Medium) ...		
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	0 4 6	
Do. (Kora) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Atap) ...	0 3 0	
Kamini (Do.) ...	0 3 6	
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Golap Khas (Do.) ...		0 4 0
Dadkhani ...	0 4 0	
Deshi Boiled ...		
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra (Medium) ...		0 4 0
Patnai (Coarse) ...		0 4 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ..		
Rupsal ...		0 2 9
Katari Bhog ...	0 3 3	0 3 6
DAL.		
Gram (Patnai whole) ...		0 2 6
Gram (Dal) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Sona) ...		
Do. (Krishna) ...		
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Khasari Dal ..	0 2 0	
Moscor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	
Do. Khari ...	0 3 0	
Mattor Dal ...		0 3 0
Salt ...		0 2 9

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Bombay Butter per seer		
Aligarh ,, ..	1 2 0	
Pabna ,,	1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa) ..	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo) .	1 6 0	1 8 0
Jessore ..	1 6 0	
OIL		
Ghani Oil ..		0 8 0
Mustard Oil ..	0 9 0	
Cocanut Oil ..		0 14 0
Kerosene Oil ..	0 3 0	Per bot. of 26 oz
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White Java) ...		
Do (Brown Java) ...		
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flower (Country) ...		0 4 0
Atta ...	0 2 3	0 3 3
Suji ...	0 4 0	
Gur (Sugar Cane) ...		0 5 0
,, Khajure ...		
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. New (Country) ...		
Do. (Gauhati)		
Do (Rangoon) .		

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Patal ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Brinjal ..	0 2 0	0 4 0
Peas —		
Cauliflower each ...		
Cabbage each ...		
Ginger —	0 6 0	0 7 0
Onion —	0 1 3	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Mutton —	0 12 0	0 14 0
Goat & Khashi —		0 12 0
FISH.		
Rohi (Cut-pieces) —	0 10 0	0 14 0
Other —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa —	9 10 0	0 12 0
Prawns —	0 0 0	0 12 0
Parsey —	0 0 0	0 10 0
Bagda —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetki —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab per pair —	0 1 0	0 1 6
Koi —		
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P
Chamanmoni ...	11 8 0	12 0 0
Balam per md. ...	9 8 0	10 0 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	11 0 0	11 8 0
Do. (Kora) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Kamini (Do.) ...		13 0 0
Chinisankkar (Do.) ...		
Dadkhani ...	15 0 0	16 0 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...	9 0 0	10 0 0
Dudkalma ...		
Nagra ...	9 8 0	10 8 0
Patnai (Kora) ...	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal ...	10 8 0	11 0 0
Sitasal ...	10 8 0	11 0 0
Bhashamanik	10 0 0	10 8 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 5 0	0 5 6
Do. (Sona) ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Do. (Krishna) ...		
Arahar Dal ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kalai Dal ...		0 3 6
Knasari Dal ...		0 3 6
Moscor Dal (Sprit) ...		0 4 0
Do. (Khari) ...		
Mattor Dal ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...		3 0 0
Ranchi .. —		
Darbhanga —		2 4 0
Sree (Mark) ..		2 4 0
Khurja ...		2 0 0
Bhaduwa ...		2 6 0
Lakhi —		2 2 0
"Debla Debee" per seer		2 4 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer		0 5 9
Do. (Brown)		
Do. (Bata)		
Flour per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Atta —	0 4 0	0 4 6
Do. B ...		
Gur ... —	0 7 0	0 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
BREAD.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P
Bread 1 lb. ..	0 2 6	0 4 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
Do. ¼ lb. ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		
Bombay per lb. Salted		
Pabna per seer —		
Polson's 1 lb. tin		
Milk ...		
Cows' Head ...		
Condensed Milk		
Milk Maid ...		
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ..		0 10 0
Cocoanut Oil ...		1 0 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 20 to 25 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer —	2 4 0	2 8 0
Oranges 6—10 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Pesta ,, ...		5 8 0
Dates Arab —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Grapes per seer ..		
Pomegranates per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0
VEGETABLES		
New Patal ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
New Potatoes ...	0 4 0	0 5 6
Potatoes (New) .		
Brinjal ... —	0 2 6	0 4 0
Cabbages each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Ginger ... —	0 5 6	0 6 0
Cucumber each .	0 0 3	0 0 6
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Onion —	0 3 0	0 3 6
Cauliflower ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
FISH		
Parsey per seer	0 8 0	0 12 0
Pona ,,	0 14 0	1 4 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ,,		
Bagda	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ,,	0 12 0	0 0 0
Crab (each) ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Hilsa ,,	0 12 0	0 0 0
Koi per seer ...	1 6 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
MEAT		
Mutton		1 0 0
Goat		1 0 0
EGGS		
Egg (Fowl) per score	0 14 0	0 15 0
,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 14 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.	...	1 14 0
Yellow per tin ..		
Cocoa Hornby ..		
Coffee Polson's lb. ...		
Condensed Milk ..		
BISCUITS		
Thin Arrowroot ½ lb. ...	...	0 3 0
H. & P. Do. ...		
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 555 ...	1 10 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes 1 tin. —		0 12 0
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.		
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sago (Pearl) ..		
Quaker's Oats ...		
Pascal's Logenges (glass) each —		
Jam ...		
Jelly —		
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
Quickwhite (White) ...		
KEROSENE OIL		
Elephant Brand tin ...		
Do. per bottle ...		
Do. ,, bulk .		
Rising Sun ...		
Do. per bottle ...		

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. 2nd „ „ ..		0 10 0
Goat per seer ...		
Kid „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Poultry Chicken each		
EGGS		
Ducks per score ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Fowls „ ...	0 13 0	0 14 0
VEGETABLES		
Brinjals per seer ..	0 4 0	0 6 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Ginger „ ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Pati Lemon per score	0 3 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger per seer ..	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kagji Lemon per score ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Onions Patna rod per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Bombay „ ...		
Do. Country „ -	0 2 0	0 2 6
Potatoes Nainital per seer		
Do. Deshi (New) ...		
Do. Madrasi „ ..	0 4 6	0 5 6
Do. Gauhati „ ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer ..		
Do. Disi per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Hilly „ ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Cabbage each ...	0 8 0	1 4 0
Cauliflower each .	0 1 0	0 3 0
Peas Ranchi per seer ..		
Do. Darjeeling „ ...	1 8 0	
Do. Deshi „ -		
Beans „ ..		0 6 0
Squash . „ ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Tomato „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS		
Apple Australia ...		
Do. Cashmere 5—8 .	1 0 0	
Do. American		
Do. Kulu ..		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Peshwari		
Do. Quetta		2 8 0
Alubokhara per seer		1 8 0
Apricot „		
Batavia per pair		
Beal fruit each		2 8 0
Bedana (green) ..	2 0 0	0 2 0
Cocoanut each (green)	0 1 6	
Do. dry per seer ...	1 4 0	
Chilghoza „		
Dates Arab „ ..	0 12 0	
Do. Bagdad „ ...		
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		2 8 0
Do. Nasik „ ...		
Do. Quetta „ .		
Do. Chaman „ ...		
Do. Australia „ ...		
Khorma „		
Kesur Deshi „		
Do. Singapore „ .	1 8 0	
Khobani „ „ ...	2 0 0	
Kajoe Nuts „ ..		
Lichis Country per 100 .		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer ..		
Prune per lb. ...		
Papaya Country each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Dates fruit per seer ...		
Do. Basra per lb. ...		
Plums per seer ...		

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs.A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safata ..		
Mango (Local) 8—12	1 0 0	
Do. Kanchan		
Do. Madras ...		
Do. Langra .		
Do. Bombay		
Do. Nilambari 5—8	1 0 0	
Do. Totapuri ...		
Do Fazli ...		
Do. Golapkhas		
Do. Himsagar ...		
Do. Kissen Bhogh ...		
Mash melon per seer ...		
Kharbuza per seer ...		
Orange Ichanagore ...		
Do. Sylhet ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Nagpur ...		
Do. Bombay 8—10 .	1 0 0	
Pesta Bagdad per seer ...		
Do. Multan .	6 0 0	
Do. Kabul ...		
Pears 10—32	1 0 0	
Pineapple Singapuri each		
Do. Assam ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Country each	0 6 0	0 8 0
Peaches 6—10		
Plantain Champa per score	0 5 0	0 5 0
Do. Martaban per score	0 10 0	1 0 0
Musket per seer ...		
Pomegranate per seer		
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar		
Do. Dholka		
Raisin (Rad) per seer		
Do. Sultuna „		
Almond shelled „ ...	2 0 0	
Do. without shell		
Do. do. large		
Surdah Quaman per seer		
Water melon Goalando	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Deshi		
Do. Farukabad		
Do. Quetta		
Do. Bhagalpur ..		
Sarbati Lemon (Musembi) 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. Shelled „		
Nut Ground „		
Sharifa 6—16		
BUTTER, ETC		
Shillong Butter per pound		
Darjeeling do. „		
Bombay „ „ .		
Aligarh „ „	1 12 0	
Jessore „ per seer	3 0 0	
Dinapur „ „	2 8 0	
Pabna „ „		
Darbhanga „ „		
Mazafferpur „ „		
Ghee .		2 0 0
Cow's Ghee „	2 8 0	
Do. Milk „	0 4 0	0 4 6
FISH		
Bagda per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md.		
Do. (cut pieces) p s.		
Bhetkee „	0 12 0	
Prawns „	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa „	0 10 0	0 14 0
Rohi „ ..	0 14 0	1 0 0
Rohi (cut pieces) „	0 8 0	0 10 0
Small fish „ ..		
Chetal „ ..		
Crab per pair		
Koi per seer .	0 10 0	2 0 0
Singhee per seer ..	0 10 0	2 0 0
Magoor per seer (small)	2 0 0	
Do. (large)		

ARTICLES	From	To
RICE	Rs.A. P.	Rs. A. P
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog —		
Deshi (Nagra) per md. —		
Do. (Medium) „ ...		
Patnai (Atap) „ md. ...	11 0 0	
Hilly (old) per md. ...		
Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasal per md. ...		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	11 0 0	
Do. No. 2 per md.		
Chamormoni ...	11 8 0	
Balam (old) per md. ...		
Chini Shakkar No. 1 per maund (old) ...		
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund ...		
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...		
Kamini per maund —	12 0 0	
Peshwar Rice per md. ...		25 0 0
Dhaki Chata ...	8 8 0	10 8 0
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer ...		
Java „ „ ...		
Cocoanut Oil „ ...		
Mustard Oil „ ...	0 11 0	
Salt per seer ...	0 2 9	
Flour „ ...	0 3 9½	
Atta B per md. (Tota) ...		
Sujee „ ...	10 8 0	
Atta fresh per seer ...	0 3 7½	
Chandausi Atta per md. ...		
Til Oil „ ...		
Til Oil per seer ..		
DAL		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 5.9	
Mug Dal „ ...	0 6 0	
Arhar „ ...	0 3 9	0 4
Kalai ...	0 3 3	
Khesari „ ...	0 2 6	
Mosoor (spilt) „ ...		
Do. (khari) „ ...		
Mator „ ...	0 4 0	
Chana Dal „ ...	0 3 0	
Do. „ ...	0 3 0	
Biuli „ ...	0 3 3	
TEA.		
Family Mixture ...	1 0 0	1 4
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. —		2 4
Flowery Orange Pekoe	1 8 0	1 12
Quality per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8
Orange Pekoe ...	1 4 0	1 6
Pekoe per lb. ...		
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Pekoe Dust ...	1 0 0	1 4
KEROSENE OIL.		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
„ „ Bulk „		
Owl & Swan per tin ...		
„ „ Bulk —		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Elephant Brand per bot. (White)	0 3 6	
Elephant Brand per bot. (Red) ... —	0 2 9	
Snowflake per tin ...		
Soft Coke per md. ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
Engineers, Builders and Contractors,
9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.
Telephone :—Calcutta 5632. Telegram :—" REWARD " Cal.

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish	0 6 0	0 8 0
Hilsa	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsay	0 8 0	0 10 0
Crab each	0 0 9	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mutton ,,	0 10 0	0 12 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score	0 9 0	
Fowl's eggs ,,	0 10 0	
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer		0 5 0
Brinjal ,,		0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato per seer		0 4 0
Cucumber per score	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer	0 4 0	
Garlic ,,	0 8 0	
Green Chilly	0 1 6	
Onion ,,		0 4 0
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potato (Rangoon)		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer		0 2 0
Pulbul per seer		0 2 0
Raddish (Country) per score		0 1 6
Squash per seer		0 3 0
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato		
FRUITS.		
Mangoes 10 to 20		
Grapes	1 4 0	
Alubokhora per seer	1 4 0	
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer		
Bael each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer		0 8 0
Almond ,,	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 10 to 20	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apples 6—8	1 0 0	
Pears 20—30	1 0 0	
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer	1 2 0	1 8 0
Madras ,,	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ghee Lakhee	1 8 0	
Do. Bhadwa	2 0 0	
Do. Sree	1 14 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	2 4 0	2 0 0
Milk ,,		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer	0 4 0	
Atta White No. 1		0 3 9
Sujee ,,		0 5 0
Atta Brown		0 3 9
'B' Atta	0 4 0	
RICE.		
Patna per seer	0 3 0	
Banktulshi (Manja) per md.	7 12 0	8 0 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 3 3	
Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		12 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,	6 0 0	7 12 0
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md.	10 0 0	12 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer	0 3 0	
Sugar ,,	0 5 6	0 5 9
Tea per lb.	0 3 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer	0 4 0	0 4 6
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 2 6	0 4 0
Chana ,,	0 2 9	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,,		0 3 0
Bhanga ,, ,,		0 2 6
Khasaree ,,	0 2 6	
Kalai ,,	0 3 0	
Biuli ,,	0 3 0	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 4 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ,,	0 2 6	0 3 6
Salt ,, ,,	0 1 7½	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md.		
Coal	1 4 0	
Fuel		0 18 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle		

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (cut pieces)	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor	0 12 0	1 8 0
Parsey	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab	—	—
Beef per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,,	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat & Kid	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY & EGGS.		
Duck each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,,	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,,	—	0 3 0
Duck's eggs per score	0 8 0	0 9 0
Fowl's eggs ,,	0 9 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Brinjal ,,	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflour ,, ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 4 0	—
Cucumber per score	0 2 6	0 3 0
Ginger per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Garlic per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Modhupur) ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potatoes (Nainital) ,,	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. (Deshi) ,,		
Pulbul ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,,	0 2 6	0 3 0
Raddish per score ,,	—	—
Squash ,,	—	—
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 1 6	—
Sweet Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 4 0
White ,, ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato Darjeeling ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
FRUITS.		
Almond per seer	0 14 0	2 0 0
Alubokra ,,	—	—
Amra (Belati) per score	0 1 0	0 1 3
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	—
Bael each	0 0 3	0 0 9
Dates per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Grapes ,,	0 12 0	—
Lime per score	0 2 0	0 3 0
Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. (Martaban) ,,	0 2 6	0 3 0
Papaya each	0 1 0	0 4 0
Pomegranates per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100	0 4 0	0 8 0
Sugarcane each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Oranges per score	0 10 0	0 14 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer	1 2 0	1 8 0
Ghee Lakhee ,,	1 4 0	—
Do. Bhadwa ,,	1 12 0	—
Do. Sree ,,	1 12 0	—
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk	—	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To.
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer	0 5 0	
Atta white No. 1	0 4 6	0 6 0
Sujee	—	0 5 0
Atta Brown	—	0 4 3
"B" Atta	0 4 6	0 4 9
RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Patnai per seer	0 2 9	0 3 0
Banktulsi (Manja) per md.	7 0 0	8 8 0
Do. (Kora) per seer	0 2 9	0 3 0
Deshi (Boiled) per md.	5 0 0	6 8 0
Rangoon per seer	0 2 0	—
Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md.	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. (Atap) ,,	8 0 0	9 0 0
Golap Soru	10 0 0	11 0 0
Mustard oil per seer	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar ,,	0 4 0	0 4 6
Tea per lb.	0 6 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Cocoanut oil ,,	0 6 0	0 7 0
Arahar per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Chana ,,	0 2 0	0 2 6
Khari Masoor ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khasaree ,,	0 2 0	—
Kalai ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Biuli ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Mug (Hari) Katcha ,,	0 3 0	—
Do. (Sena) ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,,	0 2 3	0 2 6
Salt ,,	0 1 6	0 1 9
Barley Powder	0 4 6	0 7 0
Do. Pearl	0 6 6	0 12 0
Robinson's Barley	0 4 3	0 14 0
Jelly	0 5 0	0 12 0
Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle	0 2 6	—

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Mutton „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat and Kid „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Pork „ —	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl „ —	0 6 0	0 10 0
Chicken „ ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon „ —		0 3 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl's „ „ ...	0 7 0	0 10 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 8 0	0 14 0
Silong -	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Pomfret per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mango fish per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Do. (Desi) —		
Bean (French) per seer —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) „ ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
Brinjal „ ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Cabbage (Country) each ...		
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 2 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower —		
Carrots (Country) per doz.		
Do. (Darjeeling) „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz. ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Ginger per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Garlic —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger „ —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Onion „ ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Patna) „ ...		
Do. (Desi) „ ...		
Do. (Ranchi) „ ..	0 8 0	0 3 6
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 1 9	
Do. (Desi) „ ...		0 1 6
Pulbul ...		
Raddish (English) per bundle ...		
Raddish (Country) p. score		

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes „ ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Tomato (Ranchi) per seer	0 0 9	0 1 0
Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	
White Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Apricot ...	2 0 0	
Apples ...		
Figs per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score ...		
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Beal each ...	0 0 9	0 8 0
Pomegranate „ —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Blackberries per 100 —	0 1 6	0 2 6
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Almond „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape „	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. per box ...		
Goosbarry per seer ...		
Jack fruit each —		
Khubani per see —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kharbuza „ ...	0 2 0	
Lichis per 100 —		
Lime per score ...	0 4 0	0 4 0
Lokote „ —	0 1 6	
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz. —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Papaya each —	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple „ ...	9 1 0	0 3 0
Plums per score —	0 4 0	0 6 0
Raisins ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Roseberry per score		
Star apple ...		
Tamarind per seer —	0 1 0	
Walnut „ —	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100		
Do, (Madras) 12—16 —		
Golap Khas —		
Langra 16—20 ...		
Bombay 25 to 30 —		
Totapari per score ...		
Sipia —		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Keshin Bhog 12 to 16 —		
Fazli 8 to 10 —		
Prnes S. W. per seer —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer —		
Sugarcane —		
Water Melon each ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb. —	1 0 0	
Dinapur „ ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer —	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pure Cow's Milk —	0 4 0	
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. —	0 1 9	0 2
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb. —	0 0 6	
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Atta „ —	0 3 6	0 4 0
Sujee „ —	0 5 0	0 5 0
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Kora) „	0 3 0	
Chinisakkhar per seer —	0 3 6	0 0 0
Deshi „ —	0 2 6	0 2 9
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 6 6	0 8 0
Sugar —	0 5 6	0 6 0
Tea per lb. —	0 14 0	1 8 0
Cocoanut Oil —	0 14 0	1 0 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer —	0 2 6	0 3 6
Chana „ —		0 2 0
Khari Masoor „ —	0 2 3	
Bhanga ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Khasaree „ —		
Kalai „ —		0 2 0
Mung (Hari) „ ...	0 3 6	
Do. (Sona) „ ...	0 4 0	
Mattor „ ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Salt „ —	0 1 6	0 1 9
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...		0 2 0
Do. (Elephant) Brand per tin Refined —	3 10 3	p. bot.
Ordinary ...	2 10 3	
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin	0 15 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

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Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

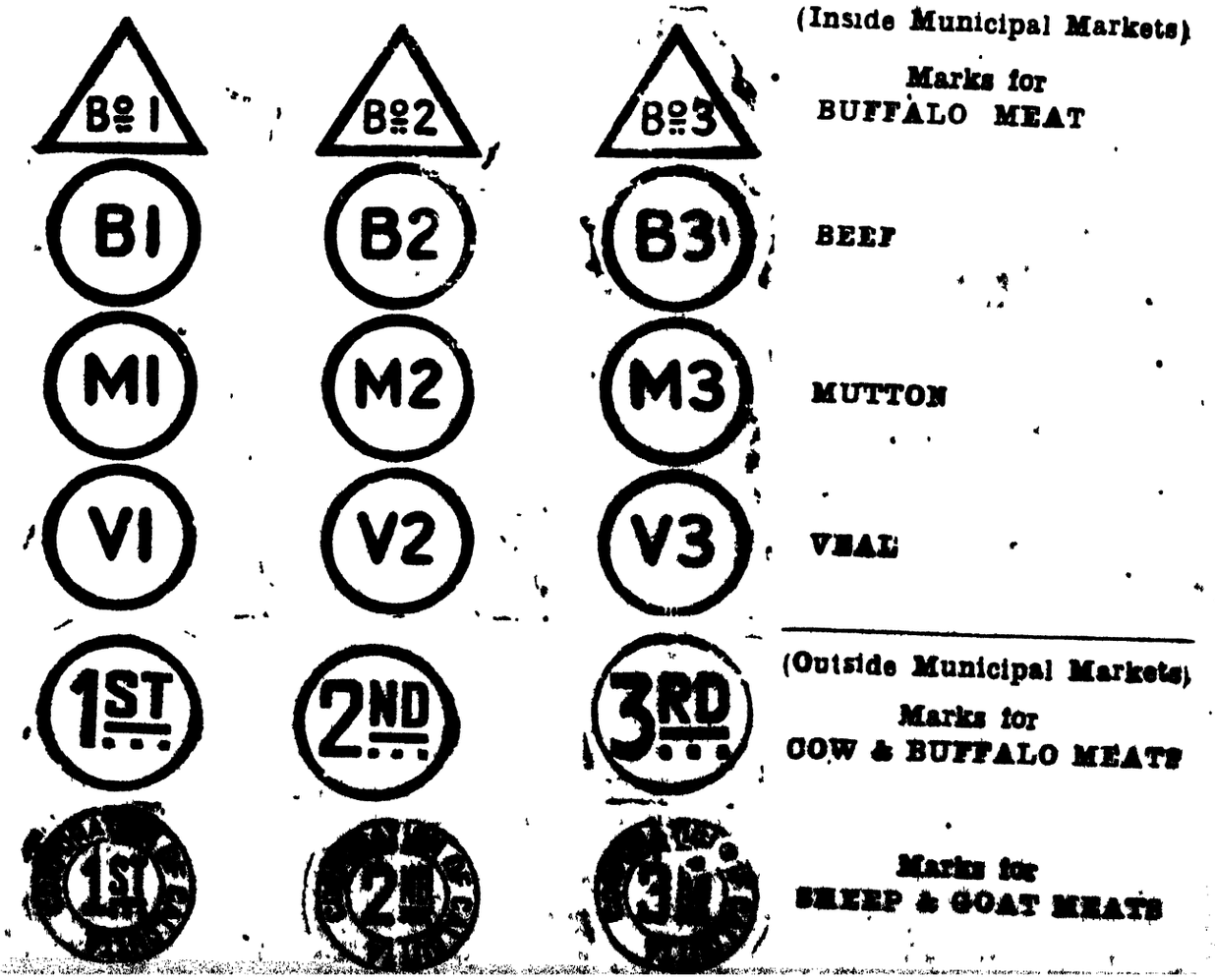
ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Baghda ..	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhanguar ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ..	0 14 0	1 0 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 12 0	0 15 0
Fowl's eggs „ ...	0 12 0	0 15 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Brinjal „ .	0 3 0	0 4 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 6	0 4 6
Tomato per seer ..	0 8 0	0 12 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Garlic „	0 4 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly „ ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Onion ..	0 3 0	0 3 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ...		
Do. „ ...	0 12 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
„ (New) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mangoes (Langra) ...		
Pulbul „ ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Raddish (Country) per score	0 1 6	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes „	0 1 0	0 2 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes		
Grapes —		
Alubokhora per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 3 0	0 4 0
Bedana per seer —	1 4 0	2 0 0
Bael each —		
Dates per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Almond „ —	1 8 0	3 8 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	0 5 0
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 6 0
Sugarcane each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate	1 0 0	1 8 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer .	1 4 0	1 12 0
Madras „ ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 10 0	
Do. Bhadwa	1 13 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 12 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk „ ...		
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Atta White No 1 ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Sujee „	0 5 0	0 6 0
Atta Brown ...	0 3 10½	
"B" Atta ...	0 4 0	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...		
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	10 8 0	11 0 0
„ (Kora) per seer	0 4 0	
Chinisakkar „ md.	14 0 0	15 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) „		6 4 0
Rangoon per seer ...	11 8 0	12 0 0
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...	15 0 0	15 8 0
SUNDRIES		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Sugar „ ...	0 5 0	0 5 9
Tea per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New) .	0 6 0	0 8 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer (medium)	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana „ ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khari Masoor „ ..	0 3 0	
Bhanga „ ...	0 3 0	
Khasaree „ ..	0 2 6	
Kalai „ ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Biuli „ ...	0 2 9	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
„ (Sona) „ ...	0 5 9	
Mattar „ ...	0 4 6	0 4 9
Salt ..	0 2 9	
COKE & COAL		
Soft Coke per md. —		
Coal „ ...	1 4 0	
Keresene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	0 3 6	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb tin.	0 6 6	
Do. ...	0 10 6	
Barley Pearl 1 „	1 4 6	
Do. 2 „	1 8 0	
Corn Flower 1 „	0 11 0	
Robinson's Barley ...	0 6 6	0 11 6
Cobra Boot Polish .	0 1 0	0 5 0
Jelly —		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



(Inside Municipal Markets)

Marks for BUFFALO MEAT

BEEF

MUTTON

VEAL

(Outside Municipal Markets)

Marks for COW & BUFFALO MEAT

Marks for SHEEP & GOAT MEAT

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THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

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Chronicle & Comment

The "Award"

Elsewhere will be found an announcement made by the Chief Executive Officer at the meeting of the Corporation on Wednesday regarding the Award made by the Advocate-General of Bengal in favour of the Corporation in the matter of the dispute between the Government of Bengal and the Corporation of Calcutta over the question of the assessment of the Assembly House in Calcutta. A few lines giving in short a history of the dispute and the settlement may not be out of place we think.

The Bengal Legislative Assembly Buildings on Esplanade Row West were assessed by the Assessor at the annual value of Rs. 3,10,100 with effect from April, 1981, the rate per quarter being Rs. 15,117-6-0. The Government of Bengal objected to the assessment on the ground that the buildings were not liable to the Corporation rate, having been erected on "Maidan" land within the Fort area. The Corporation contended that at least some portion of the premises in question was within the jurisdiction of Municipal Calcutta and that the buildings were enjoying all the amenities and services rendered by the Corporation for which the Government should agree to pay. The Corporation claimed further that a triangular piece of land, about 25 kottahs in area, which was Corporation property, had been encroached upon by the Government and enclosed within the compound of the Assembly buildings.

A conference was held at Writers' Buildings on August 20, 1986, the Hon'ble Minister then in charge of Local Self-Government, Sir B. P. Singh Roy, presiding, at which it was agreed that the dispute regarding the ownership of the triangular piece of land should be referred to the Advocate-General for opinion and that the question as to what percentage of the rate should be levied on the Assembly buildings in view of the services rendered, should be settled at a subsequent conference. After protracted negotiations the terms of reference for the Advocate-General were settled and a formal agreement was executed to the effect that the decision of the Advocate-General would be binding on both parties.

The Advocate-General, Sir Asoka Roy, commenced hearing the parties on January 17, and concluded the hearing on September 15, 1942. There were fifteen sittings in all. He announced his Award on September 28, declaring the Corporation of Calcutta to be the owner of the triangular plot of land in dispute, and he found that it is situated within the municipal limits of Calcutta.

It was a unique case in point of the volume of evidence and the large number of records, plans and statutes that had to be sifted and examined. Interesting details regarding the Fort and the "Maidan" and its administrators from the earliest days of the East India Company were revealed. The plans and records produced dated back to the beginning of British rule. One map in particular, which proved very useful, had marked on it the plan of the military operations conducted by Sirajuddowlah in his attack on the city in 1756. The authority and legal implications of all the surveys and survey maps of Calcutta beginning from that by Upjohn (1793) onwards had to be examined and the evolution of Municipal Calcutta, specially from the days of the Lottery Committee (1817), was passed in review.

The Advocate-General's finding will lead to further negotiations between the Government and the Corporation regarding the quantum of assessment for the rest of the Assembly premises besides the triangular plot of land.

It only remains to be added that the credit for this award must go to Mr. D. N. Ganguli, our Assessor,—to his untiring efforts and no less to his intimate knowledge of the subject.

The Abandoned Main

Mr. S. C. Chakravartti, who recently retired from the service of the Corporation of Calcutta as Executive Engineer, Water Works, writes :—

A note appeared a couple of weeks ago in the Calcutta Press relating to Calcutta's water supply in emergency. It gives an erroneous impression that by relaying a length of "abandoned 54 in. C. I. water main", the difficult problem of unfiltered water supply in the city after air raid, when the normal supply system might be dislocated, has been satisfactorily solved. This is nothing of the kind. The Moore Scheme contemplated that the entire supply of unfiltered water from the Mullickghat Water Supply Pumping Station, after its electrification, should be carried by means of a new 54 in. main. This main was laid in 1928-31, but it was not found possible to put it into commission due to leaks. What has been done now is that this main has been relayed in a new alignment. This main will serve its purpose as originally designed in the Moore Scheme. It will not help during the emergency except, perhaps functioning as a stand-by in case the other one of the two existing outlets is damaged by air-raids, provided, of course, the pumping station is not affected. If the Pumping Station is put out of action, this main will be as 'dead' as the others.

This resuscitated main will, however, improve the pressure and the quantity of water supplied to the area which is now served by the Mullickghat Station, but to say that it would ensure "against any possible interruption of the regular supply of water, especially for fire-fighting purposes, in case of any air-raid on the city" is misleading. For, as it has been stated before; if the Pumping Station goes out of action due to air raids, this main will be of no avail. It cannot also be said that this main was neglected for decades. It is interesting to note that at a meeting of the Water Supply Standing Committee, held on September 17, 1936, the late Mr. B. N. Bhattacharya, who was then in charge of Water Works Extension, gave his opinion in the following words:—". . . Now that the road had been widened and sufficient space was available and the traffic had been distributed to a longer space, (due to the widening of the road) it has been proposed to relay the main in a proper way." At the same meeting the Executive Engineer, Water Works, (Mr. S. C. Chakravarti) said that they had now only one main in commission in front of the Mullickghat Pumping Station. If the 54 in. main was not made available, serious situation might arise in case of a breakdown.

The matter was discussed at a conference held in 1936 when the then Second Deputy Executive Officer (Mr. S. Chatterji) directed that instead of replacing the 54 in. C. I. main by steel pipe outright, attempts should be made to relay the pipe and carry out other necessary works as the road, which has since been widened, would afford better facilities for relaying the pipe. But when the matter was placed before the Water Supply Standing Committee they decided, on the suggestion of the Chairman, that steel pipes should be laid. Thus it will be seen that if at all there was any idea of abandoning the 54 in. C. I. main it came as a direction from the Water Supply Standing Committee.

CIVIL DEFENCE TRAINING

University Proposal Turned Down By Government

The Government of Bengal have, it is learnt, turned down the proposal of Calcutta University for imparting training to students of affiliated educational institutions in civil defence measures.

In a letter to the University, Government state that the circumstances, as obtaining at present, do not warrant the necessity for organising any such training by the University.

The University has now decided to modify its proposal, and restrict the scope of training, in the first instance, to two of the teaching staff of each institution. It will shortly make a representation to Government for the approval of this modified proposal.

Preserving Vitamins In Foods

Cooking vegetables in darkness under covered roasters or in ovens conserves certain much-needed vitamins, according to the results of investigations just reported to the American Chemical Society.

The greatest loss is due to light found when foods containing Vitamin B-2 or Riboflavin are cooked without covers. In darkness almost all Riboflavin is preserved. Losses by cooking in light were as high as 48 per cent.

B-2 is needed by human beings for healthy membranes and its deficiency results in eye troubles and sore mouths.

The WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

WAR RISKS (FACTORIES) INSURANCE ORDINANCE

Insurance Of Municipal Buildings

THE Corporation at their meeting on Wednesday, the 23rd September appointed a Committee of eight members to consider the situation arising out of the promulgation by the Government of India of the War Risks (Factories) Insurance Ordinance, 1942, and the action to be taken by the Corporation in regard to the insurance of the Municipal Buildings etc., coming under the Ordinance.

The Committee will consist of Messrs. P. N. Brahma, N. C. Chatterjee, Susil Ch. Sen, Debabrata Mukherjee, J. H. Method, P. K. Sett, Abdur Rahman Siddiqi and Madan Mohan Barman.

The Ordinance was promulgated by the Government of India in April last and was to come into force at once.

Under Section 5 of the Ordinance, all the different pumping station buildings, workshops, etc., of the Corporation together with the machineries therein are to be compulsorily insured. The total insurable value of the different buildings and machineries coming under the Ordinance allowing depreciation, works out to over Rs. 2,58,00,000/- and the total premium at the prescribed rate of 4 per cent. comes to about Rs. 11 lakhs.

Considering the present resources of the Corporation, the Chief Executive Officer on September 4, wrote to the Additional Secretary, Government of Bengal, Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government, Civil Defence Branch, to consider the question of approaching the Government of India, to exempt the Corporation from the operation of the Ordinance. A reply to the letter was still awaited.

In the meantime, the Special Officer, War Risks Insurance, Bengal, had served notices on the Corporation for non-compliance with the provisions of the Ordinance. A reply had been sent to the Special Officer pointing out the Corporation's difficulties and requesting him to postpone taking proceedings until the representation of the Corporation for exemption had been considered by the Central Government. In his letter to the Special Officer the Chief Executive Officer further pointed out that if the request of the Corporation for exemption was not acceded to, they would be compelled to approach Government for a further subvention to pay the premium.

During the discussion a point having been raised whether any public body had been given exemption, it was stated by the Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Sailapati Chatterji that the Bengal Telephone Company had been given exemption but no such allowance had been made in the case of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. The Telephone Company, the Chief Executive Officer pointed out, stood on a different footing, because it was partly a Government concern. The Port Commissioners, it was pointed out, had to insure such of their buildings as came under the Ordinance.

Mr. Madan Mohan Burman said that as many legal points were involved, the matter should be referred to a special committee so that they might go into the whole matter, consult legal opinion, and then report to the Corporation in time for its consideration at Wednesday's meeting. He moved a resolution to that effect, seconded by Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee.

Mr. Wali-ul-Islam apprehended that it would only delay matters.

Asked by Mr. Bejoy Kumar Banerjee the reason for the delay in taking up the Ordinance, which had been promulgated as early as April last, the Chief Executive Officer informed him that all the various notifications appearing in the *Gazette* could not possibly be read by him as soon as they appeared. As soon as his attention was drawn to this particular Ordinance, he moved in the matter.

Major P. Bardhan wanted a copy of the notification to be circulated.

Mr. Debabrata Mukherjee was opposed to the appointment of a Committee. He was for writing straightaway to the Government asking for exemption.

Mr. Sudhir Kumar Chatterjee strongly opposed the insurance of Municipal Buildings etc., under the Ordinance. Why should they be made, he asked, to spend the ratepayers' money for a war brought about by the Western nations flying at each other's throat for self-aggrandizement and territorial greed?

Mr. Susil Ch. Sen said that the matter was not so simple as some members seemed to think. Before they applied for exemption, they must be sure that they were liable under the Ordinance to insure their pumping stations, etc. No legal opinion had been taken on the matter. Let the matter go to a special committee. The committee should take legal opinion, and if it was found that they were liable to insure their pumping stations, etc., then would come the question of exemption.

Mr. P. K. Sett asked if it were a fact that the Chief Executive Officer had already written to the Government for exemption.

Reading the letter he had written to the Government on the subject, the Chief Executive Officer pointed out that he had not asked for exemption but had only paved the way for it.

Mr. Satis Chandra Bose said that the question had to be considered in all its various aspects. He was for the appointment of a Committee.

Replying to the debate, Mr. Madan Mohan Barman said that the Committee should find out if Madras, Bombay and Karachi Municipalities had also insured their buildings etc., under this Ordinance.

A Committee stated above was appointed to go into the question.

An Award

The Chief Executive Officer announced at the meeting an Award in favour of the Corporation. He said :—

"There was a dispute between the Government and the Corporation regarding the ownership of a triangular piece of land, measuring 25 kottahs, south of the Town Hall, upon which the statue of Lord William Bentinck previously stood and which land is now amalgamated within the compound of the Bengal Legislative Assembly House. The Government and the Corporation decided to have the matter settled by arbitration and the Advocate-General, Sir Asoka Roy, was appointed as the Arbitrator. After the arbitration proceedings had gone on for nearly 8 months, Award has been given completely in favour of the Corporation. The value of this plot of land, according to the Assessor, would be Rs. 3,75,000, on the basis of Rs. 15,000 per kottah.

"In the present financial crisis, when any receipt is welcome, the Corporation will get a very large amount, which may go some way to ease the financial situation.

"Credit for getting this Award in favour of the Corporation goes mainly to the Assessor, who had for the last 8 months worked very late at night, week after week, till the successful termination of the arbitration proceedings. Other Officers like the Chief Law Officer, the Chief Valuer and Surveyor, the Deputy Valuer and Surveyor, the Keeper of Records and other subordinate officers, the most important of whom was Mr. Amulya Bhattacharjee, Sub-Assessor, helped the Assessor materially in getting this Award. Thanks of the Corporation may be given to all these officers."

COUNCIL CHAMBER "INVADED"

Girls' Demonstration

A demonstration was staged by a batch of girls carrying the Congress Flag and shouting slogans in the Council Chamber of the Calcutta Corporation just on the eve of the meeting of the Corporation fixed on Wednesday.

As the Mayor entered the Chamber and opened the meeting, the girls, led by two elderly ladies came in a file and stood by the side of the Mayoral *dais*. Two of them stepped on the *dais* amidst shouts of "Bande Mataram,". One of them fastened a Congress Flag on the Mayor's table, and both delivered short speeches asking Councillors to follow in the footsteps of their first Mayor, Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das, with a view to bringing his dreams of Freedom into fruition.

In the midst of the demonstration, Mr. J. H. Methold inquired of the Mayor if he had given permission to the volunteers to enter the Council Chamber when a meeting was in session.

The Mayor replied that no such permission had been given.

Khan Sahib W. Zaman asked the Mayor if the Chief Executive Officer (who was present at the meeting) had given permission to the volunteers to come inside.

In reply the Mayor said that no previous permission had been obtained from the Chief Executive Officer.

Despite these interruptions the two ladies continued their speeches.

After the speeches were over, the two ladies, followed by the girls left the Council Chamber.

Petrol For Councillors

At the meeting of the Corporation on Wednesday, Councillor Kaviraj Satya Brata Sen again raised the question of supply of petrol to Councillors of the Corporation for using their cars for Corporation work and enquired if any reply had been received from the Government to their letter. The Mayor said that no reply had been received so far.—Kaviraj Sen said that it was greatly to be regretted that owing to lack of petrol for their cars they could not properly perform their civic duties.—Mr. Amulya Charan Mitter asked if they were going to court a rebuff from the Government in the matter.—Mr. Hriday Krishna Ghosh said that he had got from the Petrol Rationing Authority a "Permit" but as yet no petrol.—Mr. Mackertich John said that he had not either received a "Permit" or petrol.—Mr. N. N. Dalal said that he had got the requisite quota of petrol that day.

THE LATE HARADAYAL NAG

Corporation Meeting Adjourned

The Calcutta Corporation condoled the death of Mr. Haradayal Nag, "a veteran Congress leader and one of the noblest sons of Bengal", and adjourned its meeting fixed for Tuesday without transacting any business as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

In making the reference the Mayor, Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker, said that the deceased was an ardent patriot who gave his best to his Motherland. In his death Bengal has lost one of her noblest sons.

The Corporation also condoled the deaths of Dr. Hiralal Halder, "an erudite scholar and veteran educationist" and of Mr. Jogesh Chowdhury, "a well-known playwright and dramatist."

Rice For Labourers

Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed produced at Wednesday's meeting a sample of rice which, he said, had been supplied to their labourers at Rs. 7-4-0 per maund under "Permit" by the Government. He said it was unfit for human consumption being a mixture of all kinds of rice from different parts of India.—The Chief Executive Officer in the course of a state-

ment sa at after "Permit" had been granted to them the Government, a contractor supplied them with the rice. Before they had taken the rice they had a sample cooked and the District Engineers and other officers who had control of their labour tasted it and pronounced it to be good though, of course, coarse.—Replying to Mr. B. S. Nahar, the Chief Executive Officer added, that they had purchased the rice at Rs. 6-12-0 a maund and he had given orders to sell it at Rs. 7 charging the few annas extra for cartage and transit. He was not aware of its being sold at Rs. 7-4-0 per maund. He promised to look into the matter.

Raising Of A Debenture Loan

Dr. B. C. Roy, Chairman of the Finance Standing Committee, drew the attention of the House to the Government letter conveying sanction to the raising of a debenture loan of Rs. 21,10,000.

The meeting empowered the Finance Committee to take the necessary action for the fixing of the rate of interest of the debentures and the raising of this loan either by short term accommodation from the Imperial Bank of India or any other bank or financial house or by inviting tenders from the public, whichever they might think more suitable in the present uncertain condition of the money market, and to obtain Government sanction accordingly.

The Chief Executive Officer was authorized to negotiate with banks and other financial houses with a view to securing short term accommodation as was done on pervious occasions, as an alternative to calling for tenders from the public.

Foodstuffs For Corporation Employees

When the question of electing the personnel of the Committee appointed by the Corporation some time ago to exercise supervision and control over the supply of foodstuffs to the Corporation employees and the working of the Stores in connection therewith came up before the meeting, Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed moved for the appointment of a Committee of seven.—Mr. Madan Mohan Barman said that the Special Committee already appointed by the Corporation regarding the supply of foodstuffs to the Corporation markets to remove the difficulties of the public to some extent in getting foodstuffs at controlled prices, might be entrusted with the work. The Committee, however, should be a Standing Committee with the powers of incurring expenditure, and for that purpose it was necessary that a draft of the delegation of powers should be prepared by the Law Officer. Mr. Barman, therefore, proposed that the matter should be postponed till next week and in the meanwhile the Law Officer might be asked to do the needful in the matter. The motion was carried.

Puja In Parks

On the recommendation of the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee the Corporation decided that schools, libraries, parks, squares and roadside lands which were used in connection with the celebration of the Durga, Lakshmi and Kali Puja festivals in past years should be allowed to be used this year also in connection with the said festivals and the Chief Executive Officer was authorised to deal with individual applications seeking permission for celebrating the said festivals on Corporation properties and grant permissions, subject to certain conditions.

All India Local Self-Government Conference

The Corporation which had been invited to send its representative to the fourth session of the All-India Local Self-Government Conference, which is proposed to be held, if the situation permits, in Delhi during the month of November, decided not to send any delegate this year on the proposal of Mr. B. S. Nahar.—Mr. Satis Chandra Bose agreed with him that it was useless sending delegates to Delhi at Corporation expense. Nothing came out of these conferences and it would be useless waste of money.—Mr. Bejoy Kumar Banerjee, who said that the Corporation was passing through great financial stress, was also of the same opinion.

FRIDAY'S SPECIAL MEETING

Government's Offer Of Advance And Subvention Under Discussion

The Calcutta Corporation, at its Special Meeting on Friday, the 25th September considered the recommendations of the Finance Standing Committee on the proposals of the Government, regarding the grant of an advance of Rs. 10 lakhs and a subvention of Rs. 40 lakhs to the Corporation to enable them to meet their immediate needs and present situation. The discussions, which had been initiated by Dr. B. C. Roy, Chairman of the Finance Standing Committee, had not concluded when the meeting was adjourned.

As regards the advance, the Finance Standing Committee recommended for acceptance of the Corporation the offer of the Government, namely, "a ways and means advance" of Rs. 10 lakhs subject to the conditions—(a) that the entire amount of this advance would be repaid by the Corporation before the end of the current financial year and (b) that the interest at 2 per cent. per annum would be charged on the advance.

As regards the question of subvention, the Committee recommended that the proposal of the Government to appoint an officer to examine and report on the present financial position of the Corporation with a view to ascertain the extent of financial assistance and the current needs of the Corporation, before considering the question of granting a subvention of 40 lakhs to the Corporation, should be accepted and that all facilities should be afforded to this officer to examine the financial position of the Corporation as expeditiously as possible.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

For Bengal Government Servants

The Government of Bengal have, it is understood, decided that with effect from August 1, 1942, any wholetime Government servant whether in permanent, officiating or temporary employment shall be entitled to draw a dearness allowance at the following rates:—

(a) Government servants drawing pay of Rs. 34 or below Rs. 4 per mensem.

(b) Government servants drawing pay between Rs. 35 and Rs. 100 inclusive Rs. 9 per mensem.

(c) Government servants whose pay is Rs. 100 but not exceed Rs. 108—such amount as together with the pay will equal Rs. 109 per mensem.

The War At Our Doors

WHICH WILL JAPAN ATTACK?

Siberia Or India?

New York, Sept. 17.

Possible moves by the Japanese are arousing considerable conjecture here.

Reports that an all-out attack on the Solomons may be expected in the near future coincide with General Shunroku Hata's statement that East Asia is about to take an important step in co-operation with the European war.

This is thought by some American commentators to be a hint of an attack on Siberia or possibly India.—Reuter.

2 Jap Divisions Ready For Embarkation

Chungking, September 17.

The Chinese military spokesman says that two Japanese divisions have been concentrated in Shanghai ready for embarkation. The destination is not known.—*Reuter.*

New Jap Foreign Minister Speaks

Tokyo, September, 18.

The new Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Masayuki Tani, told the Press that 'there is no change in Japan's policy with respect to the Neutrality Pact with the Soviet Union'. He said he would pursue the same fundamental foreign policy as his predecessor

The Army Press Chief at the Imperial Headquarters, Colonel Nakao Yahagi said in a broadcast 'as long as the Soviet Union keeps strictly to the neutrality treaty between Japan and Russia, nothing untoward can happen in the north.'—*Reuter*

Japan At Her Highest Power

Manchester, September 21

Discussing the possibility of a Japanese attack on India or Russia, the "Manchester Guardian" states in an editorial to-day: "It is not possible to regard the Pacific without noticing that Japan is nowhere on the offensive. This quiet is not what we should expect, for Japan is at her highest power while the United States has yet to reach hers.

"It is this situation that provokes the constant question whether Japan will now go on to attack India or Russia. On the whole Russia must be judged the more likely object for a fresh attack because on the German campaign in Russia the war in its present shape hangs.—*Reuter.*

"Don't Underrate The Japanese"

London, September 18

Addressing what he described as "a happy mixture of Australian Imperial Force and well-trained militia" at an Allied operational base to-day, the G. O. C., Northern Forces, declared: "To have any hope of beating the Jap, you have got to train hard. We can clear him up as we did at Milne Bay, but the A. I. F. have found the Japanese a spot of bother at Port Moresby and they are still at it. We must not underrate the Japanese who has proved himself a good soldier well led, with guts and ability. He is not a bogeyman but is worthy of respect for his fighting qualities only."—*Reuter.*

THE LESSON OF BURMA

How Britain Lost Her

Sir John Hamilton writes:—

From the beginning one of the chief objectives—perhaps the chief objective—of the Japanese in Burma was to cut the Burma Road and so sever Free China's principal life-line. And in this at the end of April they were successful. Strongly reinforced Japanese columns swept across the difficult country which lies between the Irrawaddy and the Salween. The Chinese forces put up a strong resistance, but they were heavily outnumbered, and their mechanized equipment was as nothing compared with the tanks, armoured cars and planes with which the Japanese were so well supplied. On April 29 a Japanese mechanized column numbering (so it was reported) 400 armoured fighting and motor transport vehicles, stormed into Lashio—the Burmese terminus of the Burma Road into China—which had been already converted into a blazing ruin by Japanese bombs and gunfire.

Following their capture of Lashio, the Japanese pushed rapidly ahead along the Yunnan Road. Some pursued the Chinese along the Burma Road and were soon on the Chinese frontier, even beyond it: another column moved rapidly against Bhamo and Myitkyina, terminus of the railway from Mandalay, which was entered by the Japanese on May 8, while yet another force of Japanese troops seized Hsipaw, on the railway which links Lashio with Mandalay. Farther west, a column had moved up the Irrawaddy valley, and so strong was it that the evacuation of the Burmese capital was soon imperative.

The Fall-Back From Mandalay

By April 28 the British began to fall back to covering positions 50 miles south of Mandalay. After crossing the Irrawaddy, they took up fresh positions on the River Chindwin, 50 miles to the west, where they were soon once again heavily in action. On the morning of May 1 the last of the Chinese troops in Mandalay withdrew to the north, and the Japanese entered the city. It had been burnt to the ground, said a correspondent of the Japanese Domei agency, and smouldering ruins appeared to spread for miles and miles. "No one—not even a dog—could be seen in the streets."

Before Mandalay fell the Imperial forces in Burma had "scorched" the oil-fields lying in the Irrawaddy valley to the south, more particularly around Yenangyaung. Such an act of destruction must be unexampled in the history of the British Empire, for months past experts had been perfecting the plans which resulted in the wells being "spiked" for an indefinite period, so that they could be reopened only by fresh boring, requiring elaborate machinery and skilled technicians.

By the middle of May, then, the campaign in Burma was practically finished. Fighting continued here and there in the long and jagged front carved out of the tropical jungle, but the word front is hardly admissible, since the Chinese forces under the American General Stilwell were cut off from General Alexander's British and Indians. The Japanese, too, were operating in widely separated columns: a course which had its dangers, as was seen when the Chinese delivered a sudden counter-stroke at Mandalay, taking in the rear those Japanese who were plunging ahead through Lashio.

The Retreat

Of the Allies, the Chinese were, perhaps, in the better case, since in their retreat every step brought them nearer to the fastnesses of their own country. The British, on the other hand, were struggling through some of the most difficult country in the world, the mountainous jungle which lies between Central Burma and the Indian province of Assam. Writing from somewhere on the Indian border, Philip Jordan, Special Correspondent of the *News Chronicle*, described this jungle—a region of great hills and valleys, through which no man has walked before, a region where live "Naga head-hunters, leeches, fever, cholera, great snakes and scores of millions of mosquitoes that carry malaria. And here at the moment live hundreds of men. European, Indian, Anglo-Indian, all struggling northwards towards this little village." Thousands of refugees were streaming along what was described as a road—although much of it is not road at all, but a track cut across the mountains. At one place it is only four yards wide, with a sheer drop of 700 feet on each side; and at other places now that the rains of the monsoon have come, "men must wade and fight through sucking mud if they would pass."

Through The Jungle

Meanwhile, a considerable number of refugees, including a big proportion of British, were being evacuated by air from Myitkyina and from secret bases in the jungle. The planes employed, reported the *Daily Mail* Special Correspondent, were seven ancient bullet-holed air-lines, flown by weary American and Chinese pilots. But they carried more than 10,000 refugees from Burma to the comparative safety of India—including several scores of babies, many women, Government officials, and nearly 2,000 wounded soldiers who had been collected at a hospital in Myitkina. Though often attacked, the planes never missed a day; each carried 56 passengers and several trips were made in a day.

Burma was as good as lost. The Chinese and the British armies were separated. Worse, still, Free China's supply-line was cut. Why did these things happen?

According to Philip Jordan, the campaign was lost not in Burma but thousands of miles away in London and Canberra.

> "What first General Hutton and his men, and later General Alexander, achieved in Burma has been miraculous, and if only London had not let them down, they would have been sitting in Rangoon at this moment. More than once extra divisions were promised and then diverted: on one occasion when almost in sight of Rangoon, on another without anyone informing Burma that a change of destination had been made. Practically unsupported from the air, British troops fought against huge numbers without rest; and even if their tails are not right up at this moment, they are fighting the battle with bravery that must for ever rank the K.O.Y.L.I. among the greatest regiments in our history. But the battle has been too uneven. . . ."

Eight Reasons For Failure

Victor Thompson, the *Daily Herald's* correspondent, was more explicit still.

"All parts of our machine in Burma," he said, "have not equalled the valour of our fighting men," and he proceeded to give eight other reasons than weight of opposition for our lack of success, *viz.*,—

> (1) Our inability to establish air supremacy and later to provide any air support whatever;
>
> (2) The jungle of Red Tape, which is still slowing down civil government;
>
> (3) Lack of co-ordination between all branches of the war effort;
>
> (4) The mystifying faith we seemed to have placed on the loyalty to Britain of the inhabitants of South Burma;
>
> (5) The breakdown, after the war started, frankly admitted by our military leaders, of the British intelligence system;
>
> (6) The difficulty of reinforcement and supply in the absence of good ports and roads into Burma;
>
> (7) The fact that our troops are untrained for jungle warfare;
>
> (8) And, finally, the refugee problem. With more than one million people on the move there have had to be diversions of supplies, dislocation of communications, and shortage of workers in essential jobs.

So Burma has a message, concludes Mr. Thompson. "To you at home, and to all the peoples of all the United Nations. It is: work till you drop.

to supply modern arms, sort out inefficiency and peacetime procrastination, insist on ruthless and crafty leadership, see that never again are we faced with battles for which we are ill-prepared. We owe that and more to the men who have died in the torrid jungle, and the men I have seen maimed but still of firm spirit in hospital wards behind the line."—*War Illustrated.*

WE DISREGARDED "THE NATIVE"

Reason For Loss Of Burma

Burma is lost—and for the same reasons that Malaya went. We disregarded "the native"—this time in Burma, to whom, on the eve of a Japanese attack, we refused their legitimate demands for extended freedom. Downing Street talked about a new world in Europe and still believed in an old, old world east of Suez, writes Hannen Swaffer, noted British journalist, in the *People*.

Why wonder, he asks, then if Siam sided with a nation of its own colour, and we found that in Burma, many preferred the Japanese to ourselves.

Lack of Preparation

Then, once again, we refused, in the early stage of the campaign before Rangoon fell, the aid of Chinese armies which eventually arrived too late.

Once again, there was lack of preparation, yes, and, once again, there was an almost complete absence of British aircraft in vital phases of the fighting, this, of course, for the same old reason that, in the early days of the war, aeroplane production was a complete confusion.

Outnumbered, our aircraft were driven from their bases by concentrated bombing. What happened in Norway, in Crete and in Singapore was repeated in Burma, in all its tragic detail.

China's Loss

So it is that, while China is still fighting valiantly against the Japanese on her own soil, the Burma Road has been cut—and a life-line severed! China, left virtually isolated, is weakened by the loss of supply routes.

"The Japanese had three times the fire-power of the British and Indians," records William Munday. "Our troops were burdened by heavy kit and equipment and a super-abundance of mechanical transport."

The Japanese, unimpeded by a score of things considered necessary for British troops, forced their way through jungles impenetrable to our lorries. They exploited to the full guerilla warfare, which we had not studied. As a result, they are within 300 miles of Calcutta—yes, and they are so strong that while, in five months, they have carved out for themselves a new empire beyond price, we fear that while they advanced into India, they can attack Australia or South Africa, or both.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Calcutta Europeans' Call To Britain

A resolution urging the British Government to announce its readiness to transfer full powers to a National Government and provide immediate facilities for its formation was passed at a meeting of Europeans in Calcutta, Mr. Arthur Moore presiding. The meeting was held on September 8 and the group of Europeans present was drawn from most sections of the community in the City.

Discussing the practicability of the formation of a real National War Government in India, which will include representatives of both the Muslim League and the Congress, Mr. Arthur Moore says, in the course of a statement, that he is "forced to the conclusion that the root of India's mistrust of Britain's promises for the future lies in the distrustful attitude towards Indians of those directing the British policy at present and that the essential obstacle to coalition is the British Government's failure hitherto to say that Indians want such National Government as the Australian and Canadian Governments enjoy. This they can do without any constitutional overhaul by merely operating the Emergency Legislation passed by Parliament for India in June 1940. The emergency contemplated there has all too evidently arisen. Had Sir Stafford Cripps been empowered to offer such a transfer he would have succeeded. Success is still to be had, but the sands are running out."

Facilities For Forming Government Urged

The meeting unanimously adopted the following resolution :—

"That this meeting is of the opinion that the British Government should forthwith announce its readiness to transfer full power to a National Government of India and provide immediate facilities for its formation."

A Committee was appointed to consider the possibility of holding a public meeting to ascertain the general feeling of the community.

Mr. Moore says that the proposed public meeting "can in my view do something to heal the dangerously widening breach. As the dry season approaches, the necessity for uniting should surely overwhelm us and sink all else."

Bengal Chamber of Commerce Express Dissent

Referring to the resolution recently passed by a group of Europeans in Calcutta, supporting India's demand for the transference of full powers to a National Government, the President and Committee

of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in a statement to the Press dissociate themselves from the view expressed in the resolution and align themselves in the fullest support of the Viceroy and His Executive Council in whatever steps may be necessary to "restore tranquility in India and to counter any movement which hampers the defence of the country and encourages Fifth Column activity."

The statement runs as follows :—

"The publicity given to a resolution recently passed by a group of Europeans said to have been drawn from most sections of the community in Calcutta, and the references which have since been made to that resolution by certain sections of the Press render it necessary for the President and Committee of the Chamber to announce that no member of the Committee or other accredited representative of the Chamber attended or was invited to attend or was aware of the meeting at which the resolution in question was passed. The resolution, which expressed the opinion "that the British Government should forthwith announce its readiness to transfer full powers to a National Government of India and provide immediate facilities for its formation," can in no sense claim to express the view of the European commercial and industrial interests which the Chamber represents. Those interests—which have throughout favoured the earliest attainment by India of full Dominion Status, consistent with the maintenance of stable Government, and have placed no impediment in the way of its achievement—associate themselves with the statement of policy made yesterday on behalf of His Majesty's Government and align themselves in the fullest support of His Excellency the Viceroy and his Executive Council in whatever steps may be necessary to restore tranquility in India and to counter any movement which hampers the defence of the country or encourages Fifth Column activity.

"LET US LEARN THE LESSON OF BURMA"

Mr. Arthur Moore Criticises British Policy In India

"WHAT the British public have not been told is that Indian differences are the excuse but not the cause of Britain's refusal to transfer power. Our refusal has hitherto been absolute and would remain so, even if all Indian differences were composed."

This significant view finds expression in a letter which Mr. Arthur Moore, ex-Editor of "The Statesman", has addressed to the Calcutta Press.

Mr. Moore says that he "furnished documentary evidence of the intense feeling amongst loyal Indians, including the recent Members of the Viceroy's Council, that the services of Indians on a large scale were neither wanted nor trusted." But all these warnings went unheeded. And Mr. Moore asserts :—

> *"The view expressed by the Prime Minister and Mr. Amery that they have "saved India", and that by repression they can sufficiently muster the forces of Indian nationalism to make India a secure base for the prosecution of the war is complete illusion."*

Mr. Moore also asserts that he can answer for Mahatmaji that if Britain will declare her willingness to transfer power now, he will call off non-co-operation.

"Let us learn the lesson of Burma. There is little time to lose. 'Do wrong and stick to it' is no motto for wartime," is Mr. Moore's final advice.

Proceeding Mr. Moore writes :—

Throughout the Allied world there is a passionate desire that internal strife in India shall cease, the quarrel with Britain be ended, and the energy of the country directed against the common enemies of India and China.—the Japanese and the Germans.

This can be done. In a few weeks the evil that has been wrought can still be undone. Communications can be restored to normal, strikes can be ended, production intensified. We can have a real War Government with the people at its back.

All that is required is that the British Government shall say that it is willing to transfer to such a Government, if it can be formed, the same powers as the Canadian and Australian Government enjoy, and shall then invite Mr. Jinnah to form such a Government.

He will succeed. Pandit Nehru and Mr. Rajagopalachari will co-operate with him. Mr. Gandhi can be released, and will give no further trouble. The country will be enthusiastic and will swing wholeheartedly into the war. There will remain an element of fifth column adherents of Subhas Bose, but that can be successfully dealt with.

Why should I be believed when I say that this is so? In reply I do only claim that having been right about the consequences of British policy I may be right about the remedy. I have long foreseen that present catastrophic situation and warned those who were producing it. In this last phrase I include both those responsible for British policy and Mr. Gandhi and the Congress leaders.

On December 17, 1941 a few days after Japan entered the war, I repeated the same warning of the consequences of refusing to offer the transfer of

power from Whitehall, even in the event of agreement amongst Indian parties.

The warning is unfortunately being justified. The view expressed by the Prime Minister and Mr. Amery that they have "saved India," and that by repression they can sufficiently muster the forces of Indian nationalism to make India a secure base for the prosecution of the war is complete illusion. Throughout his recent speech on India the Prime Minister never mentioned the word China, a fact the significance of which should not be lost upon us.

Continuing Mr. Moore says:—

All can be changed. The Congress has learnt its lesson and is willing to let the Moslems have the guarantees they ask for by letting the Moslem League form the National Government and giving the League its full co-operation. Propaganda concealed this important fact from the British and American publics in July and August but in September the truth is known. I can answer for Mr. Gandhi that if Britain will declare her willingness to transfer power now, he will call off non-co-operation. His nationalism, which makes him anti-British, will be satisfied, and he will agree that the great task is then to compose Indian differences in order to defend India's freedom. He will leave it to his friends Pandit Nehru and others who do not accept his pacifism to help in that defence. He will hope that the other half of himself, the pacifist, will have some influence on the world at the end of the war, but for that he will be content to wait. Mr. Gandhi and I have had deep differences and long discussions, and that is why I speak with confidence.

Mr. Jinnah also has told me his mind. But since Mr. Churchill's recent speech he has expressed his views publicly in a way which cannot be misunderstood. On September 18 he said: "It is not that the Moslem League is recalcitrant or inimical, but it is unable to give whole-hearted and enthusiastic support and co-operation in the prosecution of the war unless the people feel that they have a real voice and share in the government of the country."

And, speaking of the possibility of the Moslem League forming a Coalition Government he said: "I don't proceed on the hypothesis that this party or that party is to be excluded. If we have to undertake the responsibility I think it is obvious that those who want to undertake the responsibility would naturally do their utmost to get all the help, assistance and co-operation from every section of the people."

In the present circumstances Mr. Jinnah will succeed if he is allowed to try. But he neither can nor will try till the British Government informs him that it is willing to transfer power to the resulting Government.

Concluding Mr. Moore says:—

Do we want to defeat the Japs, or don't we?

WILL BRITAIN REVISE POLICY?

London, September 18.

"With the tropical rains coming to an end the Japanese may decide to launch an attack upon India," says *New Statesman and Nation*.

"At such a time the creation of an Indian Government to collaborate fully in the defence of their own country would seem to be the first object of policy. When Sir Stafford went to India and even when he left most people in India as well as in Britain believed in the sincerity of Britain's intentions. Now after Mr. Churchill's speech Indian Nationalists of all kinds will take more persuading of British bonafides. Only a prompt change of policy would remove this impression. Mr. Amery in an otherwise unhelpful statement referred in high terms to the statesman-like efforts for peace made by men like Mr. Rajagopalachari. Could Mr. Amery go a stage further and ask the views of this able and honest Indian statesman precisely what steps he would urge in order that he might be able to form a National Government for defence which he has throughout advocated."—*Reuter.*

THE LESSONS OF BURMA

"The lessons of Burma should be an eye-opener to all right-thinking British Statesmen. The British Power which controlled the destinies of that country during the period of its struggle with Japan collapsed and made its exit from the country when it found that it had to yield to the superior strength of the enemy. On the other hand if Burma was a free country acting with the fullest co-operation with British and other Allied Powers the people and their representatives would not have beaten retreat but fought with their life-blood for maintaining every inch of a country whose freedom it was their sacred duty to uphold at any cost."

THE HON. DR. SYAMA PRASAD MOOKERJEE
in his letter To THE VICEROY.

USE OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Special Permits To Be Obtained

The *Calcutta Gazette* Extraordinary issued on September 18, has published the following order:—

No person shall use a motor vehicle, and no person owning or having charge of or control over a motor vehicle shall permit the use of such motor vehicle, in any place within the province of Bengal unless a special permit authorising the use of motor spirit rationing coupons has been issued in respect of Motor Vehicle by the Area Rationing Authority which issues coupons authorising the supply of Motor Spirit to the motor vehicles under the Motor Spirit Rationing Order, 1941, read with the order published under Government of Bengal notification No. 4584 Com., dated the 27th July, 1942, and unless the special permit so issued is carried on the motor vehicles when such vehicle is being used.

Nothing in this order shall apply to a motor vehicle employed by the Central or the Provincial Government in or in the maintenance of His Majesty's Forces or for defence or internal security purposes or required by any railway administration for purposes other than the supply to the public of facilities for the carriage of goods or passengers or in a motor vehicle specially exempted from the provisions of this order by the Provincial Government.

This order shall come into force on the 21st September, 1942.—*U. P.*

A BENGAL ARMY OF ONE LAKH OF MEN

Chief Minister Urges The Necessity

At the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on the 18th instant, the House adopted another non-official resolution stating that an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal through the Hon'ble President requesting him to move the Government of India to urge upon the proper authorities the vital importance of recruiting more cadets from among the Bengalees both for ordinary and emergency Commission, in the Indian Defence Forces.

In supporting the motion which was moved by Mr. Noor Ahmed the Hon'ble Chief Minister said that the resolution was extremely welcome at the present moment. The present Government had taken up the question in right earnest and had been doing all that was possible in order to give Bengal an opportunity of showing that the allegation that the Bengalees were a non-martial race was a calumny which they could no longer submit to. They had impressed upon His Excellency the Governor of Bengal the necessity of taking steps immediately to raise a Bengal army of one lakh of men in which all communities would be represented. The Chief Minister refuted the allegations that the Bengalees were unfit for manual labour, that they were timid and were incapable of sustained work and so on.

The Chief Minister next referred to the splendid record put up by Bengalees in the different branches of the armed forces, the air force, the navy and the coastal battery and observed that, in these circumstances it was the height of injustice to brand the entire race as non-martial. If to-day they had a Bengalee regiment, how useful would it have been, remarked Mr. Huq, for the defence of their country. They knew how to defend their hearths and homes because they knew every creek and corner of the country. Finding that the members of the House were in favour of the proposal, Mr. Huq felt that the time would very soon come when their dreams would be realised and the Bengalee regiment raised by them. Mr. Huq hoped that the resolution would receive the unanimous support of the House.

TO HALT UPON A MILITARY CHALLENGE

Failure May Cause Death To A Person

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bengal says :—

Under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Ordinance, 1942, (XII of 1942), recently promulgated by the Governor-General, it is lawful for military personnel, under the orders of a competent officer, to use such force as may be necessary, even to the causing death, against any person who fails to halt when challenged by a sentry or does, attempts to do, or appears to be about to do or attempt to do, any act such as will endanger or damage property which is the duty of such officer to protect.

Orders under this Ordinance have been issued by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the forces in Bengal under which competent officers will in fact require personnel under their command to employ the powers under this Ordinance in the suppression of disorder during the present emergency.

Public attention is consequently directed to the fact that any person who fails to halt upon a military challenge does so at risk of his life.

SHORTAGE OF SALT

Finance Member Explains Reasons

Owing to shipping difficulties caused by the war situation, supplies of seaborne salt could not reach Calcutta in substantial quantities during the first seven months of this year and consequently stocks ran very low said Sir Jeremy Raisman, the Finance Member, in reply to a question by Mr. K. C. Neogy at the meeting of the Central Legislative Assembly last week. The position had given rise to some public uneasiness. Since then the matter had been taken in hand by the Government of Bengal and the Government of India: ships had been provided and seaborne supplies of salt were now reaching Calcutta in fair quantities.

The Government's inland salt sources, continued the Finance Member, referring to Rajputana, Khara, Ghoda and Khewra, produced between them annually about 140 lakhs of maunds, nearly the whole of which was required for Central, Upper and Northern India markets. It was not possible to expand production in these sources to any great extent and moreover they did not produce the kind of fine white salt which the people in the Eastern Provinces preferred. However, there were large stocks in Rajputana which, if necessity arose, could be used to supply Bengal and the Eastern markets. A large portion of the Eastern demand could be met from Karachi and Western India sources. The difficulty was transport by rail. If at any time the sea route became impossible, rail transport would have to be provided.

So far as the Central Government were aware, little progress had been made towards the development of the local salt industry in Bengal. There were at present only seven licensed factories and their output was about 25,000 maunds. In July, the Member of the Central Revenue Board discussed with Ministers of the Bengal Government and agreed to a scheme for the encouragement of salt manufacture by villagers in suitable areas on the Bengal seaboard. The scheme could not be put into force until the rains ceased. Even, however, if the scheme produced the results promised, it could supply only a fraction of the total requirements of Bengal.

APPARATUS WITH POWER OUTPUT EXCEEDING 10 WATTS

Permit Required For Possession

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta has issued the following Press Note :—

Owners of apparatus that generates or uses, and has a maximum power output exceeding 10 watts of electrical energy at a frequency exceeding 10,000 cycles per second, not being wireless transmitting apparatus, are reminded that they must be in possession of a permit issued by the Director-General,

Posts and Telegraphs *vide* Government Order No. W. 16 (87)/41 dated the 7th March, 1942 issued under Rule 87A of the Defence of India Rules.

Such apparatus includes high frequency diathermic apparatus used in medical therapeutics.

PRICE CONTROL

Decisions At Delhi Conference

The Price Control Conference which concluded recently at New Delhi, Mr. N. R. Sarker, Commerce Member, presiding reviewed the working of wheat and sugar controls and discussed various suggestions for improving the existing machinery for control of food grains. Opinion was generally in favour of instituting some system of co-ordinated purchase of surpluses of wheat and other food grains to meet the requirements of non-producing areas.

Views were also exchanged on certain problems connected with the standard cloth scheme and yarn control.

The Conference recommended that the prices and supplies control machinery at the Centre should be further strengthened by the creation of a Civil Supplies Advisory Council and a Central Price and Supply Board. The Civil Supplies Advisory Council will consist mainly of the representatives of trade and industry and its functions will be to advise the Central Government in the Commerce Department on all matters connected with prices, supplies and distribution of commodities. The Chairman of the Council will be the Commerce Member.

The Central Price and Supply Board will be an executive body constituted to assist the Civil Supplies Commissioner (Rice and Miscellaneous) and the Wheat Commissioner for India in the performance of their duties relating to food grains and will be presided over by the Civil Supplies Commissioner (Rice and Miscellaneous). Its functions will be to advise the Central Government in regard to the formulation of a programme movement of supplies and to advise the Provincial Governments in regard to the principle governing the fixation of secondary prices in relation to basic prices. It will also scrutinize the data received from the regional price and supply boards and from Provinces and States in regard to the surpluses and deficits in different areas and will co-ordinate the requirements of the different areas in respect of food grains.

The Conference recommended that as fair price shops are likely to exercise a salutary effect on retail prices, such should be opened wherever possible to poorer localities by Government, local bodies or, with the assistance of Government or local bodies, by approved trade agencies or philanthropists.—*Associated Press.*

All About Air Raid Precautions

EXPANSION AND CONTROL OF A. R. P. ORGANISATION

Bengal Premier Describes Steps Taken And Arrangements Made

AMPLIFYING the statement made by His Excellency the Governor regarding the arrangements made by the Government of Bengal for Civil Defence, the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister, described in detail the "passive defence measures" taken for the protection of the citizens at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Assembly on the 15th September last.

The Premier dwelt on the arrangements made to provide relief for many thousands of persons at a time in the city of Calcutta in the case of air raids. He also informed the House that arrangements had also been made with the railways for running Special trains in case Calcutta had been subjected to heavy and continuous bombing and large numbers of people wanted to leave it simultaneously. The maintenance of Communications and Essential Services, organisation of salvage and storage of moveable property from houses damaged by air raid and a scheme for the insurance of such property against war risks were also described by the Premier.

Said the Hon. Mr. Huq:—

One of the major problems that has faced this Government in recent months and in particular since Japan entered the war has been the expansion and control of the A. R. P. organisation of the Province. As the House is well aware the Provincial Government has no responsibility for active defence, but they have a very real responsibility for ensuring that the passive defence measures taken for the protection of the citizens are adequate.

As the House is aware Government have realised that all the A. R. P. services, if they are to be efficient, must rely on paid personnel as the nucleus of each service.

Apart from the question of ensuring the maximum of efficiency one of the reasons for the high percentage of paid personnel in the various services has been the difficulty of securing a sufficient number of reliable volunteers. In addition to these services Volunteer Street Fire Parties and House Protection Fire Parties have been organised. The response has been satisfactory in a number of areas; for instance, in Howrah 10,000 persons have been recruited; in 24-Parganas 10,000; in Calcutta the

number registered to date is 51,891—not unsatisfactory but in view of the population involved it is clear that very large number of persons have still to be brought within the scope of the scheme. Particular attention in recent months has been paid to the problem—one of paramount importance—of training the A. R. P. personnel.

Satisfactory progress has been made in equipping the various services and First Aid posts. In addition to the strengthening and development of the A. R. P. organisation Government have arranged in recent months for the improvement in the warning system, and a large number of sirens have now been received and distributed in vulnerable areas. Closely connected with the warning arrangements are the lighting arrangements regarding which definite orders of Government have issued restricting the lighting in the vulnerable areas as well as though to a lesser extent throughout the Province.

Auxiliary Fire Service

For Civil Defence against fires started as a result of air raids, a scheme has been sanctioned for increasing the strength of the Fire Brigade by the formation on a temporary basis of an Auxiliary Fire Service, and the jurisdiction of the Fire Brigade and the Auxiliary Fire Service has been restricted to Calcutta and Howrah. For the rest of Bengal, including the Calcutta Industrial Area up and down the Hooghly, separate arrangements have been made. In order to increase the availability of water for fire-fighting in Calcutta, certain measures have been taken which I do not think I need describe in detail.

If Air Raids take place, casualties are inevitable and we have prepared a scheme for the treatment of those whose injuries require treatment in hospital. The scheme provides for a total of over 8,000 beds.

In order to ensure the continuance of Essential Services in post-raid conditions, measures have been taken by the Calcutta Corporation.

Maintenance Of Communications

All the municipalities in vulnerable areas were called upon to prepare and submit schemes for the maintenance of Communications and Essential Services and on other Civil Defence subjects. For the vulnerable areas in the Districts of 24-Parganas, Hooghly and Burdwan, mobile repair squads under trained overseers have been sanctioned and stationed at strategic places in the area so as to be able to serve the needs of groups of municipalities. A salvage organisation has been set up with a view to the removal for protection and storage of movable property from houses damaged as a result of an air-raid, belonging to absente owners or to owners who are unable to make arrangements themselves. It is considered desirable that the debris of a demolised building should be levelled or removed as soon as possible after an air attack. We have, therefore, arranged for the levelling of any building damaged beyond repair and for the clearance of any debris in cases where the person in control of the building is unable or unwilling to arrange to do so himself.

Relief Centres

My Hon'ble colleague in charge of the Revenue Department has decided to provide relief arrangements for many thousands of persons at a time in the city of Calcutta. Seven relief centres now stand complete with requisite staff and necessary water supply, sanitary and other arrangements and 7 more nearing completion which arrangements are now in progress for the provision of relief for the balance of those who according to our estimates may require it. Homeless persons will be allowed to remain in these relief centres ordinarily for 8 days and in exceptional circumstances for 7 days and it is expected that during this period they will be able to make arrangements for their own food and shelter. While living at the relief centres they will be supplied with meals from the air raid relief kitchens which now stand ready fully equipped with the necessary establishment, cooking utensils and a considerable stock of food stuffs with water supply, sanitary and other arrangements. Besides the above, 2 special relief centres for orphaned children and for women who will have no guardians to look after them have also been opened in Calcutta. As regards other vulnerable towns in the province, similar relief centres with provision for estimated requirement of the total population of the respective areas have either been opened already or are being opened.

If the city of Calcutta is subjected to heavy and continuous bombing large numbers of people will probably be anxious to leave it simultaneously. Arrangements have been made with the railways for running special trains to cope with this traffic as far as possible and relief camps have been opened at two stations for the provision of temporary shelter and food for people moving to East Bengal.

War Injuries Ordinance

My Hon'ble colleague in charge of the Commerce and Labour Department has, among his other multifarious duties, to administer the War Injuries Ordinance. Four whole-time claims officers have been appointed, one for Calcutta, one for 24-Parganas, one for Howrah and Hooghly and one for Chittagong, and part-time claims officers have been appointed in all the other districts of the Province to examine claims and make payments. I do not think that it would be in the public interest for me to give details of claims received after the air raid in Chittagong area and I must ask the House to accept my assurance that practically all the cases instituted have been disposed of.

We have also had under consideration a scheme for the insurance of the moveable property against war risks, and have received the report of the Committee of Enquiry which was appointed to make proposals on the subject and I welcome this opportunity of expressing Government's appreciation of the assistance which the Committee have given us. We have examined their proposals and have decided on the lines of the recommendations which we should make to the Government of India.

BALLOON BARRAGES IN INDIA

Floating Over Vital Spots

Coastal and other important towns and cities of India and Ceylon are now protected against possible dive-bombing and low level attacks by the setting up of balloon barrages.

At some centres the balloons have already become familiar objects, and during the next few weeks barrages will be seen floating over other vital spots in India.

MUSLIMS IN A. R. P. SERVICES

Paucity Complained Of In The Bengal Assembly

Grievances regarding the paucity of appointments of Moslems in the various paid A. R. P. services were voiced by the Moslem Leaguers in the course of the debate in the Bengal Assembly on Tuesday, the 22nd September which took place on the special motion moved by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy on the Premier's statement reviewing the general situation.

The motion that Mr. Suhrawardy moved is as follows:—This Assembly is of opinion that non-application by Government of the Communal Ratio Rules and the appointments made in the various paid A. R. P. Services and the Fire Fighting Services resulting in the almost complete exclusion of Moslems and the Scheduled Castes from those services should be disapproved.

It was rather difficult to secure exact figures for Calcutta. But in spite of that it appeared to him that not only all higher paid appointments had gone to Caste Hindus but even lower appointments had been distributed among them. Only some scrumbs had been thrown to few Moslems but none to Scheduled Castes. Mr. Suhrawardy gave some figures and stated that of the posts carrying Rs. 200 per month out of 27 appointments only six had gone to Moslems, of about 285 posts of post-wardens carrying Rs. 75 as salary each per month only 32 had gone to Moslems, of 3,165 appointments carrying Rs. 30 as salary per month only 411 had gone to Moslems, although according to the Communal Ratio rule at least 1,500 ought to have been distributed among the Moslems. In the A. R. P. organisation the Moslems had got no majority in any department nor had they got their due percentage.

Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi (Muslim League) said that he was in the Committee appointed by the Government not as a Moslem Leaguer but as the representative of the Moslem Chamber of Commerce. In that Committee on one occasion the Minister placed the names of persons to be appointed and had them appointed. So for these appointments it was not the A. R. P. Controller who was responsible but the Minister. He also criticised the paucity of Moslems in the A. R. P. personnel and stressed that the point was who would stand by Moslems in the time of troubles.

MUSLIM LEAGUE MOTION OF DISAPPROVAL REJECTED

By 108 to 45 votes, the Bengal Legislative Assembly, on September 23, rejected the special motion tabled by the Moslem League Party disapproving the "non-application by the Government of the Communal Ratio rules to the appointments made in the various paid A. R. P. Services and the Fire Fighting Services, resulting in the almost complete exclusion of Moslems and the Scheduled Castes from those services." The European party did not take part in the voting.

Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Leader of the Opposition, in supporting the motion said that the information supplied by a member of his party must have convinced every member of the House that a 'gross injustice' had been done to Moslems and Scheduled Castes as regards appointments in the various A. R. P. Services. The Cabinet could not disown its responsibility in regard to these appointments by throwing the whole blame on the shoulders of permanent officials The Communal Ratio rules formulated by the previous Ministry laid down that minimum qualifications on the part of a candidate were sufficient for his appointment to any of the public services, but the present Ministry modified those rules in respect of appointments in A. R. P. Services by introducing the words 'efficient' and 'sufficient' in the rules, which resulted in practically barring the Moslems and Scheduled Castes from these services. He maintained that the present Cabinet 'deliberately,' sacrificed the interests of Moslems and the Scheduled Castes in respect of the A. R. P. Services when they agreed to this modification in the Communal Ratio rules.

Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Minister for Civil Defence Co-ordination, said that he had nothing to do with A. R. P. appointments which technically came under the Home Department. When the Cabinet decision regarding modification of the Communal Ratio rules in regard to A. R. P. appointments was reached there was no apprehension that a sufficient number of efficient Moslem candidates would not be forthcoming. Those who said that by introducing the words "efficient" and "sufficient" into the Communal Ratio rules, the Government were trying to whittle down the claims of the Moslem community were uttering a calumny against that community.

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookherjee, Finance Minister, said that it was a matter of deep regret that the Communal Ratio rules had not been observed in regard to A. R. P. appointments and that an adequate number of Moslems and Scheduled Caste members had not been appointed in those services. The position was that under the Ordinance promulgated by the Governor-General, appointments to the A. R. P. Services were to be made by the Controller of A. R. P. Services acting in his own discretion. He admitted that there was a strong feeling against the manner in which these appointments had been made and announced that the Cabinet had agreed that additional A. R. P. appointments that would soon be made would be made from the Moslem community and Scheduled Castes.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister, in his speech pointed out that the appointments were made by the Controller of the A. R. P. Services in Calcutta and not by the Government as such. He however, admitted that the Communal Ratio rules had not been strictly observed in the matter of these appointments, and announced that about a thousand appointments that were going to be made in these services in the near future, would go to Moslems and the Scheduled Castes.

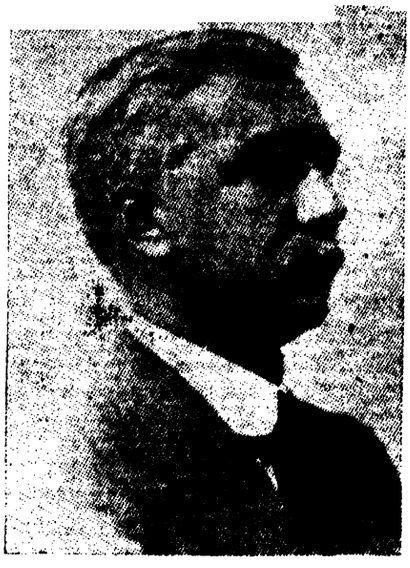
Special Article

The "Grand Old Man" Of Rangoon Municipal Politics

The Late Dr. Alan M. Murray

[By A. Everard Bartholomeusz, *Late of Burma*]

THE full history of the Burma campaign in the present conflict will be incomplete, if the grave perils endured by the civilian population in evacuating from the country and the large part played by India find no record in it. The big problem of evacuation from Burma by land, sea or air, following upon the catastrophe that has overtaken that country, has presented enormous difficulties to the authorities in India. Not the least of which is the extremely difficult nature of the country traversed by the overland route through Assam. Mr. L. S. Amery, the Secretary of State for India and Burma, announced in the House of Commons on the 16th June last that, "among those not yet arrived the proportion of elderly people and women and children is high I fear that those still *en route* are faced with grave dangers and hardships."



THE LATE DR. ALAN M. MURRAY

Amongst those refugees who made this herculean attempt to trek through the ragged, hilly jungle country was Dr. Alan M. Murray, whose death occurred recently in Calcutta. The prominent part played by him in civic affairs in Rangoon, both under the old and new constitutions, was so varied and extensive that he was looked upon as the "Grand Old Man" of municipal politics. He so closely identified himself with the well-being of the city, that, in addition to his many achievements, he won the high esteem and regard of all communities. His great popularity was clearly borne out by the overwhelming majority of votes he received over those of his opponents at the Municipal Elections, topping the polls on more than one occasion within the writer's memory.

Born in Ceylon seventy-years ago, Alan Murray was educated at the Royal College, Colombo, from where he passed out into the Ceylon Medical College. He left for Burma in 1896, where he took an active part in the public life of the country not long afterwards. The doyen of City Fathers, he served on the old Municipal Committee and later the Municipal Corporation since 1919, when he was first elected to represent the European and Allied communities. By his long and close contact with municipal administration he was an expert on almost all civic problems. A fearless speaker, he never failed to expose what he felt was not in accordance with purity in public life. He made the health of the city his first concern; infant welfare and tuberculosis being his pet subjects.

He held the Presidentship of the Rangoon Municipal Corporation in 1928, when, on the resignation of its first President, Mr. (later Sir) P. P. Ginwalla, he was elected for the unexpired term of office. His election to the Mayoralty in 1987 was all the more creditable, as that year ushered in a new era in the history of Burma—her separation from India. Within a few hours of his election to the Mayoral Chair, he was called upon to present an address of welcome at the City Hall to H. E. Lord Linlithgow, and incidentally, the last of such visits from any Viceroy. He was also Chairman of the Finance, Public Health and Markets, and the Water and Sewerage Committees at different periods, all of which he filled with remarkable ability. An Honorary Magistrate of the first class for over 15 years', he continuously agitated for the appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate for the trial of offences against the Municipal Act.

Dr. Murray held the Chairmanship of the Health Education Section of the Indian Red Cross Society (Burma Branch) for nearly two decades. In 1922, the Society came into being and two years later, in order to demonstrate some of the objects of the Red Cross and to educate the public, a Health Week Exhibition was inaugurated, since when successful exhibitions were held year after year under his capable leadership. Sir Charles Innes, a former Governor of Burma, paid him the following tribute at the Health Week celebrations in 1929: ".....Finally, much against his own will, I must mention Dr. Alan Murray, the Chairman of the Health Education Section. I believe that I am correct in saying that the chief credit for the organisation of the exhibition must be divided between him and Mrs. Paw Tun. At least I know that he has ungrudgingly given his time and has worked hard for the success of the Exhibition, and on behalf of us all I tender him our best thanks."

The success of the Rangoon Health Week in 1985 which gained for Burma the coveted award of the Bostock Hill Memorial Challenge Shield by the Royal Sanitary Institute Health Week Committee for the best health week held in the Empire in that

(Continued on page 588)

HEALTH & HYGIENE

"A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools."—*Cicero*

Planning Wartime Nutrition—II

[By Dr. A. C. Ukil, *Member, Nutrition Committee and Sanitary Board, Bengal*]

(*Concluded from the issue of 19th September, 1942*)

A plea for the more extended Cultivation of Soya Beans*

EXPERIMENTS carried out in India have shown that soya beans contain about double the quantity and a superior quality of proteins as compared with pulses which are far inferior industrially. It grows easily and quickly on most types of soil and it enriches the soil while it grows. After steam processing and extraction of the oil, it can be turned into a perfectly edible food, both for man and cattle. The oil may be employed in making butter and lard substitutes and soap, while the expressed juice from soaked seeds can yield vegetable milk, cheese and curd. The range of byproducts is almost incredible, the chief of them being cattle food, enamels and varnishes, rubber substitutes, linoleum, rayon, printing inks, celluloid, explosives, glycerine and some parts of motor cars. Production and processing of soya bean in the United States have developed into a multi-million dollar industry according to the 1939 census of manufacturers.

It is thus not only a valuable food and forage crop but also a commercial crop of enormous possibilities, suited for both domestic consumption and export. Besides, it is one of the best soil-recuperating crops. There is no other crop which can feed, clothe and support the peasant from its production. Soya Bean cultivation must be accompanied by the processing industry; otherwise the conversion of the beans into human food and the utilisation of the numerous byproducts will not be facilitated.

It may be argued that the population in India generally are not yet accustomed to the use of soya beans in food. Education and demonstration, along proper lines, regarding cultivation and methods of preparation of food may remove the difficulties to a great extent. When the potato and groundnut crop were introduced into India doubts were expressed about the possibility of the people taking up their agriculture seriously, but experience has shown them to be false. It may not be possible to fit in the cultivation of soya beans in a short term planning during the ensuing season, but the possibilities of a long drawn-out war should be kept in mind and hence steps should be taken well ahead of further difficulties with regard to food supply. The Government should make arrangements for the distribution of soya seeds in the first instance, before the peasants learn to select the seeds themselves. The Agriculture Departmental Store in Kashmir sells the local, Itoson, and Manchurian varieties of seeds at Rs. 5 per maund, which is cheaper than the cost of pulses in Bengal.

*For a more detailed consideration, please refer to the following paper:

Ukil, A. C.—A plea for an extended cultivation of soya beans in India, *Science and Culture*, 7, 351, 1941-42.

Food Planning In Bengal

The Government of India has declared that "a food production drive is primarily the responsibility of Provincial and State Governments". Although regional self-sufficiency and the maintenance of an equilibrium of prices should be the aim, a certain amount of inter-provincial co-operation and co-ordination in production and supply will be found to be of mutual advantage. Only the surplus crop of an area should be allowed to move into another area by such transport methods as are easily available locally. Hoarding foodstuffs should not be permitted except through consumers' co-operatives under State supervision. It would be of great advantage to the peasants if the production and supply methods are organised through the help of co-operative organisations. Such methods have proved themselves to be of great use in wartime China.

Let us now look at the problem in Bengal so far as the essential requirements are concerned. It is sad to think that Bengal does not produce enough food for her population and has to depend on outside areas not only for rice, but also for wheat, salt, sugar, pulses, butter and ghee, mustard oil, spices, many vegetables, groundnuts, eggs, fish and fruits, besides being compelled to import a large amount of tinned foods and dried fruits from foreign countries. The province has to import Rs. 80 crores of food materials every year. Some of these supplies have been dislocated, others may be jeopardized at any moment in course of this war.

The population of Bengal, according to the 1941 census, exceeds 60 millions, which marks an increase of 20 per cent. over the 1931 census. Of this number, approximately 5 millions belong to the age group 0-3 years, 3½ millions to the age group 3-5 years and 13 millions to the age group 5-15 years; the remaining two-thirds of the population constitute the adult population. The number of expectant and nursing mothers would be about 3½ millions. It has already been pointed out that the latter section of the population and the infants and growing children require special nourishment for their health and growth.

Out of 30 million acres of net cropped area in Bengal, 19½ million acres are devoted to the cultivation of paddy. Bengal accounts for 29 per cent. of the all-India production in rice. Only 7 per cent. of the cropped area is irrigated and only 6 million acres are double-cropped. 12½ million acres of land are lying waste as current fallow and culturable waste. 14 per cent. of the total area in the province is under forests. Bengal has a vast water surface which is lying untapped so far as fish supply is concerned.

It has been shown that agriculture cannot support more than 250 persons to the square mile, and Bengal has an average density of 650 persons to the square mile. There is thus not only a shortage of cultivating and cultivable land but the actual production falls far short of the requirements of the population.

Among agricultural families, 22 per cent. live on agricultural wages, 12 per cent. live as *bargadars* or share-croppers, landless labourers number about 80 lakhs, while non-working dependants number 4 millions. It is estimated that only 20 per cent. of the people are well nourished.

An average adult belonging to Bengal requires for his daily diet 12 ounces of rice, 3 ounces of other cereals, 4 ounces of milk, 2 ounces of pulses, 4 ounces of non-leafy vegetables, 4 ounces of fresh leafy vegetables, 2 ounces of fats and oils and 2 ounces of fruits (including tomatoes), and if he can afford, a couple of ounces of fish and/or meat.

Let us now think in terms of some of the main nutritional requirements of the population.

Main Nutritional Requirements

Milk.—With regard to the total milk production in an area, priority of supply should be given to infants and children up to 15 years of age and to expectant and nursing mothers. It will be doing a great good to them if a sufficient quantity of shark liver oil, which can be cheaply produced in this province, is supplied to them. Calculating the daily requirements of milk to be ½ seer per head up to 3 years of age and 1/3 seer per head up to 15 years, 60 per cent. of the milk produced in Bengal will have to be reserved for these groups, before the remainder is released for consumption among adults. 52,000 maunds of milk are used daily in the production of coagulated milk or *chhana*, which is chiefly employed in the manufacture of sweets, which are consumed by the richer sections of the adult population. The whole amount of the whey containing valuable nutritive materials is thrown away, which is a grave waste in the face of severe shortage of milk in the province. The production of *chhana* may be stopped, by law, during the war. This, of course, refers to our immediate requirements on a short-term basis. It is a much better plan to pay more attention to the dairy cow, in the larger interests of nutrition and agriculture.

Rice.—Deducting 550,000 tons for seed requirements, the shortage of food with regard to rice is estimated to be 2,000,000 tons. Until the occupation of Lower Burma, 1½ million tons of rice used to be imported annually into Bengal. We should encourage the cultivation of soya beans, so that the people may be induced to mix 20 per cent. of soya beans with rice. This will not only provide a much better or balanced nutrition to the people but will also entirely redeem the shortage of rice caused by the stoppage of exports from Burma. Fine milling of rice may be prevented by law. Proper educative propaganda should be made to ask people to take parboiled rice and not to wash rice and to throw away the water in which rice is boiled.

Wheat.—On an average, 300,000 tons of wheat are consumed every year in Bengal, as against a production of only 74,000 tons (=a shortage of 226,000 tons).

Pulses and beans.—Approximately 1,58,570 tons of these vegetable proteins are imported annually into Bengal. As regards mustard oil, the province produces only one-tenth of her requirements. A certain amount of maize (=6½ million maunds) is consumed, mostly by poorer people residing in the hills. A certain amount of pulses and oil cakes has to be reserved as protein food for cattle. Taking various factors into consideration, we suggest that the 2,000,000 acres of land released by the restriction of jute cultivation in the current year be employed as follows: 1,000,000 acres for the cultivation of soya beans, 500,000 acres for the cultivation of two varieties of pulses which grow easily and are cheap in price (*e.g.*, Bengal gram and *matikalai*), 250,000 acres each for the cultivation of mustard and ground-nuts.

Sugarcane and potato: Vegetables.—In the dietary of a starch-consuming population, sugarcane and potato do not hold an important place. Hence, their cultivation may be considerably restricted. The consumption of *gur* may be encouraged, if necessary, in preference to vitamin-free sugars. If necessary, the consumption may be restricted by rationing and stoppage of imports. 250,000 acres can easily be spared out of the restriction of cultivation of these crops. Half of this area can be devoted to the cultivation of wheat and half to vegetables, especially green leafy vegetables, carrots, tomatoes and the other usual vegetables which grow easily in the country during different seasons of the year.

A large consumption of vegetables supplies valuable minerals and vitamins A and C in wartime but its need is not sufficiently realised by a large majority of people. It has been shown that a consumption of 30 per cent. more vegetables can make good the deficiency of fruits. It has been shown in England that vegetables grown on 300 square yards of land can supply the nutritional requirements, expected from vegetables, for a family of five. Such vegetables should be encouraged which are easy to grow, have a sturdy crop and possess a good storing quality. If it is found at any time that the supply of vitamins from natural sources proves inadequate for the needs of the population, synthetic vitamins may be manufactured and supplied to them.

Fruits.—It is not possible to grow fruits at short notice, but the existing fruit production may be preserved by drying and canning, where possible. Wastage, which is far too common, should be discouraged. Among the cheap and easily available fruits, *amla* or *amlaki* is a rich source of vitamin C.

In estimating the acreages and the production, consideration has been given in the preceding pages to *the question of intensive cultivation and crop rotation*. If this is done, Bengal can not only obtain self-sufficiency as regards her food requirements, but may probably have a surplus. One serious defect which is not easy to overcome is with regard to the production of milk. The daily per capita consumption of milk in Bengal is 6 ounces, as compared to 40 ounces in Great Britain and 45 ounces in Australia. The annual production of milk per head of cattle in India is 30 gallons, as compared to 387 gallons in Denmark and 380 gallons in Switzerland. It is estimated that the number of animals per acre of grazing in Bengal is from 80 to 69, while the proper number should not exceed two or at most three. Such ill-nourished cattle of inferior breeds, instead of supporting the peasant, have proved a drag on him. Since most of the pasture land in the province has been misappropriated by man to satisfy his hunger, the State should investigate whether the cultivation of fodder crops on spare forest land can meet the situation, in addition to a more extensive use of leguminous forage and oil cakes which will be available as a result of the drive suggested above. Further extension of tea cultivation should be restricted, if possible, and any available land in the tea gardens should be utilised for growing cash crops and soya beans.

With her extensive sea face, Bengal ought to be self-sufficient with regard to salt, an essential commodity. Although Rs. 40 lakhs worth of spices are imported into Bengal every year, we have refrained from giving it a special consideration, as we think their use should be considerably restricted and, if necessary, one should be able to do without them in wartime.

It will be seen that we have omitted the consideration of the more costly foods like meat and eggs. Provided adequate milk supply is assured, their use need not be encouraged among the low-income sections of the population. Bengal, can, however, afford to be generous with regard to fish, if only the Government takes up the question seriously.

Finally, an appeal must be broadcast to the public to be thrifty, to have a smaller choice of the essential food ingredients needed for balanced nutrition, to modify cooking in such a way that less fuel and less time is needed for cooking, and not to waste any food that can possibly be conserved. One should not grumble at these temporary restrictions but rather boldly face the situation we are now confronted with. We should remember that, in spite of a considerable rationing in wartime Britain, the nutrition and health of the people over there are as satisfactory as can be conceived, for there science has been brought to the service of man in tiding over an emergency.—*Science and Culture*.

HOWRAH BRIDGE ACT

Bye-Laws Made

The Government of Bengal have made certain bye-laws under the Howrah Bridge Act for the use on the New Howrah Bridge and its approaches and for the passage of boats and vessels under the bridge.

DISTRIBUTION OF KEROSENE

Scheme Discussed

In order to ensure the efficient distribution of kerosene at the controlled price throughout Bengal, representatives of the principal oil companies in Calcutta and officials from the Districts of Howrah and Hooghly met at a Conference at the Secretariat last week. Mr. L. G. Pinnell, Director of Civil Supplies, Bengal, presided.

The Conference discussed the outlines of a scheme, drawn up by the oil companies, and generally accepted it with minor modifications.

The scheme provides for the submission of periodical statements by the oil companies to district officers, showing the allocation of quotas to agents of the companies. The agents, in their turn, are expected to submit similar staetments to the district officers regarding quotas they will pass on to their authorized dealers and sub-dealers. Lists of such dealers and sub-dealers will have to be approved by district officers.

The "Grand Old Man" Of Rangoon Municipal Politics

(*Continued from page* 585)

year, was, in no small measure, due to his arduous efforts and those of his committee. In a letter to the writer he then stated: "Thank you for your letter of congratulations on winning the Bostock Hill Trophy and also for the newspaper reference. I really must apologise for the half written letter lying in my drawer in answer to your previous letter. I have collected some material and was writing a letter but in the course of a very busy life it received both scanty and disjointed thought and I felt it wouldn't be helpful. I wish you or one of your workers could arrange to visit Rangoon during the first week in December, for then you will be able to take away a clear idea of the methods adopted in Rangoon. I shall do all I can to help."

A devout churchman, Dr. Murray served on the Rangoon Diocesan Council for several years. He was a staunch advocate of the temperance cause, a keen worker of the Rangoon Vigilance Society, a strong supporter of the Y. M. C. A., and founder-member of the British Burma Association. As Chairman of the Rangoon Tenants' Association he once had occasion to describe the flats in Rangoon as "death-traps!" In recognition of his services as Lecturer-Examiner of the St. John Ambulance Brigade he was elected to a membership of the Order of St. John. Of a modest and retiring disposition, one could not fail to be impressed by his gracious personality. A Dentist by profession, he was also a Director of Hannay and Co., and Misquith Ltd. He married Miss Hannay in Burma and had a daughter, both of whom were well-known in Rangoon social circles. He leaves besides them, other relatives in Ceylon, with all of whom much sympathy will be felt. Of Alam Murray it could truly be said in Pope's immortal lines:—

"Of Soul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honour clear:
Who broke no promise, served no private end,
Who gained no title, and who lost no friend."

ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL

Fluorescent Electric Lighting

A MOST interesting paper has recently been given before the Royal Society of Arts by H. G. Jenkins, of the General Electric Co., Research Laboratories, on the subject of fluorescent electric lighting.

The first material used for this purpose was zinc sulphide, introduced into Great Britain by the Claude-General Neon Lights Ltd., for high tension cold cathode advertising tubes Various colour are available also in connection with these zinc sulphide materials. However considerable improvements were subsequently made by M'Keag and Randal at Wembly, and by Leverenz in the United States, in the shape of the use of the remarkable fluorescent substance, zinc beryllium silicate, which is the standard material used in the modern fluorescent lamp. In the United States the work was concentrated on cathode ray tubes, but the British work has been in the direction of using these and other powders in low pressure mercury vapour discharge tubes, resulting in a wide range of colour being made available in high tension tubes with excellent luminous efficiencies.

From this has been developed the latest type of mains voltage fluorescent lighting of the Ligh cathode type. The work has been held up to some extent in Great Britain because of the war, but there has been standardised for industrial purposes an 80-watt fluorescent lamp 5 ft. long on which attention has been concentrated. As regards production this lamp has a coiled coil electrode at each end, coated with an electron emissive layer, which act alternately as cathodes. The tube current is controlled by a choke in series with a lamp, and the fluorescent coating is fixed on the inside of the tube so as to be exposed to the full force of the short wave ultra-violet-radiation.

By agreement amongst the leading British lamp makers these 80-watt lamps have been standardised to give a colour equal to sunlight at noon in Great Britain but after the war a large number of different colours will be available. The actual light efficiency of these lamps is extremely high, already about 60 per cent. in commercial use, far superior, therefore to ordinary tungsten filament lamps, which have a high output of useless infra-red radiation. Consequently with a high output of light the amount of heat generated is also very high, and the lamps are apt to be uncomfortable on this account. The light output of these fluorescent lamps falls off gradually due to the formation of deposits on the fluorescent coating. With present tubes the efficiency falls fairly rapidly during the first 100 hours and then very slowly for about another 2,000 hours. Eventually, the lamp fails when one electrode has exhausted its emissive coating, and no longer provides a sufficient stream of electrons to maintain the discharge. There is, however, no noticeable change in the colour of the lamps during the whole life, whilst they are less affected by variation of mains voltage than the tungsten filament lamp.

Another point is that the light output of these fluorescent lamps is affected by the temperature of the surrounding air, and they are designed therefore to give the maximum light output at a tube temperature of about 113. degrees F. (45 degrees C) which corresponds to ordinary working conditions

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FIVE LAKHS INDIANS FROM BURMA

SIX LAKHS STILL THERE

New Delhi, Sept 13.

During question hour in the Central Assembly to day, Mr. M. S. Aney stated that 5 lakhs of evacuees arrived from Burma and 8,000 from Malaya including Singapore. Six lakhs of Indians were still left in Burma and seven and a half lakhs in Malaya

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CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS - A DIGEST

DR. MEGHNAD SAHA

Dr. Meghnad Saha has been elected a Member of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University in place of Mr. N. C. Ray, deceased.

THE LATE MR. H. N. DATTA

The Bengal Legislative Council condoled the death of Mr. Hirendra Nath Datta at its sitting on the 17th September. The reference was made by the Hon'ble President, Mr. S. C. Mitra.

The President said that the deceased was an ardent nationalist, man of letters and profound philosopher. In private life he was unassuming and always tried to avoid the limelight. Bengal was undoubtedly poorer to-day and it would be difficult to fill up the void created in the public of Bengal by his demise.

RELEASE OF MR. SARAT BOSE DEMANDED

Resolution Passed In Bengal Council

Calcutta, Sept. 18.

The Bengal Legislative Council adopted a non-official resolution expressing the opinion that the Government of Bengal should take possible steps to secure the release of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, now in detention in the Trichinopoly Jail without opposition.

Speaking on this motion, the Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq said that the Council of Ministers had taken all possible steps to secure his release. The House would remember that only a few days ago the Hon. Home Member of the Government of India had made the announcement that they were not going to release Mr. Bose at the present moment, nor were they going to transfer him to Bengal. The above announcement of the Home Member remarked Mr. Huq put really a full stop so far as the present circumstances were concerned. They would not, however, relax their efforts in the confident hope that sometime, possibly in the near future, Mr. Bose would be released.

The Hon'ble Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu said that the Bengal Government, as such, had no materials for suspicion against Mr. Bose. He expressed concern at the reported illness of Mr. Bose.

ACCIDENT TO HOWRAH BRIDGE

A steam launch, belonging to the Public Works Department, while proceeding along river Hooghly from north to south with two cargo boats, carrying coal, dashed against a pontoon of the Howrah Bridge and sank in mid-stream with one of the boats last week end. The other boat was also badly damaged.

As a result of the collision, two of the crew in the launch are reported to have been drowned, while three others received injuries. All vehicular traffic over the bridge remained suspended for sometime.

BENGAL SECURITY PRISONERS

It is understood that about one hundred cases of political security prisoners have been recommended for release by the Tribunal appointed by the Government of Bengal to examine the cases of such prisoners in the province, in its report recently submitted to the Government. In all, three hundred cases were referred to the Tribunal.

Government action on the recommendations of the Tribunal is expected shortly.

CALCUTTA SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

To the great relief of about two thousand teachers in various non-Government affiliated educational institutions in the city, the Government of Bengal have, it is learnt, decided to grant financial assistance to such institutions in order to enable them to meet their immediate requirements in respect of payment of salaries to their staff before the Pujas. The decision of Government was conveyed by the Hon'ble Education Minister, Khan Bahadur Abdul Karim to representatives of these institutions recently when the latter waited on a deputation to the Khan Bahadur at the Secretariat.

This will entail upon Government an expenditure of Rs. 5 lakhs—Rs. 3 lakhs for schools and Rs. 2 lakhs for colleges; the number of schools and colleges being 135 and 11, respectively.

Government also propose to extend this help to the institutions in emergency areas in moffusil.

CALCUTTA ARRESTS

In further continuation of the lists issued, the Government of Bengal announce the following names of persons arrested in connection with the present movement :—

On 10th September—Mr. Satindra Nath Sen.

On 12th September——Messrs. Nityabandhu Majumdar, Sankar Koondu *alias* Dayasankar Misser, Ajodhya Singh, Bankilal Kapur, Madhusudan Das Burman, Kamalesh Chandra Ganguli and Mr. Sudhindra Nath Sanyal.

On 13th September—Mr. John Baptist.

On 14th September—Mr. Kalicharan Khanna.

On 15th September—Messrs. Sanat Roy Choudhury, Nandadulal Swarnakar, Sudhangsubhusan Choudhury and Sibdas Roy.

On 16th September—Mr. Sisir Kumar Ghosh.

On 18th September—Mr. Aswini Ganguli.

On 19th September—Mr. Nishit Nath Kundu, M.L.A., Mr. M. Dulal Misir.

On 21st September—Maulvi Abdul Ghani, *alias* Salim.

CALCUTTA INCIDENTS : DAY BY DAY

The letter-box for inland mails situated inside the rotunda of the mail buildings of the General Post Office, Calcutta, was involved in an incident on the 17th September.

It is reported that at about 3-45 p.m. smoke was noticed coming out of the letter-box. The box was immediately opened when, it is stated, about 4 or 5 letters were found totally burnt and about 50 letters damaged by fire. Departmental employees and fire-fighters on duty there quickly extinguished the fire. About 15 minutes before the incident a clearance was done, and nothing was noticed at that time.

Fire was set to one tram car near Dalhousie Square and to another near Kalighat Depot In both cases the fire was almost immediately put out

A pillar box near the Kalighat Post Office, was set on fire on Friday, the 18th September The fire was promptly extinguished. Three or four other attempts were also made to destroy the contents of some street letter-boxes in North Calcutta, but the timely intervention of the police frustrated all these attempts

The Special Branch Police searched four places in the city and took one person into custody

Damage was sought to be caused to a tram car at the crossing of Hazra Road and Harish Mukherjee Road in South Calcutta on Saturday, the 19th September as a result of which a conductor of the car was injured The situation in the city, otherwise, was quiet

The Special Branch Police searched on the same day about half a dozen places and took two persons into custody

A small batch of picketers led by Congressmen assembled at the northern gate of the Assembly premises on Monday, the 21st September The police dispersed the picketers The session of the Assembly was held without any disturbance

With the exception of a tramcar being set fire on Rashbehary Avenue and the cutting of a number of telephone and telegraph wires in a certain area in the city no other untoward incident occurred in Calcutta on Wednesday the 23rd September The tramcar which was set on fire was badly damaged by the time the Fire Brigade arrived

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION MEETING

A resolution requesting the Government of India to call a Conference of all the recognised parties with a view to exploring possible avenues of ending the existing political deadlock was adopted at a meeting of the British Indian Association held on Saturday last to consider the present situation in the country The Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan presided

DISTURBANCES IN CALCUTTA

No Machine-gun Fired

New Delhi Sept 21

Sir Richard Tottenham Additional Home Secretary, informed Mr A N Chattopadhyaya during the question hour in the Assembly that there was no truth whatever in either of the suggestions that during the recent disturbances machine gun fire was used in Calcutta streets due to which more than 150 lives were lost and that tear gas bombs and some other kinds of incendiary bombs were dropped on crowds in Calcutta from aeroplanes

Replying to another question he said he was not aware of any rumour that certain members of the Congress Working Committee had been deported from India.—*I P*

The Association deplored the decision of the Indian National Congress to launch mass civil disobedience, "in the face of imminent danger of invasion by a ruthless, militaristic foreign power, and the recent outburst of mob violence"

It was of opinion "that the movement of violence seeking to hamper the country's defence should be checked in the interest of India and her Allies and that an atmosphere of goodwill and trust, necessary for the pursuit of the war effort, be brought about by the introduction of a policy of conciliation along with preventive and punitive measures."

The resolution further observed "that the transfer of political power to Indian hands through constitutional understandings without prejudicing and prejudging the interests of any community in the future constitution of India will be helpful for the termination of the present unfortunate situation

PARESHNATH TEMPLE HIT BY LIGHTNING

Lightning struck the Pareshnath (Sitamber) temple at Badridas Temple Street at about 9-45 on Monday night (September 21) and caused considerable damage to the temple properties

While the ante rooms and balconies suffered damage, the deity and his chamber remained surprisingly unaffected

With a thunderous flash the bolt fell upon the tower light crashed it and destroying the entire cobweb of electric wirings passed into the earth The decorations of mirror inside the temple valued at several thousand rupees, were extensively damaged

This is believed to be the second instance when the temple has been struck by lightning during its 75 years of existence and it is considered to be a very bad omen by the Jain community

HEADMASTERS DEPUTATION TO EDUCATION MINISTER

It is understood on behalf of the Headmasters of Calcutta Schools further deputation waited on the Hon'ble Minister for Education, Khan Bahadur Abdul Karim

The deputationists pressed upon the Hon'ble Minister to give relief to each teacher of Calcutta Schools to the extent of Rs 75 before the Pujas

The *United Press* understands that the matter will be decided by the Bengal Government as early as possible

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY OFFICES

The offices of the Controller of Examinations, Calcutta University which were removed to Berhampore in February last have been transferred back to Calcutta Dr A P Das Gupta Assistant Controller of Examinations, who was in charge of the local office has come back to Calcutta with his staff

TAGORE'S PORTRAIT FOR CHINA

The portrait of Poet Rabindranath Tagore will shortly be presented to the Chinese National Government by the Federation of Indian Music and Dancing, Calcutta

A ceremony in this connection has been fixed for September 27 Dr C J Pao, the Consul-General for China in Calcutta will receive the portrait in this city on behalf of his Government and forward it to Chungking, where it will be received by the President of the Examination Yuan, His Excellency Tai Chi Tao

Sir S Radhakrishnan Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University contradicts the report from Benares that he would shortly leave for Chungking, to present a portrait of Poet Rabindranath Tagore to China

NO GENERAL EXODUS FROM CALCUTTA

Number Not Available

Replying to a question of Mr Nur Ahmed in the Bengal Council on Tuesday the Hon'ble Mr, Santosh Kumar Basu, Minister of Civil Defence, said that there had been no general exodus of the residents of Calcutta and Chittagong Municipality though a considerable number of residents, mainly women and children, had left Calcutta and Chittagong. It was not possible to give the number, even approximately, of the residents that had so left.

CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR & NEAR

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

A memorandum signed by about 500 municipal employees was forwarded on the 9th September last to the administrator who has been appointed by Government to take charge of the Ahmedabad Municipality after its supersession

The memorandum states the work of the staff of the municipality has been made entirely impossible owing to the supersession of the municipality We understand our responsibilities as the members of the staff of a self governing local administration and are determined to put forth our best effort in the service of this body as soon as it is restored to its normal status'

The decision of the municipal sweepers to go on a sympathetic strike with the Municipal Office Staff unless the popular municipality is restored was conveyed on September 17, to the municipal administrator

* * *

The trial under the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance against 3 out of 8 municipal officers commenced on September 18 before the City Magistrate The accused who were defended by counsel pleaded not guilty

Mr H H A Whitworth Principal Administrator who lodged the complaint said that the accused and most of the heads of the departments showed unwillingness to work, although they were ordered under the Essential Services Ordinance to work properly The complainant personally visited all the departments and passed the order He also called the accused and tried to persuade them to work but they refused Their intention was to paralyse the administration

* * *

The Ahmadabad Bar Association has appointed a Committee to enquire into the complaints regarding the methods adopted by the authorities in dealing with the situation in Ahmedabad District and the city and to take all such steps that may be deemed necessary to get such complaints adequately redressed

A municipal servant is reported to have been assaulted while going round in the performance of his duty in a public thoroughfare

NADIAD MUNICIPALITY SUPERSEDED

The Nadiad Borough Municipality which passed resolutions supporting an activity prejudicial to the Defence of British India Public Safety the maintenance of public order and the efficient prosecution of the war has been superseded by the Government of Bombay with effect from September 12 1942 for a period of six months

RESIGNATIONS FROM MUNICIPALITIES

Mr Arun Kumar Chanda Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly, who is under detention under the Defence of India Rules has resigned his membership of the Silchar Municipal Board as a protest against the policy of the Government in arresting the Congress leaders"

* * *

Seven Congress Commissioners of the Rajshahi Municipality have tendered their resignations as a protest against 'the present repressive policy of the Government'

* * *

The Commissioners of the Baidyabati Municipality accepted the resignation of the office of the Chairman of the Municipality tendered by Prof Nripendra Chandra Banerjee at its meeting held on September 5. No decision is yet known to have been taken about other resignations of Congress Commissioners of this Municipality tendered on August 9, last as announced in the Press.

KRISHNAGAR PROTEST

The Krishnagar Municipality has adopted the resolution, moved by one of its Muslim Commissioners, strongly criticising "the harmful and unjust policy of the India Government in arresting Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Azad and other nationalist leaders when the door was still open for an honourable settlement between the Government and the Congress after the latter's Bombay resolution and thereby creating disaffection and dissatisfaction among the people of India, which is detrimental to the bold stand against the Axis aggression"

After discussions, a resolution strongly protesting the policy of the Government of India was passed without opposition only four abstaining from voting

DACCA JAIL INCIDENT

The Dacca Municipality, has recorded with 'profound sorrow the incident that had taken place in the Dacca Central Jail on the 31st August last and also recorded its deep sympathy for all the victims dead and wounded, and urged the Government to arrange immediately non official enquiry into the incident

SURAT MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BOARD SUPERSEDED

The Bombay Government have superseded the Surat Municipal School Board for six months as the majority of members of the Board including the Chairman and the Vice Chairman have either resigned or been arrested and the number of the members left in office are unable to form a quorum

SIX C P DISTRICT COUNCILS SUPERSEDED

The Government of the Central Provinces has superseded for a period of six months the District Council of Drug and the Local Boards of Drug Bemetara, Simjari Drug Northern Zemindari and Drug Southern Zemindari as they are likely to employ or permit their officers members and servants to act in furtherance of activities prejudicial to public safety and the maintenance of public order

PUBLIC WOMAN CONTESTING MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Kamini, a public woman of Habiganj, is contesting a seat in the Municipal election which will take place on October 4 About 80 nomination papers had been filed for 13 seats and in the scrutiny, the nomination papers of the present Chairman and of some other sitting Commissioners were rejected The Congress being out of the field the contest will be between Hindu Sabha candidates and independents

ALL-INDIA SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE

The fourth session of the All India Local Self Government Conference under the auspices of the Indian Union of Local Authorities is proposed to be held in Delhi during November The Conference is being convened to consider vital questions concerning local self government in the country and to take concerted measures in regard to them

Measures relating to the extension of franchise, the extent and agency of Government control over Local Bodies and the allocation of separate heads of revenue to Local Bodies will be discussed at the Conference.

HOME GUARD NOW TOTALS 1,750,000

London, September, 10

The Prime Minister, after inspecting the County of London Civil Service Battalion of the Home Guard to-night said: "I am sure, however the winds may blow, we shall see in this island that we are in no need to ask favours of the enemy." Mr Churchill also disclosed that the Home Guard now totalled 1,750,000.—Reuter.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p m Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed— Tender for For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records Price Rs 2 per set Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present

Repairs to Mourners Shed in Bagmari Muhammadan Burial Ground

Tenders for the above will be opened on 29th September, 1942 and the rates quoted in them are to hold good for three months

N B—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business appearing on various documents *e g*, Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements licenses and bills

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness . Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested

M RAY
Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office
The 17th September 1942

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No I Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for .." on Friday, the 2nd October 1942 upto 2 p m —

Repairs to paved sewered ditch at 10 B. Nerode Behari Mullick Road Ward 3 —Rs 374, dated 22nd September 1942 (1 month)

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the condition of contract should be read as "3 days' notice"

K L DE
District Engineer I

District I Eng'g. Office.
The 22nd September, 1942

District No III Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for .." on Wednesday, the 30th September 1942 upto 2 p m —

125 Repairs to Dhappa Office in Ward No 18 Rs 677, dated 22nd September, 1942 (1 month)

126 Repairs to office and Superintendents quarters at Lansdowne Dhobikhana Rs 112, dated 22nd September 1942. (3 weeks)

127 Supplying building rubbish at Circular Mohammedan Burial Ground Ward 18 —Rs 271 dated 22nd September 1942 (15 days)

128 Repairs to Grain Godown and Stalls at Gowkhana III Rs 562 dated 22nd September 1942 (1 month)

129 Repairs to passage and yard at Pangra Slaughter House Rs 552 dated 22nd September 1942 (1 month)

N B Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement form for piece work is to be read as (3 days' notice)

S C GHOSE
District Engineer III

District III Engg Office
the 21st September, 1942

District No III Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed Tender for .. on Friday the 2nd October 1942 upto 2 p m

1 Repairs to the building shed etc at the Asphaltum Plant —Rs 582 dated 14th September 1942 (1½ months)

N B Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the tender and agreement form for piece work should be read as "3 days' notice"

R N DEY
Chief Engineer

Central Municipal Office
The 22nd September 1942

S S Hogg Market

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern that an application has been received from Sk Amanath Ali partner in the business carried on in stalls Nos 8 and 9 in Block R in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the registration of his name as the sole occupier of the above stalls to the exclusion of the names of the other partners Messrs Sk Abdus Sobhan and A. Khaleque

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date the notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*

P C BHATTACHARJEE
Revenue Officer

S. S Hogg Market,
The 19th September, 1942

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Messrs. Abdur Razak, Md Yeasin, Md Shafi and Md Rahilal Huq for registration of their names as occupiers of stalls No. 45, 47, 48 in Block New Building in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market in place of their deceased father Mr Baboor Ali Sirdar

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date the notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*

P C BHATTACHARJEE
Revenue Officer

S S Hogg Market,
The 21st September, 1942

Auction Sale

The following articles will be sold by public auction on Friday, the 25th September 1942 at 3 p m at S S Hogg Market Office

1 One table
2 One chair
3 A few plant pots

P C BHATTACHARJEE
Revenue Officer

S S Hogg Market
The 23rd September 1942

Declaration Of Streets

Under Section 318 of the Calcutta Municipal Act

To all whom it may concern the Corporation of Calcutta in exercise of the powers conferred on it by Section 318 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (Bengal Act III of 1923) and having been satisfied that the conditions laid down therein, have been fulfilled hereby notifies and declares that the street specified hereunder is a public street within the meaning of Sections 3(57) and 295 of the said Act

Description

The whole of the private passage running from Nepal Bhattacharjee Street on the South to Iswar Ganguly Lane on the north and abutting on 20/7B 20/8B etc, 20 12 2/1 Iswar Ganguly Lane and 1/2A, 1 2C etc 1 2F Nepal Bhattacharjee Street and 1 1 4 1/1/1 etc, 1A, Nepal Bhattacharjee Street (area about 7 kottahs 4 chittacks 30 sq ft) in Ward No 27

S CHATTERJI
Chief Executive Officer

Central Municipal Office
The 25th September 1942

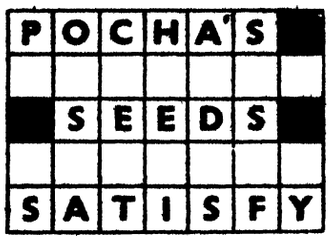
Under Section 318 of the Calcutta Municipal Act

To all whom it may concern the Corporation of Calcutta, in exercise of the powers, conferred on it by Section 318 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (Bengal Act III of 1923) and having been satisfied that the conditions laid down therein, have been fulfilled hereby notifies and declares that the street specified hereunder is a public street within the meaning of Sections 3(57) and 295 of the said Act

Description

The private passage abutting on premises Nos 30A, 30b, 32 and 34, Dover Road and 43, Hazra Road in Ward No 21

S CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer.
Central Municipal Office,
The 25th September, 1942.



Gardening with Pocha's seeds is hardly a puzzle, because it is backed by our experience of over 58 years and the quality of our service. Careful storage and frequent tests on our part ensure that you receive fresh and viable seeds.

CATALOGUE FREE

PESTONJEE P. POCHA & SONS

8 NAPIER ROAD, POONA

DR. HIRALAL HALDAR DEAD

LATE KING GEORGE V PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY

The death occurred of Dr. Hiralal Haldar, at the age of 76 in Calcutta

Dr Haldar first joined the Berhampore College as Professor of Philosophy Afterwards he came to the City College Calcutta, and later in 1921 he was appointed Professor of Philosophy, Calcutta University After the retirement of Sir Brojendra Nath Seal as the King George the Fifth Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Dr Haldar was elevated to that Chair He was for sometime the President of the Council of Post Graduate Teaching in Arts and Science He was also a Fellow of the Calcutta University for several years His monumental work on 'Neo Hegelianism' brought him international fame His son Mr S K Haldar, I.C.S., is the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division

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The Strongest and most [illegible] Indian Life Assurance Company

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LAION SUN AND TARA BRANDS DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.
CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with **Black** numbers on a **Yellow** badge, from No. 290 to 500 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have **Star-Shaped** brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supdt., C. M. Hogg Market.

Health should not be made to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers

Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing means health and longevity

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Curry Beef ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Sirloin „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Suet (Kidney) —		1 8 0		
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. —				
Heart each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Oxtails each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0		
Skrits each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Kindney per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	1 0 0			

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	—	0 5 0	
Lion „ —	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder „ ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter „ ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb.	0 8 0			
Other portion per lb. —	0 12 0			

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
MUTTON.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chops per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Breast „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer —	1 0 0		0 10 0	
Leg per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb. ...		0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	
Kidneys each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart „ ...	0 1 0			
Liver „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Brain „ ...		0 2 0		
Tongue „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 6		
Trotters „ ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each —	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each —	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer ...	1 4 0			
Goat and Kid meat ...		0 10 0		



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SOLD EVERYWHERE

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FOR HEADACHE —AND— ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz. —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb. ..	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb. —	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb. —	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen —	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer —	1 0 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Luncheon „ „ ...	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork „ ...	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen ...	1 2 0	

DRY FISH	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer —	1 4 0	1 8 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer —	1 4 0	2 0 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Bhetkee „ —	0 12 0	1 8 0
Maldive „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. large per „ ...	0 0 0	
Bail chau per seer —	4 0 0	4 8 0
Papadams per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
Dry Prawns per seer —	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present owing to Act of War and hence approximate prices only given.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital .. £ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital £ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund £ 2,200,000

Head Office :—26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

THE CHARTERED BANK
OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.)
(Liability of shareholders limited.)
with which is affiliated the Allahabad Bank Limited.

Capital (Paid-up) ... £3,000,000 | Reserve Fund ... £3,000,000
Head Office: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.
London Branches { 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3. / 28, Charles II Street, Haymarket, London, S. W. 1
Over 40 Agencies and Branches in India and the East, and at Manchester and New York.
All forms of Banking Business transacted
RECOVERY OF INCOME-TAX

The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Executor and/or Trustee of Wills and/or Settlements for its constituents and as Agent for the recovery of Income-Tax and the preparation of Income-Tax and Super-Tax returns.

Calcutta Offices:— 11 Clive Street—R. MACFARLANE Agent. 1, Fairlie Place.—A. C. WATKINS, Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS, TRANSACTED

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)
(Liability of Shareholders limited.)
Head Office.—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3.

Subscribed Capital	..	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	..	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	..	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	..	£ 1,000,000

Branches.—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta Manager,

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THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)
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Calcutta Branches.—Security House 109-A, Clive Street, 161, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 8, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.
Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.
Other Branches.—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad Ellis Bridge Branch) Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay) Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot and Surat

Capital Subscribed	..	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	.	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	.	Rs. 1,18,00,000

Rules of Business on Application.
Calcutta Local Committee.—Mr Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr Gagan Vihari L. Mehta, Mr Lakshmi Niwas Birla.
General Banking Business Transacted.
W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

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Branches:—Burrabazar & Shambazar (Calcutta) & Narainganj

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Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1½% per annum Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Chicken (Broth) ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Capon ,, ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do (roasting) ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turkey Cock ,, ...	10 0 0	14 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 13 0	0 14 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 15 0	1 0 0
Do. Special ...		
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snipes ,, ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ,, ...	4 8 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	3 0 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...		
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	3 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Beetroot Darjeeling per bundle ...		0 6 0
Do. Country per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bean Country per seer ...		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...		
Do. Country ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...		
Do. per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower, Beneres each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,		
Do. Darjeeling ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 2 0	
Cucumber per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 8 0
Ginger ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Turmaric ...		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Knol khol Country each ...		
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 3 0	
Do. Darjeeling each		
Lettuce per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. ,, white ,,	0 4 0	
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur per seer		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. Hazaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
Do. Country do. ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer		
Do. New per seer ...		
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old) ...	0 7 0	
Do. Madras ,, ...		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...		
Do. Shillong ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Robob each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Pulbul per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 2 6	0 5 0
Do. Country per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Squash per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Country Spinach per score	0 3 6	0 3 6
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 3 0	0 3 6
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country ,,		
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,		
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. Africa 3—5 ...		
Do. Kulu per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Nanital ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 4 to 5	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. King David ,,		
Do. Jonathan ,,		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 3—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious 4—5 ...	1 0 0	
Amra per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bael Fruit each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	2 0 0	3 0 0
Black Berry per score ...		
Coconut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Country Apples 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Goosebery per seer ...		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Kabul per box (large)		
Do. California per lb. ...		
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Grape Fruit each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Java Orange per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Guava (Allahabad) per score ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. (Country) per doz	0 12 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	2 0 0	
Khurbanee ,, ...		
Do. (large) per lb. ...		
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Lemon (English) per doz.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Lichees per 100 (Muzaffer-pur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Locket per score ...		
Monkey Lichees per 100 ...		
M. Melon Jaunpur ...		
Mask Melon per seer ...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Mask Melon ,, (Lucknow)	0 6 0	0 8 0
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz.		
Do. Langra 4 ...		
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fazlie 5 ...		
Do. Kisen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhash ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...		
Do. Country ...		
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Madras ...		
Do. Lilam per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Mangosteen per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mosomi per doz.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Poona ,, ,, ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Bombay ,, ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Oranges Nagpur ,, ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Bombay ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Madras per doz. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily at short notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices given.

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

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SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 2½ per cent. p. a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 3½ per cent. p. a.
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Branches at important Trade Centres in Bengal and Bihar.
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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple Country each		
Do. Singapore „	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Ceylon „	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. Assam „	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. Kalimpong „	0 6 0	0 8 0
Plantain Champa Buneh	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Martaban „	0 3 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar „	0 8 0	1 2 0
Do. Kabul „	0 4 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. Country „	0 4 0	0 6 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul)	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. S. African per lb.	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Country per score		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
„ Kandahar	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pumalo each (country)	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pumalo balbar each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prunes Fresh per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb)		
Do. Liby do.		
Do. Delmonta do.		
Calasia do.		
Pears Cashmere 4—6	1 0 0	
Do. (Cooking)		
Do. Kulu per lb. English		
Do. Calif rnia per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Peshwar		
Do. Australian per lb.		
Do. S. African per lb.		
Do. Cashmere		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb.		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peaches Peshwar per lb.		
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta)		
Rose Apple per score		
Sofata 20—25	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	3 0 0	3 8 0
Star Apple per score		
S. Africa Orange per doz.		
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8 to 10	1 0 0	
Do. Country per score		
Surdan Quetta per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Tamarind per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0
Water melon Country each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Goalund each	0 6 0	
Do. Farukhabad		
Do. Quetta		
Do. Bhagalpur		
Water fruit per score	0 8 0	0 10 0
DRY FRUITS		
Apples Ring per lb.	2 0 0	2 4 0
Do. „ 1 lb. packet	2 8 0	
Almond Salted (large) per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Almond English (large) per lb.	2 0 0	2 4
Almond Kabul per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
Almond Salted (small) per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Apricots Dry with seed per lb.	0 12 0	0 14 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apricots Dry without seed per lb.	1 12 0	2 4 0
Alobokhara per lb.	0 12 0	1 0 0
Brazilnuts per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Chilgooja per lb.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cocoanut dry per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Currants Australian per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. 1 lb. per packet	1 4 0	1 8 0
Chestnut per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Dates Arab per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Figs Kabul per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
Figs 1 lb. per packet		1 8 0
Hazelnuts per lb.	1 8 0	1 12 0
Khurma per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Monkeynuts Madras per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0
Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet	2 4 0	2 8 0
Pears dry per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Pears dry 1 lb. packet	2 4 0	2 12 0
Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb.	4 0 0	4 8 0
Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0
Pista Salted unshelled per lb.	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Salted shelled per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Prunes dry per lb.		
Raisin 1 lb. per packet	0 0 0	0 12 0
Do. (red) per lb.	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Sultana per lb.	0 12 0	
Do. Do. 1 lb. packet	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Table 1 lb packet	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. American 1 packet	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet	0 12 0	1 0 0

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VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Bombay	1 8 0	
Dinapur ..	1 4 0	
Butter per cake	1 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ..	2 4 0	2 8 0
Ghee per seer		
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per seer ..	0 4 0	
Fresh Cream per lb ..	1 4 0	
FISH.		
Bhatkee (Jhill) per seer	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ..	1 12 0	2 4 0
Do. (salt-water) „ ..	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) „	2 4 0	3 8 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 14 0	1 0 0
Rohi per seer	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (Cut Pieces)	0 14 0	1 0 0
Hilsa each (Padma) ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...		
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe 6—12 ..		
Mullet per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (cut pieces)	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pomfret per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Prawns per seer (small)	0 10 0	0 14 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 14 0	1 2 0
Lobster ...		
Sea fish	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Brand (White or Brown) 2 lb. each ...	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb each ..	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. do. ½ lb. „ ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
Do. do. 5 oz ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Edam „ ...	1 8 0	
Do. Overland „ ..		
Do. Cheddarn „ ...	1 12 0	
Preserved, mixed, per lb. ...		0 8 0
Do. unmixed, „ ...	0 6 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A P.
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)		
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Kraft cheese per lb. ...		3 8 0
*FLOUR.		
Household No. 3 and all other varieties per seer		0 3 9
Californian flour No. 1 per seer		
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.		
Californian flour No. 2 per seer		
Country flour per seer ...		
*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		0 3 10½
Do. White per seer ...		0 3 10½
Do. Red „ „ ...		0 3 7½
*RICE		
*Medium rice (retail) ...	6 12 0	
Coarse rice per md. (retail)	6 4 0	
Bhasamanik rice per seer	0 4 6	
Patna per seer ...		
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	12 8 0	
Do. per seer	0 5 0	
Chinisakkar per md. ...	14 0 0	
Do. per seer	0 6 0	
Kabul rice per seer	0 10 0	
Golab Soru rice (best) „ ...	0 8 0	
Kamini rice „ ...	0 6 0	
*SUGAR		
Ordinary (Powder whitish)		0 5 3
Crystal (best)		0 5 9
Medium (small grain white)		0 5 6
Medium (small grain) Bengal		0 5 9
*DAL Etc.		
Kalai per seer ...	0 3 3	
Arahar „ ...	0 3 3	
Chola „ ...	0 3 0	
Khari Masoor „ ...	0 3 0	
Khasari „ ...	0 2 6	
Mung (Bhaja) „ ...	0 5 9	
*Salt „ ...		0 1 10½
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. „ ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. „ ...	3 12 0	
*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 6
Castor Oil „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 9
*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	0 8 0	
„ „ „ No. 2	0 7 0	
*KEROSENE OIL		
Kerosene Oil (*Superior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 4 9	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 3 1½	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A P.	Rs. A
KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Kerosene Oil (*Inferior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk...	3 14 6	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 2 10½	
*Matches :—		
40 stick each box ..	0 0 4½	
50 „ „ ...	0 0 6	
80 „ „ ..	0 0 9	
*COAL AND COKE		
Domestic Coke (retail) (including delivery charges) per md. ...	1 4 0	
Domestic Coke (wholesale) at the Depot ...		
Soft Coke per md. ..		
Spices—		
Chillies	0 7 0	
Halud	0 7 0	0 8
CONFECTIONERY		
Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 2 0	
Plum Cake „ ...	1 4 0	
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb.	1 8 0	
Plum Puddings (English) per lb.		
Slab Chocolates per packet		
Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	3 0 0	3 8
Short Bread per lb. ..		
English Sweet, Assorted per lb. ...		
Caramels Assorted per lb.		
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins „ „ 2 „		
Indian Sweet Assorted per lb	1 8 0	
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo		
Assorted Creams ...		
Golden Puffs		
Barley Sugar (English) per lb.		
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb. ...		
Assorted Patties per doz.		
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin		
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 1 lb. tin ...		
Nice 1 lb. tin ...		
Petit Beurre 1 lb. tin ...		
BRITANNIA		
Cheese ...		
Gem ...		
Gem Iced ...		
Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin .	2 8 0	
Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
Marie „ ...	2 2 0	
Milk ...		
Mixed (Household) ...		
Nice „ ...	2 4 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to qualities.

*Controlled by the Government.

Rice at controlled price is available at Messrs. Rajendra Nandar, Stall Nos. 45, 46, 47 & 48 (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. on usual working days.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.		
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
Assorted Biscuits lb. tin.	2 8 0	
Nimki ,,		
Petit Beurre ,,	2 4 0	
School ,,		
Thin Arrowroot ,,	2 0 0	
Water ,,	1 14 0	
Zoological ,,		
Cream Cracker, Special size tin.	2 0 0 per tin	
Cow & Gate Milk Food	2 12 0	5 5 0
Cow & Gate Rusks	1 8 0	
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— per Tin	0 4 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. loose	1 8 0	
Skimmed Milk	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do.	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk Powder No. I per bot.	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Pepperments per lb.	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Dereszke per tin of 50	1 8 0	
Scissor per pkt.	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin 50 of	1 2 0	
,, (magnum)	2 2 0	
Gold Flake per packet		0 4 6
Cavender per tin of 50	1 2 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb.		
Spencer's "Doretto"		
Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin		1 14 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 12 0	0 13 0
Black & White tin of 50	2 4 0	
Craven A tin of 50		1 12 0
Match Box of 80 stick ea.	0 0 9	
Do. 40 Do.	0 0 6	

ARTICLES.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
OILMAN'S STORES.		
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	1 11 0	
Red do. do. ,,	1 7 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb. ,,	2 2 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt.	0 6 0	
Red do. do.	1 2 0	
Orange do. do.	0 12 0	
Pyramid do do.	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 [illegible]	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0	
Do. 2nd quality	1 0 0	
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 3 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 1 0	
"ISPAHANI'S TEA"—		
Special Darjeeling 1 lb. tin	1 12 0	
Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 4 0	
Cafe Brand packets ,,	1 0 0	
Afternoon 1 lb. 2 oz.	1 2 0	
LOOSE TEA		
F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	1 10 0	2 0 0
O. P. Darjeeling and Assam per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
DUST TEA		
Darjeeling and Assam Dust per lb.	0 14 0	1 2 0
Red Ensign Coffee ,,	1 9 0	
Coccoa 1 lb packet	2 8 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz.		
Robinson's Barley 1 lbs.	1 4 0	
Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	2 4 0	
Delmonte Fruits 2 ,,		
Chutneys 1 ,,	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pickles (Australia) per bot.	3 4 0	
Mustard Colman per tin Do ½ lb.		
Mustard (India) per bottle	0 12 0	
Salad Oil Bott. (Big)	2 12 0	
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 5 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott.	2 8 0	
Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	4 8 0	
Sausages Australian per tin	2 12 0	
Salad Oil (India)	1 4 0	

ARTICLES.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
OILMAN'S STORES —contd.		
Condensed Milk Red Cross	0 10 0	
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb loose		1 8 0
Soups, Assorted Small tin	0 14 0	
Tar Fruits, Bott.	1 12 0	
Isinglass per pkt.	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag		
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	1 2 0	1 4 0
C. & H. Assorted Jams per tin		
Delmonte Prunes per 1-2 oz. tin		
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt	3 0 0	
King George Chocolate, 1 lb per tin		
C & V. Vinegar per bottle	2 8 0	
Redgate or Nickson Ham per lb.		
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb.		
Oatmeal (Australian) 2 lb tin	2 8 0	
Indian Oats per tin.	1 12 0	
Rolled Oats (Canadian) per tin	3 0 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin Nos 3 & 4	0 11 0	
Chamois Leather large	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small	1 4 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 10 0	
Eno's Fruit Salt	2 8 0	
Bisurated Magnesia, medium	0 7 0	2 2 0
Elerman's Embrocation	1 12 0	
Zam-Buk	2 4 0	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm	1 12 0	1 14 0
Oriental Balm	0 8 0	
Sloan's Liniment	0 4 0	1 0 0
Kruschen Salt	0 15 0	
	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) ,,	7 0 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

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(Opp. Boulton Ave.)

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
RICE.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Balam (Coarse) ...		
Do. (Medium) ...		
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	0 4 6	
Do. (Kora) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Atap) ...	0 3 0	
Kamini (Do.) ...	0 3 6	
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Golap Khas (Do.) ...		0 4 0
Dadkhani ...	0 4 0	
Deshi Boiled ...		
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra (Medium) ...	...	0 4 0
Patnai (Coarse) ...		0 4 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal ...		0 2 9
Katari Bhog ...	0 3 3	0 3 6
DAL.		
Gram (Patnai whole) ...		0 2 3
Gram (Dal) ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Mug Dal ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Sona) ...		
Do. (Krishna) ...		
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Kalai Dal ...	0 2 9	0 3 0
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 0	
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 2 6	
Do. Khari ...	0 3 0	
Mattor Dal ...		0 3 0
Salt ...		0 2 9

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
BUTTER & GHEE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Bombay Butter per seer		
Aligarh " ...	1 2 0	
Pabna " ...	1 4 0	
Ghee (Gawa) ...	1 10 0	1 12 0
Do. (Buffalo) ...	1 6 0	1 8 0
Jessore ...	1 6 0	
OIL.		
Ghani Oil ...		0 8 0
Mustard Oil ...	0 9 0	
Cocoanut Oil ...		0 14 0
Kerosene Oil ...	0 3 0	Per bot. of 28 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White Java) ...		
Do. (Brown Java) ...		
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flower (Country) ...		0 4 0
Atta ...	0 2 3	0 3 3
Suji ...	0 4 0	
Gur (Sugar Cane) ...		0 5 0
" Khajure ...		
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. New (Country) ...		
Do. (Gauhati) ...		
Do (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Patal ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Brinjal ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Peas ...		
Cauliflower each ...		
Cabbage each ...		
Ginger ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Onion ...	0 1 3	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Mutton ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Goat & Khashi ...		0 12 0
FISH.		
Rohi (Cut-pieces) ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Other ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Prawns ...	0 0 0	0 12 0
Parsey ...	0 0 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Koi ...		
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
RICE	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Chamanmoni ...	11 8 0	12 0 0
Balam per md. ...	9 8 0	10 0 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	11 0 0	11 8 0
Do. (Kora) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Kamini (Do.) ...		18 0 0
Chinisankkar (Do.) ...		
Dadkhani ...	15 0 0	16 0 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...	9 0 0	10 0 0
Dudkalma ...		
Nagra ..	9 8 0	10 8 0
Patnai (Kora) ...	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal ...	10 8 0	11 0 0
Sitasal ...	10 8 0	11 0 0
Bhashamanik ...	10 0 0	10 8 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 5 0	0 5 6
Do. (Sona) ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Do. (Krishna) ...		
Arahar Dal ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kalai Dal ...		0 3 6
Kasari Dal ...		0 3 6
Mosoor Dal (Sprit) ...		0 4 0
Do. (Khari) ...		
Mattor Dal ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
GHEE		
Gawa per seer ...		3 0 0
Ranchi ...		
Durbhanga ...		2 4 0
Sree (Mark) ...		2 4 0
Khurja ...		2 0 0
Bhedawa ...		2 6 0
Lakhi ...		2 2 0
"Dabba Dabee" per seer		2 4 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer		0 5 9
Do. (Gawa) ...		
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flour per seer ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Atta ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Do. B ...		
Suji ...	0 7 0	0 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
BREAD.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
Do. ¼ lb. ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		
Bombay per lb. Salted		
Pabna per seer ...		
Polson's 1 lb. tin ...		
Milk ...		
Cows' Head ...		
Condensed Milk ...		
Milk Maid ...		
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...		0 10 0
Cocoanut Oil ...		1 0 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes :0 to 25 ...	1 0 0	
Apples 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Oranges 6—10 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Pesta ...		5 8 0
Dates Arab " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Grapes per seer ...		
Pomegranates per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0
VEGETABLES		
New Patal ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
New Potatoes ...	0 4 0	0 5 6
Potatoes (New) ...		
Brinjal ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Cabbages each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Ginger ...	0 5 6	0 6 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 0 6
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Onion ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Cauliflower ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
FISH		
Parsey per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Pona ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...		
Bagda " ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki " ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Crab (each) ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Hilsa " ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Koi per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES	From	To
MEAT	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Mutton ...		1 0 0
Goat ...		1 0 0
EGGS		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 14 0	0 15 0
" (Duck) Do. ...		0 14 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Lipton's Tea—per ½ lb.	...	1 14 0
Yellow per tin ...		
Cocoa Hornby ...		
Coffee Polson's 1b. ...		
Condensed Milk ...		
BISCUITS		
Thin Arrowroot ½ lb. ...	...	0 9 0
H. & P. Do. ...		
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 555 ...	1 10 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes 1 tin. ...		0 12 0
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.		
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sago (Pearl) ...		
Quaker's Oats ...		
Pascal's Lozenges (glass) each ...		
Jam ...		
Jelly ...		
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
Quickwhite (White) ...		
KEROSENE OIL		
Elephant Brand tin ...		
Do. per bottle ...		
Do. " bulk ...		
Rising Sun ...		
Do. per bottle ...		

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. 2nd „ „		0 10 0
Goat per seer ...		
Kid „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Poultry Chicken each ...		
EGGS		
Ducks per score ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Fowls „ ...	0 13 0	0 14 0
VEGETABLES		
Brinjals per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Ginger „ ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Pati Lemon per score	0 3 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger per seer	0 2 0	0 3 0
Kagji Lemon per score ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Onions Patna red per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Bombay „		
Do. Country „ „	0 2 0	0 2 6
Potatoes Nainital per seer		
Do Deshi (New)		
Do. Madrasi „	0 4 6	0 5 6
Do. Gauhati „ ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Do. Naini tal (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer		
Do Desi per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do Hilly „ ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Cabbage each	0 0 3	0 0 6
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Peas Ranchi per seer ...		
Do Darjeeling „ ...	1 8 0	
Do. Deshi „		
Beans „		0 5 0
Squash „ ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Tomato „	0 14 0	1 0 0
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS		
Apple Australia		
Do Cashmere 5—8	1 0 0	
Do. American		
Do. Kulu		
Do. Japan		
Do. Peshwari		
Do. Quetta		
Alubokhara per seer		2 8 0
Apricot „		1 8 0
Batavia per pair		
Beal fruit each		
Bedana (green) ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Cocoanut each (green)	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. dry pes seer	1 4 0	
Chilghoza „		
Dates Arab „ ...	0 12 0	
Do. Bagdad „		
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		
Do. Nasik „		2 8 0
Do. Quetta „		
Do. Chaman „		
Do. Australia „		
Khorma „		
Kasur Deshi „		
Do. Singapore „		
Khobani „	1 8 0	
Kajoo Nut „	2 0 0	
Lichis Country per 100		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer		
Prune per lb.	0 4 0	0 8 0
Papaya Country each		
Dates fruit per seer		
Do. Basra per lb.		
Plums per seer		

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A.P.
Safeta „		
Mango (Local) 8—12	1 0 0	
Do. Kanchan		
Do. Madras ...		
Do. Langra		
Do. Bombay		
Do. Nilambari 5—8	1 0 0	
Do. Totapuri „		
Do Fasli ...		
Do. Golapkhas „		
Do. Himsagar „		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Mash melon per seer ...		
Kharbuza per seer ...		
Orange Ichanagore ...		
Do. Sylhet ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Nagpur		
Do. Bombay 8—10	1 0 0	
Pesta Bagdad per seer		
Do. Multan	6 0 0	
Do. Kabul ...		
Peara 10—32	1 0 0	
Pineapple Singapuri each		
Do. Assam	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Country each	0 6 0	0 8 0
Peaches 6—10		
Plantain Champa per score	0 3 0	0 5 0
Do. Martaban per score	0 10 0	1 0 0
Musket per seer		
Pomegranate per seer		
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar		
Do. Dholka		
Raisin (Rad) per seer		
Do. Sultana „		
Almond shelled „ ...	2 0 0	
Do without shell		
Do. do. large		
Surdah Quaman per seer		
Water melon Goalando		
Do Deshi	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do Farukebad		
Do Quetta		
Do Bhagalpur		
Sarbati Lemon (Musembi) 8—12	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do Shelled „		
Nut Ground „		
Sharifa 6—16		
BUTTER, ETC		
Shillong Butter per pound		
Darjeeling do. „		
Bombay „ „		
Aligarh „ „	1 12 0	
Jessore „ per seer	3 0 0	
Dinapur „ „	2 8 0	
Pabna „ „		
Darbhanga „ „		
Mazafferpur „ „		
Ghee „		2 0 0
Cow's Ghee „	2 8 0	
Do Milk „	0 4 0	0 4 6
FISH		
Bagda per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md.		
Do. (cut pieces) p s		
Bhetkee „	0 12 0	
Prawns „		
Hilsa „	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rohi „	0 10 0	0 14 0
Rohi (cut pieces) „	0 14 0	1 0 0
Small fish „	0 8 0	0 10 0
Chetal „		
Crab per pair		
Koi per seer	0 10 0	2 0 0
Singhee per seer	0 10 0	2 0 0
Magoor per seer (small) Do. (large)	2 0 0	

ARTICLES	From	To
RICE	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A.P.
Dinajpur Khatari Bhog ...		
Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
Do. (Medium) „ ...		
Patnai (Atap) „ md. ...	11 0 0	
Hilly (old) per md. ...		
Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasal per md. ...		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	11 0 0	
Do. No. 2 per md.		
Chamormoni ...	11 8 0	
Balam (old) per md. ...		
Chini Shakkar No. 1 per maund (old) ...		
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund ...		
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...		
Kamini per maund ...	12 0 0	
Peshwar Rice per md. ...		25 0 0
Dhaki Chata ...	8 8 0	10 8 0
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer ...		
Java „ „ ...		
Cocoanut Oil „ ...		
Mustard Oil „ ...	0 11 0	
Salt per seer ...	0 2 0	
Flour „ ...	0 3 0½	
Atta B per md. (Tota) ...		
Sujee „ ...	10 8 0	
Atta fresh per seer ...	0 3 7½	
Chandausi Atta per md. ...		
Til Oil „ ...		
Til Oil per seer ...		
DAL		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 5 9	
Mug Dal „ ...	0 6 0	
Arhar „ ...	0 3 9	0 4 0
Kalai ...	0 3 3	
Khesari „ ...	0 2 6	
Mosoor (spilt) „ ...		
Do. (khari) „ ...		
Mator „ ...	0 4 0	
Chana Dal „ ...	0 3 0	
Do. „ ...	0 3 0	
Biuli „ ...	0 3 3	
TEA.		
Family Mixture	1 0 0	1 4 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.		2 4 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.	1 8 0	1 12 0
Orange Pekoe	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pekoe per lb.	1 4 0	1 6 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb.	1 12 0	
Pekoe Dust „	1 0 0	1 4 0
KEROSENE OIL.		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
„ „ Bulk „		
Owl & Swan per tin „		
„ „ Bulk „		
Monkey Brand per tin „		
Elephant Brand per bot. (White) „ „	0 2 6	
Elephant Brand per bot. (Red) „ „	0 2 9	
Snowflake per tin		
Soft Coke per md. „		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

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The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District.
Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ..	0 12 0	1 4 0
Silong ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ..	0 10 0	0 14 0
Bagda ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ..	0 12 0	0 14 0
Bhetki ..	0 14 0	1 0 0
Other Fish ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Parsay ..	0 10 0	0 14 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer	0 10 0	0 14 0
Mutton ,, ..	0 10 0	0 14 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 9 0	
Fowl's eggs	0 10 0	
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...		0 5 0
Brinjal ,, ..		0 2 0
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato per seer ..		0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer .	0 6 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 6 0	
Green Chilly .	0 1 6	
Onion ,,		0 3 0
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 4 0	0 6 0
Potato (Madras)	0 5 0	0 5 6

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Naintal) per seer ...		
Pulbul per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes	0 1 0	
Pumpkin each ..	0 1 0	0 4 0
New Potato		
FRUITS		
Mangoes 10 to 20 ..		
Grapes	1 8 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	1 8 0	
Amra (Bolati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...		
Bael each ..	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ..		0 8 0
Almond ,, .	1 0 0	1 8 0
Lime per score .	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 10 to 20 ..	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ..	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each .	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apples 6—8 ..	1 0 0	
Pears 20—30 ..	1 0 0	
BUTTER		
Butter per seer ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Madras ,, .		3 0 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 8 0	
Do. Bhadwa ..	2 0 0	
Do. Sree ..	1 14 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer		2 8 0
Milk ,, ..		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer —		0 6 0
Atta White No. 1 —		0 5 0
Sujee ,, —		0 6 0
Atta Brown —		0 6 0
'B' Atta —	0 4 0	
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 4 0	
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	11 0 0	11 8 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 2 3	
Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		15 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,	7 8 0	7 12 0
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md.		
Rice-Course (Controlled) per seer ... —	0 3 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ..	0 11 0	0 12 0
Sugar ,, ...	0 3 6	0 5 0
Tea per lb. .	0 3 0	0 4 0
Gur per seer ...		0 3 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ..	0 2 6	0 4 0
Chana ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, ...		0 3 0
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		0 2 6
Khasaree ,, —	0 2 6	
Kalai ,, —	0 3 0	
Bhuli ,, —	0 3 0	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 4 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
Salt ,, ...	0 1 7½	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...		
Coal	1 4 0	
Fuel — —		0 13 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle —		

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.		
Pona per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (cut pieces) ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Silong ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster .	0 7 0	0 10 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Parsey ..	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab ..	—	—
Beef per seer ..	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,, ..	0 9 0	0 10 0
Goat & Kid ,, —	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY & EGGS.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Chicken ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,, ...	—	0 3 0
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Brinjal ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflour ,, ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 4 0	—
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)		
Garlic per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly ,, —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion ,, —	0 1 6	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ,, —	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Modhupur) ,, —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potatoes (Naintal) ,, —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. (Deshi) ,, —		
Pulbul ,, —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,, —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Raddish per score ,, —	—	—
Squash ,, —	—	—
Sweet Potatoes ,, —	0 1 0	—
Sweet Pumpkin each —	0 1 0	0 4 0
White ,, ,, —	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato Darjeeling ,, —	0 8 0	0 10 0
FRUITS.		
Almond per seer —	0 14 0	2 0 0
Alubokra ,, —	—	—
Amra (Bolati) per score —	0 1 0	0 1 3
Bedana per seer —	1 0 0	—
Bael each —	0 0 3	0 0 9
Dates per seer —	0 4 0	0 6 0
Grapes ,, —	0 12 0	—
Lime per score —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Plantain (Champa) per doz. —	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. (Martaban) ,, —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Papaya each —	0 1 0	0 2 0
Pomegranates per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100 —	0 6 0	0 8 0
Sugarcane each —	0 0 6	0 1 0
Oranges per score —	0 10 0	0 14 0
BUTTER		
Butter per seer —	1 2 0	1 4 0
Ghee Lakhee ,, —	1 4 0	—
Do. Bhadwa ,, —	1 12 0	—
Do. Sree ,, —	1 12 0	—
Pure Cow Ghee per seer —	2 12 0	2 14 0
Milk ,, —	—	0 4 0

ARTICLES	From	To.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer —	0 5 0	
Atta white No. 1 —	0 4 6	0 5 0
Sujee —	—	0 5 0
Atta Brown —	—	0 4 3
"B" Atta —	0 4 6	0 4 9
RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Patnai per seer —	0 2 9	0 3 0
Banktulsi (Manja) per md.	7 0 0	8 8 0
Do. (Kora) per seer	0 2 9	0 3 0
Deshi (Boiled) per md. —	5 0 0	6 8 0
Rangoon per seer —	0 2 0	—
Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. —	7 0 0	7 8 0
Do. (Atap) ,, —	8 0 0	9 0 0
Golap Soru —	10 0 0	11 0 0
Mustard oil per seer —	0 5 6	0 6 0
Sugar ,, —	0 4 6	0 4 9
Tea per lb. —	0 3 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer —	0 3 0	0 3 0
Cocoanut oil ,, —	0 6 0	0 7 0
Arahar per seer —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana ,, —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Khari Masoor ,, —	0 2 3	0 3 0
Khasaree ,, —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Kalai ,, —	0 2 3	0 3 0
Bhuli ,, —	0 2 3	0 3 0
Mug (Hari) Katcha ,, —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. (Sona) ,, —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mattor ,, —	0 2 3	0 3 0
Salt ,, —	0 1 6	0 2 0
Barley Powder —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Pearl —	0 4 3	0 5 0
Robinson's Barley —	0 7 1	0 8 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rennet per bottle. —	0 [illegible]	[illegible]

Prices in the Retail Market for [illegible] week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beef per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Mutton „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Goat and Kid „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Pork „ —	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl „ —	0 6 0	0 14 0
Chicken „ ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon „ —		0 5 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	0 8 0	0 15 0
Fowl's „ „ ...	0 7 0	0 13 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Silong -	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pomfret per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mango fish per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Do. (Desi) —		
Bean (French) per seer —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) „ ...		
Brinjal „ ...	0 4 0	
Cabbage (Country) each ...		
Do. (Darjeeling) ..	0 8 0	0 10 0
Cauliflower —	0 2 0	0 4 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.		
Do. (Darjeeling) „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz. ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 10 0	1 6 0
Ginger per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Garlic —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger „ —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Onion „ ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Patna) „ —		
Do. (Desi) „ ...		
Do. (Ranchi) „ ...	0 8 0	0 3 6
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 4 0	
Do. (Desi) „ ...		0 3 6
Pulbul ...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Raddish (English) per bundle ...		
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 2 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes „ ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Tomato (Ranchi) per seer		
Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	
White Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 5 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Atubokhara per seer ...	2 0 0	
Apricot „ ...	2 0 0	
Apples „ ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Figs per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score ...	0 3 6	
Badana per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Beal each ...	0 0 9	0 3 0
Pomegranate „ —	0 10 0	1 4 0
Blackberries per 100 —		
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer ...	0 10 0	
Almond „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape „	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. per box ...		
Goosberry per seer ...		
Jack fruit each —		
Khubani per see —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khirbuza „ ...		
Lichis per 100 —		
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote „ —	0 1 6	
Oranges 8 to 10 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer —	5 8 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz. —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Pineapple „ ...	0 10 9	
Plums per score —		
Raisins ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Roseberry per score ...		
Star apple ...		
Tamarind per seer —	0 4 0	
Walnut „ —	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100		
Do. (Madras) 12—16 —		
Golap Khas —		
Langra 16—20 ...		
Bombay 25 to 30 —		
Tetapari per score ...		
Sipia —		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Kachin Bhog 12 to 16 —		
Fazli 8 to 10 —		
Fruit (Mix.) per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sitafa per seer —		
Sugarcane —		
Water Melon each ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb. —	1 12 0	2 4 0
Dinapur „ —	0 12 0	0 12 0
Ghee per seer —	2 0 0	2 8 0
Pure Cow's Milk —	0 4 0	
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. —		0 2 0
Do. ½ lb. —	0 1 6	
Do. ¼ lb. —		0 0 9
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Atta „ —	0 4 6	0 5 0
Sujee „ —	0 5 0	0 5 0
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 4 0	
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 5 0	
Do. (Kora) „	0 3 0	
Chinisakkhar per seer —		
Deshi „ —		
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 10 6	
Sugar —		
Tea per lb. —	0 14 0	
Cocoanut Oil —	1 0 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer —	0 6 0	
Chana „ —	0 5 0	
Khesi Masoor „ —	0 6 0	
Bhanga ...	0 5 0	
Khesarse „ ...		
Kalai „ —		0 2 0
Mung (Hari) „ ...	0 7 0	
Do. (Sona) „ ...	0 8 0	
Mattor „ ...		0 5 0
Salt „ —		0 2 0
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...		
Do. (Elephant) Brand per tin Refined —	3 10 3	
Ordinary ...	2 10 3	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Are you advertising to the real buyers of your products? Or to outsiders, who cannot possibly mean anything to you.

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Prices in the Retail Food Market for the current week.

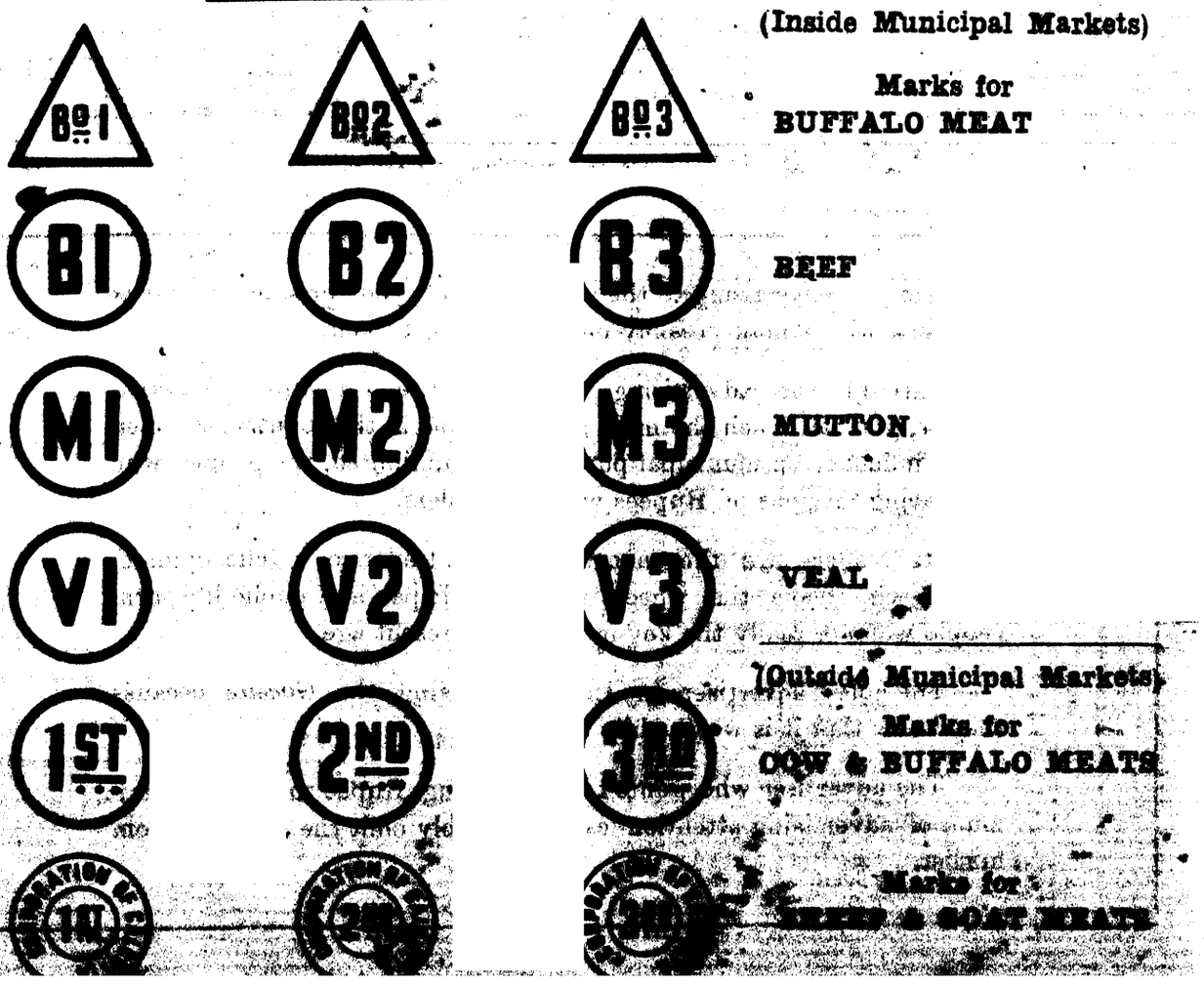
ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Labster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Baghda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhangda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 12 0	0 15 0
Fowl's eggs " ...	0 12 0	0 15 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Brinjal " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 6	0 4 6
Tomato per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Garlic " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Onion ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ...		
Do. " ...	0 12 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
" (New) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mangoes (Langra) ...		
Pulbul " ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Raddish (Country) per score	0 1 6	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes ...		
Alubokhora per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Amra (Balati) per score	0 3 0	0 4 0
Bedana per seer ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Bael each ...		
Dates per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Almond " ...	1 8 0	3 3 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Plantain (Champa) per score. ..	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 6 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 0 9	0 1 6
Pomegranate ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Madras " ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	1 10 0	
Do. Bhadwa ..	1 13 0	
Do. Sree ...	1 12 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	1 12 0	2 0 0
Milk " ...		
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Sujee " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Atta Brown ...	0 3 10½	
"B" Atta ...	0 4 0	0 5 0

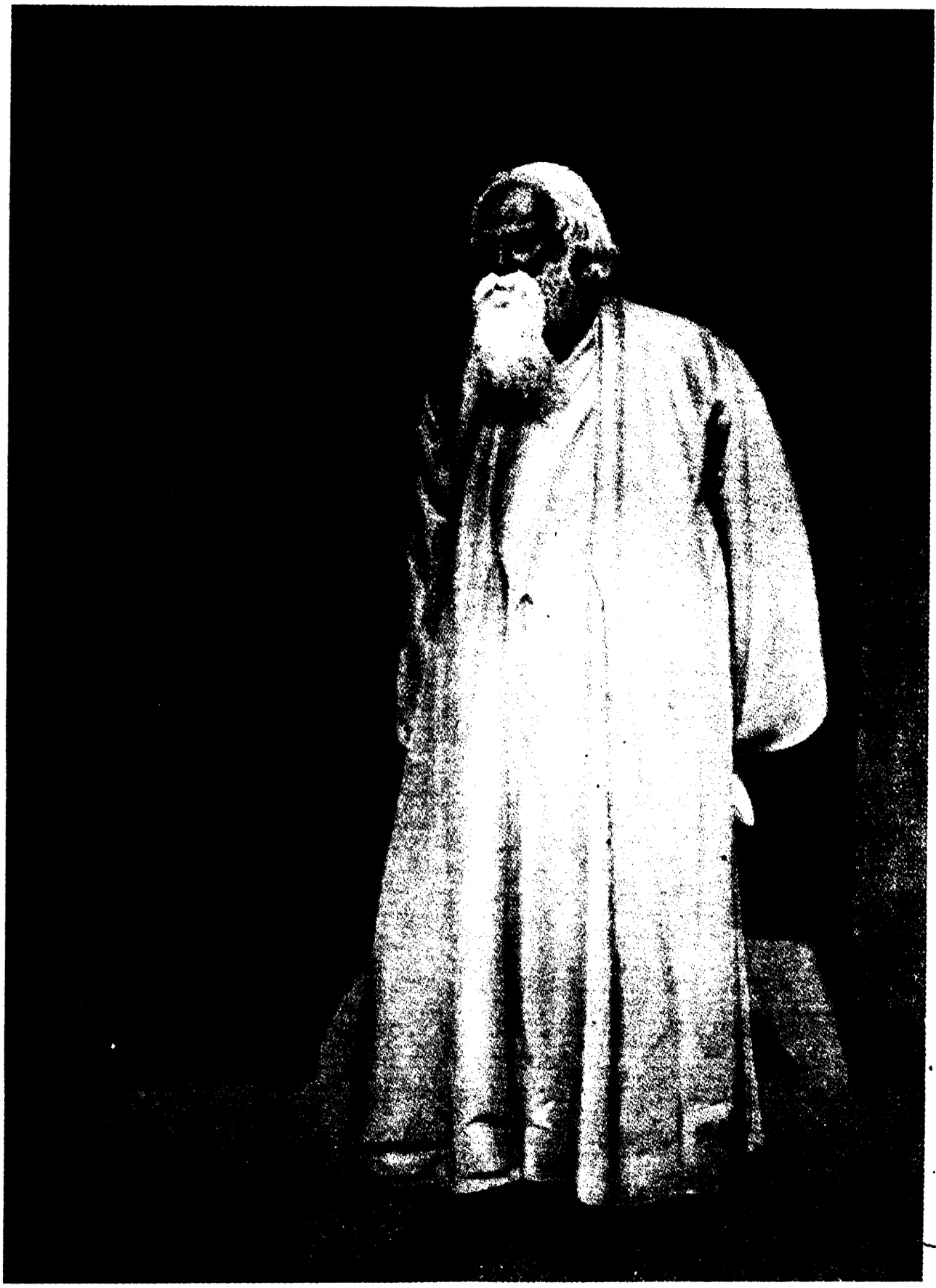
ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...		
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	10 8 0	11 0 0
" (Kora) per seer	0 4 0	
Chinisakkar " md.	14 0 0	15 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) "		6 4 0
Rangoon per seer ...	11 8 0	12 0 0
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...	15 0 0	15 8 0
SUNDRIES		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Sugar " ...	0 5 0	0 5 9
Tea per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer (New) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer (medium)	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana " ...	0 2 3	0 2 6
Khari Masoor " ...	0 3 0	
Bhanga " " ...	0 3 0	
Khasaree " ...	0 2 6	
Kalai " ...	0 2 6	0 2 9
Biuli " ...	0 2 9	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
" (Sona) " ...	0 5 9	
Mattar " ...	0 4 6	0 4 9
Salt ...	0 2 9	
COKE & COAL		
Soft Coke per md. ...		
Coal " ...	1 4 0	
Keresene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...	0 3 6	
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb tin.	0 6 6	
Do. ...	0 10 6	
Barley Pearl 1 "	1 4 6	
Do. 2 "	1 8 0	
Corn Flower 1 "	0 11 0	
Robinson's Barley ...	0 6 6	0 11 6
Cobra Boot Polish ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Jelly ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

MEAT MARKS



India's Gift for China



RABINDRANATH TAGORE

After the portrait painted by Ramendranath Chakraverti for the National Government of China.

Engraved & Printed by
Bharat Phototype Studio

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India's Gift For China

Yet another link in the long chain of relations between India and China was forged, when, on Sunday last, Calcutta witnessed the ceremony of formal presentation of a portrait of Rabindranath Tagore to the representative of the National Government at Chungking. It was a solemn occasion. India gave in the portrait all that she had stood for centuries—those great ideals of humanity which the Poet preached anew for the world and which the world to-day sick with the delirium of hatred is seeking once again. The Consul-General for China received it with becoming dignity from the hands of the Poet's beloved nephew Abanindranath Tagore. This was in the fitness of things for not only has Abanindranath succeeded his uncle to the office of the *Acharya* of the Visva-Bharati but he also represents in his person the great renaissance of Art in India, to which the Poet himself also contributed in no small measure. The portrait, which we reproduce in monochrome as our frontispiece, is the work of Mr. Ramendra Nath Chakraverti, a former pupil of Nandalal Bose, the foremost of Abanindranath's disciples, at the Santiniketan Kala Bhawan. He is now connected with the Government School of Arts in Calcutta, occupying for the time being the chair of the Principal. Mr. Chakraverti has done an excellent piece of work, and it has been, we know, almost a labour of love with him. He has, however, the satisfaction of portraying on the canvas the noble lineaments of his *Gurudeva* in a manner worthy of his Master and himself. We offer him our congratulations.

The Arrest Of Councillor B. S. Nahar

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, we believe, fully voiced the sentiments of the House when he spoke at the meeting of the Corporation on Friday, which was adjourned on account of the arrest, the same afternoon, of Councillor Bejoy Singh Nahar. He bitterly complained against this spiriting away of Councillors day after day. And he was right. Mr. Nahar has been one of the youngest and the most enthusiastic members of the civic body. His work on more than one Committee, particularly as Chairman of the Public Utilities and Markets Standing Committee, has won him the esteem and confidence of his colleagues as was borne testimony to by Mr. Mahammad Rafique. It is most amazing that he should be suddenly taken away without any charge and put under restraint. He is the third Councillor arrested in the course of a few weeks and for all that we know he may also be similarly put behind prison bars without any trial. This is an intolerable state of affairs and must make civic government difficult if not impossible. The Defence of India Act rolls like the Car of Juggernaut and crushes under its relentless wheels guilty and innocent alike.

The WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

Special Meeting Of The Corporation Of The 8th September, 1942, Held On Friday, The 25th September, 1942

Government's Offer Of "Advance" And "Subvention"

Terms And Conditions Under Discussion

AS already recorded in the last issue of "The Gazette," the Special Meeting of the Corporation held on Friday, the 25th September, 1942, discussed the recommendations of the Finance Standing Committee regarding the offer of the Government of Bengal for an advance of Rs. 10 lakhs and a subvention of Rs. 40 lakhs on certain terms and conditions.

The history of this offer may be given shortly.

In August last, the Chief Accountant, in a note on the financial position, pointed out that there had been a heavy fall in realizations owing to a heavy exodus from the city. He also visualized that there might be a further fall in collections with the possibility of there being no cash balance left on November 1, 1942, after meeting the essential liabilities of administration in the months of September and October.

In the light of this note, the Finance Committee recommended that Government be approached for the above-mentioned advance and subvention and that the Chief Executive Officer be directed to write to the Government to that effect.

A letter was duly written, to which a reply was received from Government on September 8, in which the latter laid down certain conditions for accommodating the Corporation.

The letter of the Government was considered at a meeting of the Corporation held on September 9, when it was decided to refer it to the Finance Committee who, after considering the terms proposed by the Government, recommended as follows:—

(i) That the offer of the Government to grant a ways and means advance of Rs. 10 lakhs, subject to the conditions—(a) that the entire amount of this advance will be repaid by the Corporation before the end of the current financial year, and (b) that interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be charged on this advance, be recommended for acceptance.

(ii) That the proposal of the Government to appoint an officer to examine and report on the present financial position required with a view to ascertain the extent of fiancial assistance and the current needs of the Corporation, before considering the question of granting a subvention of Rs. 40 lakhs to the Corporation, be accepted and that all facilities be afforded to this officer to examine the financial position of the Corporation, as expeditiously as possible.

DR. B. C. ROY EXPLAINS CORPORATION FINANCIAL POSITION

Moving the Committee's recommendations, Dr. B. C. Roy said that up to September this year, the arrears in respect of the Corporation consolidated rates would amount to about Rs. 20 lakhs. Their immediate needs were about Rs. 16½ lakhs which was required for paying a month's salary to the menial and labour staff, half a month's salary in advance to all employees (excluding the menial and labour staff) drawing up to Rs. 200 per month and for purchasing stores. In view of the fall in the realization of their rates, they could not make these extra payments as recommended by the Corporation and to discharge their other obligations unless they got some money from somewhere. Therefore, they decided to write to the Government.

Dr. Roy made it clear that the Corporation was not in difficulties as was sought to be made out in some quarters. It was not to be presumed that the arrears of Rs. 20 lakhs in respect of their consolidated rates would not be realized at all. They might be realized in the course of the next few months. It had to be borne in mind that this fall was due to circumstances over which the Corporation or its officers had no control. They were the direct result of the war emergency owing to which many people left the city.

Dr. Roy then recounted the terms which Government had offered in respect of the Corporation's request. As regards the advance of Rs. 10 lakhs, they had not laid down any conditions. They had only asked for 2 per cent.

interest and that the money must be paid within the current financial year. With regard to the subvention of Rs. 40 lakhs, they had laid down conditions. They wanted to send down an officer to look into the financial position of the Corporation and to ascertain its current needs.

Dr. Roy said that he was rather nervous about an inquiry by a Government officer into the current needs of an institution, having had experience of similar inquiries into the affairs of the Calcutta University. A man might be sent who did not understand the needs of the Corporation and the growing demands of its rate-payers. They had in this country a class of people whom in his younger days they used to call "sun-dried" bureaucrats those belonging to the Civil Service or "Subjantas". Dr. Roy had had large experience of these "Subjantas" in various spheres of life. Therefore, personally he would resist to the utmost an inquiry regarding the current needs of the Corporation. The Corporation was the best judge of its current needs; it laid down its policy and was prepared to carry it out. An inquiry into the current needs of the Corporation might very well extend into an inquiry into its present policy. He, for one, would not be a party to any move which would interfere with the autonomy of the Corporation.

Dr. Roy added that they might try and see whether they could not get the subvention of Rs. 40 lakhs on the same terms as those attached to the advance of Rs. 10 lakhs.

Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherjee seconded the motion.

Mr. W. A. Burns was emphatically of opinion that the terms laid down by the Government were eminently fair and reasonable, if not generous. It was a recognised practice that a creditor took stock of the financial position of the party to whom he advanced money. Therefore, his advice was that the Corporation should not look the second part of Government's proposition "in the mouth."

Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma was against the Corporation going to "other people's doors with a beggar's bowl." He advised economy and a better utilization of the Corporation's resources.

Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose put forward a plea for husbanding their own resources, for greater economy preventing needless and wasteful expenditure.

The Chief Executive Officer (Mr. Sailapati Chatterji) in a statement, suggested whether instead of asking for an advance of Rs. 10 lakhs and a subvention of Rs. 40 lakhs, it would not be better to ask for an advance of Rs. 50 lakhs free of interest or if that could not be done, on payment of interest at 2 per cent. the condition being that the Corporation would pay back at the end of each year Rs. 5 lakhs until the amount of the advance was cleared. He also suggested some ways and means by which the Corporation could obtain some extra income so as to be able to make this yearly payment.

The matter was still under discussion when the meeting was adjourned till Tuesday, the 29th September.

Special Adjourned Meeting Of The Corporation Of The 8th September, 1942, Held On Tuesday, The 29th September, 1942

Discussion Of Government Offer Interrupted

Corporation Meeting Comes To Abrupt End

BOISTEROUS demonstration staged by nearly 2,000 members of the Corporation Employees' Association demanding immediate grant of increased dearness allowance in the scale sanctioned by the Local Government for their employees led to the abandonment of the Special Adjourned Meeting of the Corporation on Tuesday last (September 29) when it was engaged in further considering the terms and conditions of the Bengal Government's offer of advance and subvention.

The demonstrators, who had assembled in the quadrangle of the Central Municipal Office began shouting slogans much to the interruption of the proceedings of the meeting. The men assembled held a meeting and demanded that a letter addressed by the Labour Commissioner and Registrar of Trade Unions, Bengal, to the Chief Executive Officer regarding the grant of dearness allowance, etc., to the municipal staff should be considered at once.*

The letter was included in the agenda of a Special Meeting fixed for the day which was to take place after the Adjourned Special Meeting relating, among other matters, to the question of a subvention from the Government.

The demonstration considerably interfered with the proceedings in the Council Chamber, and many Councillors complained that they could not follow the debate because of the deafening noise created by the demonstrators outside.

The discussion on the subvention had gone on an hour, Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma, Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, Mr. Sushil Ch. Sen, Mr. Bejoy Singh Nahar, Mr. Madan Mohan Barman

*In the course of his letter the Labour Commissioner said: "In view of the Government of Bengal's decision just announced, granting Rs. 4 as dearness allowance monthly to all Government servants drawing Rs. 34 or less per month, and Rs. 9 to Government servants drawing Rs. 35 to Rs. 100 (with certain marginal adjustments), I request you to place the matter again before the Corporation with my recommendation that Corporation employees should be granted allowances at the same rate and up to the same amounts as those now sanctioned for Government employees. In my opinion nothing short of these sums will suffice to alleviate the hardship caused to the lower paid servants of the Corporation".

and others having participated in it, when the noise created by the demonstrations grew in volume, Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen drew the attention of the Mayor to the closing of the doors of the Chamber and asked under whose orders it had been done.

"We would die of suffocation," Kabiraj Sen protested and the Mayor thereupon bade the attendants to open the doors. Shouts grew louder and it was found impossible to continue the debate.

"Is it not possible for the head of the Corporation Executive to control the staff?" asked Mr. J. H. Methold.

"Let the Chief Executive Officer and the Secretary meet the men and stop them from creating a noise," demanded another Councillor.

On an enquiry by Mr. B. S. Nahar, the Chief Executive Officer said that the demonstrators were members of the Corporation Employees' Association which included clerks as well as the labour staff.

Mr. Nahar wondered that the Chief Executive Officer could not control those men who were members of his own staff.

Mr. Madan Mohan Barman remarked that the labourers' grievances now related not so much to their wages as to certain other matters, and he suggested that these men had been induced by the employees of a Workers' Bank from which they had obtained loans to stage the demonstration in order that the clerks might get an increase in their pay.

Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed, President of the Employees' Association, challenged Mr. Barman's suggestion that the men had no grievance in regard to their wages.

Despite the uproar, the Councillors tried to continue the meeting, but the noise created by the demonstrators made it difficult to follow the proceedings when Mr. B. C. Chatterjee remarked: "If things go on like this, we will be superseded by the Government."

At this stage Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen informed the Mayor that the gates of the Municipal Office had been closed by the demonostrators, thus barring all egress: "I had an important business to attend to and I cannot go out," he said.

Remarking that they could not go on with the meeting in such circumstances, Kaviraj Sen moved that the meeting be adjourned.

Mr. Susil Ch. Sen having seconded the motion, it was carried by 16 votes against 15. The meeting was accordingly adjourned.

This was the signal for further uproar outside which continued without abatement for nearly half an hour.

The Mayor, accompanied by the Chief Executive Officer and certain Councillors then went downstairs and tried to address the crowd, but they could not make themselves heard in the uproar. The Councillors who attempted to speak to the men to know what really they wanted were refused a hearing.

Some of the men were heard to say amid the noise that the meeting must be continued and the Labour Commissioner's letter considered.

Consultations followed among the Councillors and subsequently the Secretary of the Employees' Association was sent for. He was informed that the Mayor had agreed to convene a conference of leaders of the different parties in the Corporation to consider the grievances of the staff.

This information being communicated to the demonstrators, the gates, which were so long picketted, were opened at about 9 p.m.; the men dispersed and the Mayor and Councillors went home.

Sergeants and policemen were found stationed in front of the main gate. But they did not interfere, nor did they enter the premises of the Corporation Buildings.

Adjourned Ordinary Meeting Of The 23rd September, 1942 Held On Wednesday, The 30th September, 1942

Interpellations

Thirteen interpellations figured in the agenda of which only the first three were put and answered. A number of supplementary questions was asked for which the Chief Executive Officer asked notice. Exception was taken by some Councillors to the non-observance, in certain cases, of the Rule of Business of Corporation Meetings which laid down that all questions must be replied to within a month. The Chief Executive Officer assured the House that this would be done as far as it was possible.

Corporation Minutes

When the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Corporation meetings dated the 20th and 29th July, and 5th, 10th, 12th, 19th, 21st and 26th August and 4th, 7th, 8th and 9th September came to be confirmed, Mr. B. S. Nahar wanted that the entire proceedings of the meeting of the 7th September should be circulated in lieu of the skeleton minutes.

Bengal Board Of Film Censors

Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi was nominated to represent the Corporation on the Bengal Board of Film Censors for the year 1942-43.

St. Thomas School

Mr. L. W. Balcombe was nominated to represent the Corporation on the Board of Governors of the St. Thomas School.

British Empire Leprosy Relief Association

Mr. Hemanta Kumar Mukherjee was appointed a representative of the Corporation on the Executive Committee of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

Finance Standing Committee

The vacancy in the Finance Standing Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. Grey was filled up by Mr. L. W. Balcombe.

Motor Lorries For Water-Supply

When the recommendation of the Water Supply Standing Committee sanctioning the estimate of Rs. 50,000 for the supply of motor lorries for carrying filtered water in Wards 28 and 29 for the period from the 1st April, 1942, to the 31st March, 1943, came up for sanction, Mr. P. N. Brahma objected to the expenditure.—Mr. Narendra Nath Dalal strongly supported

the recommendation in view of the water-scarcity in the wards. They would be doing, he maintained, great injustice to the people of the locality if they did not provide these water lorries.—Mr. Dhirendra Nath Ghosh moved for reference back of the item to the Committee concerned for further consideration of the matter.—In seconding Mr. Ghosh, Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee urged for the expenditure on this particular head to be substantially reduced. Estimates should also be obtained for the laying of filtered water pipes in the wards.—Mr. Bejoy Singh Nahar said that they had a number of their own lorries sitting idle. For want of small repairs they could not be utilized for carrying filtered water to these wards and they had to pay heavy sums to lorry contractors. The Chief Engineer should look into the matter.—Mr. Bhabesh Chandra Das wanted the Corporation lorries to be repaired and utilized for the purpose. He complained of misuse of water. It was not necessary to send water-lorries in winter months; it might be necessary in summer.—Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed also opposed the proposal.—Mr. Gough-Govia wanted a complete statement of expenditure so far incurred on this head all these years.—Mr. Hriday Krishna Ghosh also opposed the motion.—Ultimately, the matter, as proposed by Mr. D. N. Ghosh, was referred back.

Adjourned Special Meeting Of The Corporation Fixed For Friday, The 2nd October, 1942

Arrest Of Councillor Bejoy Singh Nahar

Corporation Meeting Adjourned

THE adjourned Special Meeting of the Corporation fixed for Friday, the 2nd October, was adjourned on account of the arrest of Councillor Bejoy Singh Nahar.

When the House met, Councillor Kabiraj Satya Brata Sen moved that as one of their fellow Councillors had been arrested earlier in the day, the meeting do stand adjourned. Their heart was too heavy for work he added.

The motion was accepted by the House after Mr. N. C. Chatterjee had seconded the motion in a speech strongly condemning the arrest.

After Kabiraj Sen had moved for adjournment, Mr. Mohammad Rafique said that he knew that the arrested Councillor was doing very useful work on the Committees. He, therefore, suggested that instead of postponing the meeting they might record their appreciation of his services and expression of sympathy.

Khan Bahadur Wali-ul-Islam, while not opposing the adjournment motion, said that a very important matter, namely the question of approaching the Government for a subvention, was pending consideration. They might first dispose of that question and then adjourn if they so decided.

Mr. J. H. Method appealed to members to carry on with the business of the day by forgetting their sorrow and sinking their unhappiness. The Corporation, he said, was in a state of bankruptcy and they had appealed to the Government for a subvention. They had already "wasted" two nights arguing about this matter. The old dispute between the Corporation and its labour staff still existed and the Labour Commissioner had intervened. This was a "scandalous situation," which, in his opinion, had been brought about by members of the House themselves.

In seconding Kabiraj Sen's motion for adjournment, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee said that he did not know how Mr. Method would have felt if a member of his party was arrested and spirited away in the manner in which Mr. Bejoy Singh Nahar had been, without formulation of any charge against him. He asked the Government of Bengal to say openly, if they had the courage to do so, that they wanted to supersede the Corporation instead of spiriting away Councillor after Councillor.

Mr. Nahar, added Mr. Chatterjee, was keenly interested in civic affairs and worked hard to advance the interest of rate-payers,—taking an active and intelligent part in solving the various problems confronting the Corporation. Only the previous evening he was engaged along with some of his other colleagues in discussing the attitude of the Bengal Government and the difficulties they had felt on the labour question due to the tactless letter of the Labour Commissioner to the Corporation. They naturally felt very sore over that letter.

Mr. Chatterjee added that they could not allow this Corporation to be insulted and humiliated and treated in a cavalier fashion day after day.

HOW MR. NAHAR WAS ARRESTED

Residence Searched For Ten Hours

After a search of his residence at 48, Indian Mirror Street, for about 10 hours, Mr. Bejoy Singh Nahar, Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation representing Ward No. XIV, was arrested by the Special Branch Police on Friday afternoon (October 2) under the Defence of India Rules.

The office of the Civil Protection Committee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, which is located at the same place, was also searched and some files and records of the Committee were seized by the Police.

In view of what the Mayor had stated about the Deputy Mayor and having regard to the tragic incident of Mr. Nahar's arrest, it was only in the fitness of things that the House adjourned without transacting any business.

The meeting was adjourned till 3 p.m. on Saturday (October 3).

The Deputy Mayor Ill

Before the commencement of the proceedings, the Mayor, Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker, informed the House with regret that the Deputy Mayor, Alderman Haji Adam Osmain, was very ill and had taken admission into the Prince of Wales Hospital. The House, he believed, would wish him speedy recovery.

The War At Our Doors

INVADING INDIA BY LAND OR SEA OR BOMBING BY AIR

"The Enemy Has Not Given Up The Idea" —Says Eastern Army Commander

Calcutta, September, 27.

"ALTHOUGH the enemy has been relatively inactive for five months, that does not necessarily mean that he has given up any idea of invading India by land or sea or bombing it by air," declared Lieut.-Gen. N. M. S. Irwin, Commander, Eastern Army, in the course of a broadcast from Calcutta.

Lieut.-Gen. Irwin indicated how the Eastern Army will prove the rock against which part of the strength of Japan on land shall be broken and from which her armies will recoil. But added he, "we are too often complacent and casual. We expect events to take a course favourable to us with least effort by ourselves..... Although time is on our side and we must choose the moment to act, there are still many difficulties and obstacles to be overcome before the tide fully turns."

"THE TIDE OF DISASTER UNEXPECTEDLY BEFELL US IN BURMA"

"We soldiers of the Eastern Army have been having a hard time. We found ourselves, early this year, hurriedly deploying, with few troops and insufficient resources, to stem the tide of disaster which unexpectedly befell our Army in Burma, said the Lieut.-General.

"Operations brought us to a part of India which was never expected to be the battlefield of a great war, a part where the communication systems were weak, where climatic conditions were severe and where sickness of malaria and dysentery was widespread.

"While in this dangerous and unprepared state, a heavy stream of refugees from Burma descended upon us, on top of which broke a monsoon of unusual severity. Rivers flooded, railways and roads were breached. Supplies could not get forward and refugees and troops to be evacuated could not get back. The Army from Burma had to be re-organised and much needed leave given to the troops to whom it had been promised.

RESPITE AND RESUMPTION

"The monsoon, which was the cause of our worst troubles, was, however, also responsible for giving us respite from possible invasion, and for that we were thankful.

"And now we approach the end of the monsoon when fighting will be resumed at increased and increasing tempo. Can we look back over the past six months with satisfaction or forward into the future with confidence? I personally think that we have passed a serious and dangerous period, not without credit but also not without hardship and disappointment. I also feel that there is nothing ahead of us in India which need shake our confidence in the future. Let us not forget, however, that Eastern India is but one theatre of operations in a world theatre of war. To it will be allotted its proper place in the scheme of things and a date, on which to play its contributory and perhaps decisive part.

"Although time is on our side and we must choose the moment to act, there are still many difficulties and obstacles to be overcome before the tide fully turns and flows eastwards with ever increasing momentum and volume. While we must not be foolhardy or over-hurried, neither must we be hesitant and slow.

"We are too often complacent and casual. We expect events to take a course favourable to us with least effort by ourselves, because our aims and objects seem to us genuine and honourable and, therefore, sure of inevitable reward. This will not be the case unless we bestir ourselves and put our best foot foremost. The initiative, without doubt, will then pass to us, but it will only do so soon, and move towards final victory quickly, if we labour for it with all our might and if we are physically and professionally fit to profit by it.

'CANNOT RISK MORE REVERSES'

"How near grave disaster have we often been in this war already! We cannot risk more reverses.

"How shall we ensure that the Eastern Army of India shall prove the rock against which part of the strength of Japan on land shall be broken and from which her armies will recoil?

"Firstly, by acknowledging how ruthless, determined and efficient the Jap has proved himself to be in offence, he is worthy of our greatest efforts.

"Secondly, by making and keeping ourselves physically fit and so physically superior to the Jap.

"Thirdly, by intense training, individually and collectively reaching a higher standard of efficiency than the Jap—no mean task this.

"Fourthly, by realising that, although the enemy has been relatively inactive for five months, that does not necessarily mean that he has given up any idea of invading India by land or sea or bombing it by air.

"And fifthly, by being determined and well organised in defence yet ever ready to pass to the

attack either when opportunity offers or at a predestined moment.

IMPROVED RESOURSES

"All these things are now possible because materially our resources have so greatly improved, our air force has been showing its superiority increasingly, and a desire and determination is clearly rising in us to get at the enemy and extract from him full retribution for the defeats inflicted on us in the past. Those who have already suffered at the Jap hands are in the forefront in their desire for revenge.

"And here I want to turn for one moment towards the Allies who are serving with us in this Eastern Army. Detachments of those two great nations, the United States of America and China, are co-operating with us. America with her immense resources is represented here by ever-increasing air power which operates on our front, and equally tangible evidence of her aid is the steady flow of military stores of all sorts into this country.

THE CHINESE ALLIES

"China is represented by those of her troops who succeeded in withdrawing into India from Burma. These are now reorganised and re-equipping and training for the day when they too will move forward with us.

"It is well that we should realise the meaning of these Allies, and take advantage of any opportunities that occur to associate with them, get to know them and understand their points of view.

"I was fortunate in having under my Command, on its arrival in India, a fine Chinese formation with its redoubtable Commander. I shall look forward to the day when this Chinese force will be co-operating with us in the overthrow of Japan."

WHAT ARE THE JAPS GOING TO DO?

Not Likely To Invade India—Declares General Wavell

New Delhi, September 28.

"THE question is what are the Japs going to do"? asked General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of India, speaking at a dinner given in his honour by British and American Press correspondents in New Delhi and himself answered the question as follows:—

"I think like the boa constrictor which has swallowed a large animal, they want to digest it. I don't fancy that they want to take on anything big at the moment like the invasion of Australia or India."

"Ever since the loss of Burma, I have been planning its re-occupation because, strategically, it is one of the most important areas in war with Japan. It is necessary for re-establishing contact with the Chinese and we want a base for attack on Japan itself", said General Wavell.

"I ALWAYS FIND MYSELF AT THE END OF THE SUPPLY LINE"

"Naturally," continued General Wavell. "I am thinking a great deal about the re-occupation of Burma, but cannot say what my plans are. It is a difficult problem. I always find myself at the end of the supply line. Rommel's advance towards Egypt and the threat to the Caucasus meant that supplies and reinforcements had to be sent, which put me back, but that situation has improved now and we are getting the equipment wanted. The biggest fight of this war is the fight for shipping.

JAPAN SPRANG A SURPRISE

"Japan sprang rather a surprise on us as we thought they had trained on more orthodox lines and were not able to travel so fast or so light.

"The question is what are the Japs going to do? I think that, like the boa constrictor which has swallowed a large animal, they want to digest it. I don't fancy that they want to take on anything big at the moment, like the invasion of Australia or India.

JAPAN'S WEAKNESS

"I think the Japanese air force will turn out to be their weakest point. They have got to keep a fairly large air force on the home front and also in Manchuria to watch Russia and in the South-west Pacific.

"Sooner or later, in order to be a great power in Asia, which she wishes to be, Japan will have, first, to try and to take into account the Russian menace and, secondly, try and settle up the Chinese business.

THE HEART OF THE PROBLEM—RUSSIA

"The heart of the problem is Russia, and it is a question affecting India. Germany's hope was to put the Russian Army out of business this summer as she did in 1917. Their idea would be then to refit during the winter in order to meet the attack in the west or take the offensive. They would probably try hard to effect a pincer movement in the Middle East next year.

THE WEATHER AND WAR

"It is beginning to get to the end of the campaigning season and at the same time the question of weather has to be viewed with care. I was always told we could not fight in the Western Desert in summer, but we did so and the rainy season in Abyssinia did not prevent a campaign.

"The Germans will not have achieved their objective, however, if they still have a Russian army intact to the north and the Caucasus intact to the south. The Russians may lose Stalingrad but that does not alter the situation a great deal. The line of Volga in the lower reaches freezes towards the end of the year while the southern passes in the Caucasus are getting snow now. I don't think it is going to be easy for the Germans to come down the Caucasus now or next spring and capture the oil supplies in Persia. This is of interest to me as it is western flank of India.

Effect Of Recent Disturbances

"I am satisfied with the situation here, though the disturbances while this lasted had a certain effect on the war effort, but the important thing is that 70,000 recruits continue to come in every month and there has been no sign whatever of trouble in the army.

Fight To The End

"With air raids on Germany, losses of men and material in Russia there will be the problem of propping up German morale this winter. The 'new rule' is not going down well in Europe any more than did Napoleon's. Europe is being plundered for the advantage of the Boche. But before we get back Europe there will have to be some hard fighting. In the battle of the Somme in the last War we lost 60,000 of the flowers of the British army on the first day but a German army was finally broken. I have no doubt about the final result of this war. Spirit and staying power will win. America, ourselves, Russia and China are going to fight to the end."—*A.P.*

RECAPTURE OF BURMA

A Chinese Plea

Manchester, September 27.

After the defeat of Germany the United Nations would still have to fight the Japanese, said the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Wellington Koo, at an Aid-to-China Fund meeting here to-day. There was no chance that the Japanese, very much in the grip of a military dictatorship, would meekly lay down their arms. It would be in the interests of the United Nations to recapture Burma as soon as possible, for only by the recovery of Burma could large supplies be sent to China.—*Reuter.*

"BOTH RE-ASSURING AND DISAPPOINTING"

American Comment On Wavell's Speech

New York, Sept. 29.

Commenting on General Wavell's review of the war, the *New York Herald* writes to-day: "General Sir Archibald Wavell's review of the war situation will probably be both re-assuring and disappointing to those many persons who not only want to see the Japanese stopped but want to see them scampering home on all fronts.

"General Wavell spoke of the British reconquest of Burma as a matter of course, but he said nothing to lead one to hope that such a campaign was imminent. What he did say about the difficulty of getting British and Americans to India may very possibly have meant that the British counter-offensive against Japan from India would have to wait."—*Reuter.*

British Comment on Wavell's Review of War

London, Sept. 28.

In an editorial on General Wavell's review of the war, the *Star* to-night says, "The sudden appearance in Burma of a powerful British army beneath an impenetrable R. A. F. umbrella is the only thing that will impress the Japanese there."—*Reuter.*

Raids On Burma Road

Chungking, September 28.

A *communique* from General Stilwell's Headquarters announces American bombers and fighters made a series of raids along the Burma Road during Sunday.—*Reuter.*

Jungle Warfare Training

London, Sept. 29.

The Secretary of State for India, Mr. L. S. Amery, answering a Parliamentary question in the House of Commons to-day said: "Considerable attention is being paid in India to training in jungle warfare."—*Reuter.*

THE LAST DAYS OF BURMA

Open Hostility Of The People

Briefly, here are the last days of Burma. For the last two months, the result of the Burma campaign was almost a foregone conclusion, says *Time* (New York) correspondent Jack Belden, who stayed with General Stilwell, the American commander of the Chinese troops in Burma, during the campaign.

In the first place, we lacked sound political theory. *We had no war aim in Burma.* The people, advocating independence, were unfriendly from the beginning and when the Japanese began to succeed, this ripened into open hostility.

Japs Led By Burmese

The open hostility of the people caused us to fight blindly. Without air support, we scarcely ever knew exactly where the enemy was, where he would appear, or in how much strength. Intelligence broke down almost completely. The Japs were led by Burmese people through country paths, jungle thickets, into the rear of our positions, time and again, causing numerous road blocks, clogging our supply lines, disrupting communications and causing an adverse psychological effect on the minds of men and officers.

Lawlessness Behind The Lines

As the Japanese advanced, the lawlessness behind the lines increased. Railroads were wrecked, cars were fired upon in the dark, and even in daylight, several Chinese were murdered on the roads. Gangs of dacoits, as many as four or five hundred, armed with cruel, butcher-knife-like *dahs* and with torches in their hands often went through towns completing the work of destruction begun by Japanese incendiary bombs. The Japanese, and the small but active group of Burmese that were their allies, literally and devastatingly burned their way through Burma.

Factors Of Defeat

Here are some of the other factors of defeat:

Our lines of communications were uncertain. The railroads often did not run because the railway personnel ran away or was intimidated by Burmese. Our radio communication between echelons was poor.

Water supply was insufficient in the hot wastelands north of Prome and Toungoo and, with the Japs constantly cutting our rear, we often were cut off from watering holes.

We never received any reinforcements. The British troops had to stay in line and slug it out for three months. Not only were the ranks woefully depleted, but the men were tired beyond telling.

Japanese Total War

Finally, the Japanese fought total war, backed by political theory and strengthened by powerful propaganda. They made thus total war feasible by cornering economic life in conquered areas, utilizing labour power and seizing raw materials to supply continuing war for war itself. It is a type of war thoroughly understood by the Russians and Germans, half adopted by the Chinese, and little understood by Britain and America.

Again I must close and try to rush this off. All about me there is nothing but utmost misery. Roads are lined with belongings abandoned by refugees, 20,000 of whom crossed the Irrawaddy, hoping to get to India, but their chance is very slight. Evacuation to Bhamo *via* the river route is practically useless with the Jap capture of Lashio.

Must go. Goodbye.

TO ASSIST MILITARY WORKS

Commanders Empowered To Call Upon Labour Forces

New Delhi, September 25.

Military Commanders have been empowered by a notification issued to-day to require persons to assist in doing work which in their opinion is necessary to meet an attack, or to repair or reduce the damage resulting therenpon, or to facilitate offensive and defensive operations against the enemy, says a Press Note. In such circumstances, the success of military operations might depend on the immediate carrying out of work for which labour could not in the time available be obtained through the normal channels. Military Commanders have, therefore, been empowered to call upon any local labour forces which may be available to do vitally important work. Any labour so employed will receive fair remuneration.—*Associated Press.*

CIVIL SUPPLIES IN BENGAL

New Directorate Created

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bengal states that, to deal with all matters relating to civil supplies and prices, a new organization called the Directorate of Civil Supplies, Bengal, has been created in this province with headquarters at 1F, Hare Street, Calcutta.

A separate office of the Controller of Civil Supplies, Calcutta area, has been set up at 1C, Hare Street, Calcutta, to deal with all matters relating to the Calcutta area.

The office of the Chief Controller of Prices, Bengal, has been absorbed in these two offices.

CALCUTTA HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS

Government Offer Of Relief

It is understood that as a result of the representations made by the heads of High Schools of Calcutta, the Government of Bengal have decided to give a lump sum relief to every teacher of High Schools of Calcutta that were closed on or before the 22nd September last, in pursuance of the Government order regarding the closing of educational institutions.

Cases of some of the schools situated in greater Calcutta are, it is learnt, under the consideration of the Government.

It is further understood that representations have been made by the Girls' Schools of Calcutta praying for their inclusion in the above scheme of the Government.

PETROL RATIONING

Instructions To Motor Car Owners

The Area Rationing Authority, Calcutta, states:— Registered owners of private motor cars and those operating pools may submit applications for a supplementary issue for the month of November, between October 5 and 8, together with a stamped, addressed envelope. Coupons must be collected on the dates noted on the form. Registration certificates and permits should be produced.

Owners of transport vehicles who received a supplementary grant for October should present their application forms for November on the following dates together with the registration certificate and permit. These applications should not be sent by post.

Vans, October 5; contract carriages, October 6; stage carriages, October 7 and 8; taxis, October 26 and 27; lorries, October 28, 29 and 30; passenger launches, October 31.

All About Air Raid Precautions

RELIEF MEASURES IF CALCUTTA IS AIR-RAIDED

Government To Take Charge Of Arrangements

TO arrange for food and shelter to the people who might be rendered homeless as a result of an air-raid on the city will not be the concern of the Calcutta Corporation, as had been settled earlier.

The Government of Bengal have now taken over direct control of the arrangements made in this connection by the Corporation at this instance. These arrangements include the running of fifteen rescue homes, established in different parts of the city, where persons rendered destitute due to an air-raid will be taken and given food and shelter for a week.

The initial expenditure for establishing these homes was Rs. 2,72,000 while the running expense amounts to Rs. 76,000 a month. Foodstuffs held in reserve for consumption in these homes have involved an expenditure of Rs. 4,50,000.

Conference At Writers' Buildings

Following the Bengal Government's decision to take over control of the arrangements made so far by the Calcutta Corporation for the relief of persons who may be rendered homeless by air-raids on the city, a Conference convened by the Revenue Minister, Mr. P. N. Banerjee, was held at the Bengal Secretariat on Monday last (September 28) to discuss details of the arrangements to be made by Government.

The arrangements so far made by the Corporation include the running of 15 rescue homes established in different parts of the city, the initial expenditure being Rs. 2,72,000. The running expenses of these homes amount to Rs. 76,000 a month and the foodstuffs held in reserve for consumption in them have involved an expenditure of Rs. 4,50,000

Those present at the Conference included Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker (Mayor of Calcutta), Dr. B. C. Roy, Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma, Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, Mr. J. H. Methold, Mr. Satyabrata Sen, Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, (Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation), Mr. B. R. Sen, I.C.S., Revenue Secretary, and Mr. S. K. Ghose, I.C.S., Additional Deputy Secretary, Revenue Department.

SEVEN JAP RAIDS ON BRITISH INDIA

Sum Total Of Ascertained Casualties 285

IN the Indian Legislative Assembly, on September 16, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra asked: Will the Honourable Member for Civil Defence be pleased to make a comprehensive statement about the Air-raids that have so far taken place in this country with special reference to:

(*i*) their number, date and time and places of occurrence;
(*ii*) the nature and extent of damage caused;
(*iii*) the number of casualties; and
(*iv*) the nature of air-raid precautionary measures provided in places where such raids took place?

Mr. N. V. H. Symons, Joint Secretary, Civil Defence Department, replied:

No Town Bombed

There have been seven air raids on places in British India up-to-date, but no town has been bombed. In addition there were two raids on Imphal, the capital of Manipur State.

All the raids occurred in April and May, 1942, and took place in full day-light at various times between 6-45 a.m. and 5 p.m.

As regards the raids on British India, with one exception they were directed purely on targets of military importance or imagined military importance. One was on the Port of Vizagapatam, one near Cocanada, three on military targets near Chittagong, one in a rural area of Eastern Assam and one, which is the exception I have already mentioned, was delivered by a reconnaissance 'plane which came down low and fired some bursts of machine-gun fire at workers at a tea-garden in East Bengal. The only casualty resulting from this attack was one goat killed.

An Explanation

It is not desirable in the public interest to give more exact details of the places raided as, in some cases, the Japanese missed what we believe to have been their targets and we do not want to tell them exactly where their bombs did fall.

The casualty figures for Vizagapatam and Cocanada were published on April 8 in a Press *communique* which read as follows.

"Detailed figures of casualties in the air raids on Vizagapatam and Cocanada on April 6 show that 5 persons were killed and 40 wounded in Vizagapatam and 1 killed and 5 wounded in Cocanada.

It is not intended, as a normal practice, to give detailed figures of casualties sustained in air raids. Experience in the United Kingdom has shown that information of value to the enemy may be conveyed by this means. The United Kingdom has, therefore, abandoned the practice of giving detailed figures. Detailed figures are given in the present instance because these raids represent the first Japanese air attacks on India and because rumour has placed these very slight casualties at a much higher figure."

In pursuance of this policy, it is not proposed to publish the total figures of civilians killed yet as they could be related by the enemy to this particular series of raids. The number, however, is not high which may be judged when I say that the sum total of ascertained casualties, both killed and wounded, is 285.

Material damage in the raids was negligible

A. R. P. Measures In Classified Towns

The Air Raid Precautionary measures adopted in towns classified as possible targets consist of Lighting Restrictions, Air Raid Warning Arrangements, Air Raid Shelters and Slit Trenches, Structural Precautions to buildings, Wardens Service with Report and Control Centres, Rescue Service, Fire Service, Casualty and Hospital Services, Corpse Disposal Organisation, Provision of Mobile Parties for the repair of Roads, Water, Electricity, Sewage, Telephone and Telegraph Services and arrangements for Salvage and the Demolition of unsafe buildings.

There are also arrangements for the care of the homeless, for dispersal of the population outside the congested target area and for the food supplies necessary for those purposes and also for the consumption of industrial labour and essential workers should the normal supply organization be affected.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Will the Honourable Member be pleased to state if the A. R. P. Organisations were in existence in the places where the air-raids took place, and, if so, did they render effective service during and after the raids?

Mr. N. V. H. Symons: These organisations were in existence in the towns adjacent to the places which were bombed and they were able to render help. The service they rendered was, in some cases, distinctly effective.

This reply is purposely not made more definite and exact for reasons which Hon'ble Members will readily appreciate, that is, the necessity of giving as little useful information as may be to the enemy.

GLASS IN HOUSES

Order For Removal

An Order under the Defence of India Rules has been issued by the Government of Bengal, authorizing the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta or the District Magistrate elsewhere, to issue notice to a person requiring him to remove or protect within 14 days from the date of serving the notice, any glass in his premises, abutting on or situated in the vicinity of any street, which is likely to cause injury to persons in the street due to splintering as a result of hostile action.

Any person contravening the Order will be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine, or with both.

LIGHTING RESTRICTION ORDER

Calcutta Police Chief's Warning

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has issued the following:—

The Commissioner of Police wishes to impress on the public the necessity for their ensuring that all lights conform strictly to the requirements of the lighting restriction order.

Orders have been issued for a series of raids to be made in the immediate future and those responsible for offending lights will be prosecuted.

This warning is issued in the interests of the public of Calcutta as a whole.

WARDENS OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

A. R. P. Controller's Proposal

The A. R. P. Controller, Calcutta, proposes to give air raid wardens of residential buildings and institutions the same authority as that enjoyed by wardens of the regular service by enrolling them under the A. R. P. Ordinance.

He announces that he is prepared to enrol a certain number of wardens of any reasonably large office building if the heads of the concerns would like this done. It will be necessary, he adds, to consider each on its merits as no guarantee can be given to enrol an unlimited number.

WHEN AN INCENDIARY BOMB DROPS

Fire-Fighting Hints

It cannot be too highly emphasized that the fire started by an Incendiary Bomb is of far more importance than the bomb itself, and a little knowledge of fire fighting is essential. The following notes are intended for general guidance, and are applicable in times of peace as well as war.

Keep doors closed.—Never forget the value of a closed door: an ordinary door will hold back smoke and hot gases almost indefinitely, and will check the passage of flame for a considerable time; moreover, it will restrict the movement of air currents, and without air, a fire can only burn slowly. If the door of a burning room opens outwards, it is important to control its swing by placing the foot a few inches back from the closed door. The door may then be opened steadily and used as a shield for the body against heat and smoke, after which the prone position should be adopted. If the door opens inwards, the prone position should be adopted before the door is opened. Having entered the room, remember to shut the door immediately.

Smoke and Heat.—In almost any fire there will be a certain amount of smoke, the amount depend-

ing largely on the material which is burning. Quite a small fire can produce a large amount of smoke in which it would be difficult or even impossible to remain unless the correct method is understood. Smoke and heat being lighter than air, rise upwards and so the air near the floor will be comparatively free from smoke.

Movements.—When negotiating stairways and passages or crossing rooms, always keep near the wall where there is greater support for the floor. If you have to crawl downstairs, come down feet first. Passages or stairways on fire should not be used if an exit can be effected through the window.

Searching a house.—If you have to search a house for occupants, a start should be made at the top working down to the lower floor, crawling only when necessary, but keeping to the side of the wall.

Rescuing an insensible person.—To move an insensible person, turn him on his back on the floor: tie wrists together, kneel astride, lift the arms and insert your head through the loop formed by the arms thus tied, keeping your own head as near the floor as possible, and crawl with him, using your hands and knees.

HELPFUL HINTS AGAINST AIR RAIDS

Fire Rescue Methods

1. *To lower a person from a window.*—First tie a rope round the person using the chair-knot for knotting the rope or any other knot that will not slip, lift the person on to the window-sill, place the rope under your shoe instep, press the foot into the angle formed by the floor and the wall below the window, lower the person gently. Three points of friction will thus be obtained: (*a*) by the foot and wall, (*b*) at the inside of the window-sill, and (*c*) at the outside of the window-sill. This will make the lowering of the heaviest person relatively easy.

2. *Clothing on Fire.*—If your clothing is on fire, clap your hand over your mouth, lie down, and roll over and over on the ground. Never allow a person whose clothing is on fire to run, or stand up, trip him up at once or make him lie down with the burning part uppermost, and then roll him on the floor in a blanket, rug, overcoat or any other suitable article for smothering the flames. Fatalities nearly always arise from shock of burning about the face and head, hence the person should have medical attention as early as possible.

Hints On First-Aid

Treatment of burns.—(*a*) Carefully remove the clothing from the affected parts, *except where it sticks.* Cut round the piece of cloth which sticks to the flesh and leave them in position when you remove the garments. Immediately exclude air from the affected part until a dressing is prepared, by immersing the part in water, the water to be at the same temperature as the body, or cover the part with clean cotton wool or soft cloth, if available.

(*b*) Apply tannic acid jelly to the burn and cover with a dry dressing, bandage the part and support it in a sling. Send the person to hospital.

(*c*) If tannic acid jelly is not available, dressing might be of lint or linen cut into strips and soaked in a lotion made by stirring 2 teaspoonfuls of Bicarbonate of Soda in a pint of water, or similar strips soaked in warm strong tea (without sugar or milk). *Do not apply oil or butter to the burn.*

(*d*) Do not puncture or break any blister that may have formed but as far as possible protect them and keep them intact.

AIR ATTACK BY HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS

Objects And Methods

(*a*) To destroy objects of military importance.

(*b*) To paralyse all forms of activity, commerce, and work in general and thereby stop the production of vital war supplies.

(*c*) To bring a city or country to its knees by deliberate bombing of civilians and civilian objectives. This aims at destroying morale and is therefore assisted by the psychological effects produced by a raid upon non-combatant men, women and children whose sole occupation during an air-raid would hitherto appear to have been that of spending the time in suspense. Here then lies the danger from panic.

Panic.—Panic is the result of fear or ignorance, but while fear is peculiar to the individual, panic is the consequence of the spread of fear and is, therefore, a mass reaction to a terrifying ordeal. Panic is highly infectious and may spread rapidly over a group of individuals before it is detected. A breakdown of civilian morale in other countries has had a disastrous effect and it is, therefore, essential that the people are prepared beforehand with sufficient knowledge and self-confidence to meet and overcome any difficulties that may arise.

By stopping panic you frustrate one of the enemy's most efficient weapons: the best method to be adopted to combat panic is for you to keep cool, calm and collected, and endeavour by your own example to overcome fear in others and thereby prevent the spreading of panic.

Method of Bombing.—Bombs are usually carried internally although certain older machines have means for external suspension; bombing may be carried out from several different heights but the most common are the following:—

(*i*) From high altitudes: known as High Level Bombing from 12,000 to 15,000 feet. The speed the bomb travels on arrival is approximately 1,000 feet per second if released from an altitude of 12,000 feet. The bomb does not strike the ground in a vertical position but at an angle of 80 deg. to 85 deg. to the vertical.

(*ii*) From a lower level; known as Low Level Bombing—approximately 5,000 feet.

(*iii*) From the bottom of a steep dive: referred to as Dive Bombing from as low as 200 feet and sometimes less.

Machine Gunning.—It is called machine gunning when an aircraft is flying at a low altitude over and parallel with a road or street and opens fire with machine guns into the road or street. Some aircraft carry as many as eight machine guns.

INDIA'S GIFT FOR CHINA

Rabindranath Tagore's Portrait From Calcutta To Chungking

INDIA'S cultural contact with China from the dim past was recalled by several speakers when a portrait of the Poet Rabindranath Tagore was unveiled at the Durbhanga Library Hall of Calcutta University and formally presented to China through Dr. C. J. Pao, Consul-General for China, by Dr. Abanindra Nath Tagore in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee presided.

The presentation of the portrait, which is the work of Mr. Ramendra Chakraverti, Officiating Principal, Government School of Arts, Calcutta, was the project of the Federation of Indian Music and Dancing to the National Government of China as a symbol of the permanent cultural relations between India and China which the great Poet did so much to initiate and foster during the last twenty years of his life

At Chungking, the war capital of China, the portrait will be received by His Excellency Tai Chi-Tao.

The function opened and closed with the singing in chorus of Chinese and Indian national songs by Chinese and Indian boys and girls.

The Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker, welcomed the guests.

In welcoming the guests the Mayor said that China and her people were great and that India and China were bound together with a common cultural tie was fully realised by our Poet. When Japan launched its cruel and murderous attack upon China's unarmed and innocent millions Rabindranath declared that no temporary defeat could crush China and her fully aroused spirit. The presentation of this portrait of Rabindranath would, he hoped, touch the heart of the people of China and strengthen the cordial relations between India and China.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee in his presidential speech said that the occasion was a solemn as well as an historic one. The gift that India was going to make to the people of China was indeed the richiest gift that India could possibly make. Undoubtedly the association between Rabindranath and China was close and intimate. Rabindranath was one of those illustrious Indians who realised that no system of education which was not connected with the richest ideals of China's thought and culture would be a complete one on the soil of India and in his great University at Viswa Bharati he had made elaborate arrangements for unfolding the great mysteries that lay unhidden in China's literature. When to-day this gift of Rabindranath's portrait was being made to the people of China it was not merely the portrait of the greatest poet, not only in India but in the East, but it was the portrait of one who symbolized in himself the best ideals of Indian culture. It was also the portrait of one who spoke for the millions of Indian people that the people of India wanted to have their claim for self-emancipation established throughout the length and breadth of the world. It was the portrait of a poet who belonged to the people, a poet who did not identify himself with any particular section or group or community, but who spoke for the people of India as a whole. When that portrait goes to China it would remind them, just as a mute remembrance, to the people of that land so far as the claims of India were concerned.

To-day, Dr. Mookerjee continued, China was carrying on a grim struggle for the maintenance of her freedom and integrity which were her birthright. To-day India was also in great agony. And India looked upon China as also other countries who knew the value of freedom of human soul and action, to stand not only for their own birthright, not only for the freedom of their own land, but also for other countries who had yet to attain freedom.

Dr. A. N. Tagore

Dr. Abanindra Nath Tagore in unveiling the portrait and formally presenting it to the representative of Chinese National Government, Dr. C. J. Pao, referred to the ancient relation between China and India and said that Chinese people came to India to study scriptures as people from this country—erudite scholars and ambassadors of Budhism—went to China. The pure and simple path of love and religion was the path that was followed. The natural obstacles in the way were too insignificant to prevent an interchange of cultural ideals and concepts. People of these two great countries were tied by the tie of love. In the pages of the history of these two lands that story of mutual love and goodwill was printed in evershining letters. China's industries and our industries bore the stamp of that contact.

The man, Dr. Tagore continued, whose portrait we were sending to-day, felt within himself the force of that age-old tie of love, although he was a man of only yesterday. Alas! he was no more to-day. Even when on sick bed Rabindranath expressed his desire to go to China. They were trying to fulfil the last desire of the Poet by sending his portrait to China in these days of her stress and turmoil wishing strengthening of our common bond

A small boy of China residing in the "China Bhawan" of the Visva Bharati at Santiniketan expressed his sorrow on the passing away of Rabindranath by saying, "we have lost our mother to-day". Let this simple remark of an innocent child lighten the path of fusion of hearts of India and China.

(Continued on page 619)

HEALTH & HYGIENE

Medicine And War In China: 1937—1942

[By Major-General Kho S. Lim, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., etc.]

[Dr. Robert Kho S. Lim, D.Sc., M.D., etc., (Edin.) had his medical training at the University of Edinburgh and secured the highest degrees that the University could offer. Almost immediately after graduation, he joined the 1914-18, was a member of the R. A. M. C. and saw active service in the Far East where he won several war medals and was once mentioned in the despatches. Early in his career, he was marked out for outstanding abilities as a teacher and investigator, and on his return from war, the Late Prof. Sharpey Schafer, F.R.S., offered him the post of a lecturer in his Department. Later he worked for sometime with the Cambridge group of physiologists headed by Sir Gowland Hopkins. From Cambridge he secured a Research Fellowship under the Rockefeller Foundation and visited the University of Chicago where he worked for more than a year with Prof. A. J. Carlson and made important contributions with him towards the newer knowledge of gastric physiology. In 1922, he was appointed Professor and Head of the Department of Physiology at the Peking Union Medical College under China Medical Board of the Rokefeller Foundation.

Until the beginning of the Japanese hostilities, Dr. Lim carried on his work in the academic sphere with great zeal and vigour and published many meritorious research papers which has won him international recognition. Under his inspiration, the Chinese Physiology Society was started and the Chinese Journal of Physiology was published. Under his guidance, the Department of Physiology at the Peking Union Medical College became the most popular centre of education for physiology and during his long career with this institutions, Dr. Lim succeeded in building a progressive school of physiology in China. In practically all the Chinese medical and scientific institutions in China to-day, Dr. Lim's students are carrying on his banner of scientific medicine.

A nationalist to his very core, Prof. Lim voluntarily gave up his lucrative appointment at the P. U. M. C. when the Japanese dislodged the National Government of China from Peiping and joined the Chungking group. Working against great odds, sometimes without reference books and suitable equipments, Dr. Lim has succeeded in setting up a training school at Kweiyang, Capital of the Kweichow province, where intensive training is now being imparted to a large number of Chinese doctors to fit them for active service in the advance field units where Chinese soldiers are fighting. He has also organised the Chinese Red Cross to a high pitch of efficiency.]

SPLENDID ORGANIZATION OF MEDICAL RELIEF

CHINA was unprepared in every way for war. Barely 50 divisions were equipped to take the field. Only 6,000 qualified doctors and about the same number of nurses were available. China had no standing Army Medical Corps and barely 20 army hospitals. New medical organizations were recruited and established in great haste. None were allowed any time for training and few were adequately equipped.

During the first few months of the war, it was still possible to utilize existing hospitals in and around Shanghai and Nanking; but after December, 1937, the war front had spread to distant places and extended from the Northwest desert to the South China seas. Not only were hospitals lost but many well trained medical volunteers were left behind in the large cities.

The greater part of 1938, saw the Chinese army learning to fight without adequate air and land equipment. After the fall of Hankow, the strategy of defence in depth began to take effective shape. Broad bands of territory behind the lines averaging 100-150 kilometers were rendered roadless and the enemy allowed to penetrate until he began to suffer from his inability to bring in heavy artillery and mechanized equipment; then counter attacks were staged with singular success. The effect of the roadless areas was to greatly increase the difficulty of transport for rations, ordinance and medical evacuation.

Fortunately, the people were organized and returned to or remained in the roadless areas—growing foodstuffs and helping to carry supplies and casualties. They also served as the eyes and ears of the army in the absence of reconnoitring planes. Medical personnel attached to divisions had to organize hospitals on the roadless areas and gradually developed a medical service at the front which greatly reduced the need for evacuating casualties to the rear.

The lack of standard supplies at the beginning of the war was slowly made good, and the number of items reduced to the barest minimum and so packed that all items could be carried by human bearers (80 lbs. per package, 60 lbs. per bearer).

To improve the technical knowledge of the personnel, training schools were organized and nuclei of personnel from every medical formation were sent in rotation to the schools to get practical training in every aspect of the medical service—(Medicine, surgery, preventive medicine, sanitation, nursing, supply service, administration, etc.). The course lasted 3 months.

With the gradual growth of the army from 50 to 300 divisions, the need for medical personnel was met through this training system. One training school was developed in each 'War area' and the principle upon which the training plan was developed was based on the assumption that eventually most of the personnel (after the war) could be utilised in the civil medical services. Consequently, there was a close correlation between the military medical system of training and that given by the civil health authorities.

Little or no distinction was made between the soldiers and civilians in the front war areas, the latter being cared for both preventively and curatively by the medical units of the army. Women and children were naturally looked after, even deliveries were undertaken by army doctors and nurses.

The civil health services continued to expand so that by the third year of war, every province had its own State service. The service developed is by no means adequate, but progress continues and that is the main thing.

Most of the medical schools were moved to the interior, often with great loss of equipment and teaching personnel. By grouping schools together, education has continued, and although the standard has undoubtedly been lowered, every attempt is being made to improve and build the schools up.

Lack of apparatus and especially books and journals are a serious handicap, but even this is being slowly remedied with the help of our friends in America and Britain.

The educative effect of the war on the people has been very great and this includes health education.

In conclusion, I would stress that China has been able to continue her struggle largely because the army and the people are struggling together, because they have been able to make sacrifices "to take it" as the Americans say, without feeling that each loss is a defeat—land has been given up, property destroyed, lives lost, *without counting the cost*. The spirit of the country has kept it going—and will continue to keep fighting until victory is achieved. So with medicine and its workers we struggle on with the hope that only through struggling can we hope to build up an effective and adequate medical science for the nation and the people.

India's Gift For China

(*Continued from page* 617)

The Consul-General For China

In receiving the portrait, Dr. C. J. Pao said that the presentation of this great symbol of Indian culture at such a grave time as they were facing to-day when the very foundation of their civilization was threatened, when it called for a new outlook in cultural, social, economic and political aspirations, and when they were holding the destiny in their own hands to determine the general-conduct of social life of mankind for centuries to come, was certainly not only another effort to cultivate Sino-Indian cultural relationship, not only a valuable contribution towards the intellectual co-operation between the two nations, but was also an important historic gesture and a lofty ideal, the success and the realisation of which was indispensable to the welfare of the 800,000,000 souls of our two countries and of all the freedom-loving people throughout the world. "The appointment by my Government of His Excellency Tai Chi-Tao to be the representative to receive the portrait in Chungking indicates the due recognition of the importance of the gift and the profound motives behind".

Dr. Pao concluded.—"To-day, after we have paid our homage to the great poet and the admiration for the masterpiece of the painter, the portrait will be carefully packed by the Chinese Consulate-General in Calcutta and sent to the China National Aviation Corporation to be tranported by air to the war capital of my country, Chungking, where hundreds of thousands of my compatriots are patiently waiting to pay their homage and tribute to the great friend Rabindranath. May the Sino-Indian cultural relationship be ever-lasting and evergreen.

Mr. Arthur Moore

Mr. Arthur Moore said that Rabindranath was a noble Bengalee and they were proud to think of him as a citizen of Calcutta. Essentially he was an internationalist, a much travelled citizen of the world. His ear was tuned to catch the still music of humanity and gave it out in tones that the world listened to. When Japan fell upon China his heart at once responded to China's cause. Asian culture was to him a living heritage and it hurt him sorely that the Japanese should pervert the culture and civilization which they received from China, the cultural mother of the Far East, for the sake of material progress and mechanical domination. But he lived to rejoice to see good coming out of evil, to see new rejuvenated Chinese nation awakened by the hammer blows of Japan arousing in every growing strength. The rebirth of China's national unity was the direct answer to Japan's shameful claims for enslaving the whole of Asia under he stifling rule. So, likewise the birth of India's national unity must be its answer to Japan. May this ceremony symbolize both a common purpose and a common renaissance.

Mr. P. Sinha, General Secretary of the Federation of Indian Music and Dancing, stated that their project to present a life-size portrait of Rabindranath was warmly supported by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sir S. Radhakrishnan and other leaders. The prevailing situation in the country at the present moment had prevented many of their sympathisers to join with them to-day to pay their respectful homage to the Poet.

With a vote of thanks to the chair by Sir Biren Mookherjee the function terminated.

Messages were received, amongst others, from the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, the Raja Saheb of Bhinai and Prof. Tan Yun Tsen of Visva-Bharati.

Wreaths were offered to the portrait by individuals and on behalf of institutions.

ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL

Producer Gas Vehicles

Over 6,000 Cars Converted In India

More than 6,000 motor vehicles have been converted to producer gas in India and quotas of steel have been obtained for the conversion of another 12,000 vehicles within the next six months. This information was given to the Transport Advisory Council, which recently concluded its session at Delhi. The Central Government undertook at the meeting to do everything possible to expedite the distribution of controlled steel to the manufacturers of producer gas plants.

The position regarding the production of charcoal was considered as generally satisfactory. The point was raised whether it would be possible to continue the supply of Government-graded charcoal for producer gas plants in adequate quantities if the prices at which it was sold were substantially below the market price of domestic charcoal, as the graded charcoal would then tend to be diverted to domestic uses. The Council noted that this was a contingency which would have to be watched.

Producer Gas Plants' Prices

In respect of the present price of producer gas plants, the Council was of opinion that, in some cases, prices were excessive. It was reasonable to expect that market price would be kept down by competition and control of prices from manufacturers would be operative after the supply of controlled steel had become effective.

The Council was informed of the practice adopted in Bombay of granting advances and partial exemption from paying the tax, on conditions of quarterly inspection, in order to encourage owners to convert.

The Council accepted the principle that the production of alcohol or rectified spirit should be accelerated but restricted mainly to areas in and near which molasses are available, so as to reduce the demand on transport in present conditions. Provincial Governments were advised that they should reach a very early decision regarding the demand for power alcohol plants, for import from the United States, which they wished to be supported by the Central Government.

'Save The Tyres' Campaign

The Council agreed that the use of petrol for passenger traffic should be severly restricted and that the policy should be that, save in very exceptional cases, buses should be driven on producer gas. It further agreed that, in view of the tyre shortage, it was necessary to restrict the speed of the buses. It recommended that Provincial Governments should undertake a campaign to educate drivers to save their tyres by avoiding speeding.

As regards cart traffic, the Council was informed that there was some reserve of bullock carts available for transport, not only in slack seasons but throughout the year. It considered that the best way of utilising bullock power, would be to create local demands by a greater closing of the stations for booking.

It was decided that Provincial Governments should be asked, after consultation with their Transport Boards, to send up lists of stations within their areas at which, in their opinion, the booking for goods should be closed. This list would then be considered in the light of operational conditions and acted upon to the extent feasible.

It was recognised that special attention would have to be given to roads serving railway stations, to which goods would have to be transported as a result of closing of intermediate booking stations.

The Council recommended that the question of greater use of inland water transport by improving the waterways and building new craft should be further investigated. But it was noted at the same time that construction of craft was governed by the available supply of timber and steel.

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CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS - A DIGEST

SRI AUROBINDO'S PHILOSOPHY

Sri Aurobindo's philosophy in which he visualised a psychological and spiritual unity of the world's peoples on a religion based upon the universal experiences of mankind, was explained by Mr. Arthur Moore and Dr. S. C. Mitter speaking at a public meeting organized by the Aurobindo Pathamandir at its Library-Hall at College Street on Saturday last.

Mr. Moore, who presided over the meeting, said that the world was turning more and more to the philosophy of Sri Aurobindo because it must, because the present was such a terrible age that men were forced to find out something to hold on to. Men were now forced to probe into their own conscience and so far as they could, to the very heart of life and discover if they could find out some pattern in the intricate frame of human race. It was a comfort to them to realise that in this terrible war one who had so concentrated on truth had no doubt at all that the Allied cause was the right cause and that it had with it the force of divine evolution that would lead it to victory over the dark *asburic* force that wanted to keep the peoples in bondage.

Continuing Mr. Moore said that it was interesting to learn that what they were thinking to-day was written during the last world war of which the present world war was a continuation and foreseen by such a great philosopher as Sri Aurobindo. It was that the forces compelling unity were irresistible and that the tendency to mechanical unity would be overcome for the establishment of a unity in which individual would play a far greater part and the State as the separate dominating force would be merely the organism of the individual. Humanity would therefore have a spiritual and psychological unity.

The world was realising to-day, Mr. Moore continued, that they need what had been described as a religion of humanity. But that unity must not be an institutionalized religion; it must be actually a synthesis of true religions based upon the universal experience of mankind.

THE LATE MR. HARDAYAL NAG

The many services rendered to the cause of Indian nationalism by Mr. Hardayal Nag, described as the oldest Congressman of Bengal, who died at Chandpur a few days ago, were recounted at a public meeting held at the Calcutta University Institute Hall on Sunday last to mourn his death.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazlul Huq, who presided, in paying tribute to the life and work of Mr. Nag, said Mr. Nag was in every sense a great Bengali whose memory would inspire feelings of genuine patriotism and love for the motherland.

A resolution placing on record the loss Bengal, and the Congress in particular, had sustained by Mr. Nag's death was passed. A Committee was formed to collect subscriptions for perpetuating his memory.

A Committee with Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker, Mayor of Calcutta, as President, was appointed at the meeting with a view to devising ways and means to perpetuate, in a suitable manner, the memory of the deceased, particularly by raising funds in order to place the Chandpur National School, for the development of which Hardayal Nag "spent the last ounce of his energy", on a sound financial basis.

In paying his tribute on behalf of the Calcutta Corporation and the Citizens, the Mayor, Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker, said that the death of Mr. Hardayal Nag was all the more poignant to them because only the other day they had assembled at a crowded public meeting in Calcutta to celebrate his 90th birth anniversary and to pray for his long life. Several other speakers addressed the meeting.

KAMALA LECTURER FOR 1935

At the meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University held on Saturday last, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was appointed Kamala Lecturer for the year 1935, the subject of the lectures being "The Interaction of Muslim and Indian cultures—their synthesis and development."

TAGORE LAW LECTURERS

The Senate at its meeting on Saturday appointed Mr. Palanki Pal, M.A., B.L., Tagore Professor of Law for the year 1942, on the usual terms and conditions. The subject of his lectures will be "The Law of Insurance, With Special Reference to British India".

Mr. Justice Bijan Kumar Mukherjee M.A., D.L., was appointed Tagore Law Professor for the year 1936, on the usual terms and conditions, to deliver a course of lectures on "The Hindu Law of Religious and Charitable Trusts."

Mr. Justice Radhabinode Pal, M.A., D.L., was appointed Tagore Law Professor for the year 1938, on the usual terms and conditions to deliver a course of lectures on "The Constitutional Development of British India".

PROF. S. C. MAHALANOBIS

On the motion of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee, at the meeting of the Senate on Saturday last, Professor Subodhchandra Mahalanobis was appointed Emeritus Professor of Physiology of the University with effect from August 1 last, on which date he resigned his office as Professor of Physiology of the University.

Paying a tribute to the work done by Professor Mahalanobis as Head of the Department of Physiology of the University College of Science and of the Presidency College, Dr. Mookherjee said that they all hoped that as Emeritus Professor of the University, Professor Mahalanobis would continue to encourage students and professors so that the work of the Department with which he had been associated for the last 40 years might proceed from strength to strength.

CALCUTTA ARRESTS AND SITUATION

On 18th September—Mr. Jagatmohan Basu.

On 21st September—Messrs. Prabhat Sen, Bijan Kumar Dutt and Sibabrata Roy.

On 23rd September—Messrs. Suresh Bose and Ajit Kumar Samanta.

On 26th September—Messrs. Ajit Kumar Biswas and Sukumar Datta.

Following raids on about half a dozen places in the city on the 24th September, the Special Branch Police arrested three persons under the Defence of India Rules. Two stray cases of stone throwing at Tram cars, one in the south and the other in the north of the town, were reported this day.

The situation in the city and suburbs remained otherwise quiet.

Twenty Bengali youths, who had been arrested by the police in connexion with the burning of a tram car at Tollygunge, were placed before Mr. B. M. Ghose, Police Magistrate of Alipur. Lawyers on their behalf applied for their bail. One of them is already on bail. All the remaining youths were remained in jail custody pending completion of police enquiries.

Some panic was caused inside a cinema house in Calcutta on Saturday night (26th September) when demonstrators burst a cracker in the auditorium during the evening show. Further trouble was averted by the timely arrival of the police. During the night the Special Branch Police searched five places in the city and took three persons to the Special Branch headquarters for interrogation. One of them has since been kept in custody.

The Special Branch Police, conducted searches at about seven places in North and South Calcutta on Sunday last (September 27) and took three persons to the Special Branch Office for interrogation. Out of the seven persons who were taken to the Special Branch Office three were discharged. One person, arrested under Section 129 of the Defence of India Rules, was sent to jail.

A tram car was stoned at the crossing of Cornwallis Street and Sankar Ghose Lane at about 8-30 on Sunday night. One conductor was removed to hospital with injuries.

Following the searches during Sunday night and early Monday morning (September 28) the Special Branch Police took into custody about eight persons.

Twenty Bengali youths, who had been arrested by the police in connection with the burning of a tram car in South Calcutta were again placed before the Police Magistrate of Alipore on Monday last. Of them eighteen were released on bail; one was discharged and the remaining one was remanded to custody till October 5, pending completion of police enquiries.

Four places in the city were raided by the Special Branch Police on Tuesday night (September 29) under the Defence of India Rules. After prolonged searches, the police took four persons into custody from these places.

INNOCENT SUFFERERS OF RECENT DISTURBANCES

Citizens' Relief Committee Formed

A meeting of a group of citizens was held in Calcutta at the hall of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce to consider relief to families of the "innocent sufferers of the present disturbances." The Premier of Bengal, Mr. Fazlul Huq, presided. A resolution forming a committee for issuing an appeal to the public and collecting funds for the purpose and distributing relief to the sufferers was carried unanimously. The President in his speech said that he was glad to learn that the streams of charity had not dried and that so many people of all shades of opinion had come forward to undertake this work which was to be done from purely humanitarian view point.

Among those present were: Dr. Shyama Prosad Mukherjee, Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Dr. B. C. Roy, Mr. B. M. Birla, Sir Badridas Goenka, Mr. A. C. Sen, Mr. R. L. Nopany, Mr. S. N. Banerjee, Mr. A. L. Ojha, Mr. S. M. Basu, Sir R. S. Sharma, Mr. J. C. Mahindra, Mr. J. K. Mitter, Mr. M. L. Shah, Khan Bahadur Ataur Rahman, Lala K. C. Thapar, Mr. K. D. Jalan, Mr. Hemendra Prosad Ghosh, Mr. B. K. Rohatgi, Dr. N. Sanyal, Mr. B. T. Ghattack, Mr. M. R. Jaipuria, Mr. S. C. Roy, Mr. P. D. Himatsingka, Mr. Charat Ram, Mr. R. K. Naik, Mr. Debes C. Ghosh, Mr. D. N. Sen, Dr. S. B. Dutt, Dr. H. Ghosh and Mr. D. P. Khaitan.

NEW MINT SHIFTED FROM CALCUTTA

It is understood that the new mint in Calcutta has been shifted somewhere in Northern India. The temporary location of the mint will involve an expenditure of Rs. 64 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 6½ lakhs recurring.

POST-GRADUATE CLASSES TO OPEN EARLY

For the benefit of students, who could not attend classes on account of the recent disturbances in the city, the post graduate classes of Calcutta University will re-open earlier than usual after the Puja recess this year. All the classes of the Department will commence on November 2.

COMMUNIST PARTY MEETING

Resolutions condemning the "repressive policy of the Government," demanding the release of Mr. Gandhi and other leaders, the immediate commencement of negotiations for establishing a National Government, and the withdrawal of arrest warrants issued against certain Communists, were adopted at a meeting organized by the Communist Party, at the Howrah Town Hall on Sunday last. Mr. Abdur Rezak Khan presided.

A. R. P. INFORMATION BUREAU AT KOONJA NIBAS

First Aid Examination Of St. John Ambulance Association

The following candidates have passed the First Aid Examination of St. John Ambulance Association held at the A. R. P. Information Bureau at Koonja Nibas at 23-A, Sardar Sankar Road, Calcutta, attached to the office of Councillor N. C. Chatterjee:—

(1) Mr. Sambhudas Mukherji, A. R. P. Instructor Class I; (2) Mr. Sankari Prosad Mukherji, A. R. P. Instructor Class I; (3) Mr. Wahed Hossain, A. R. P. Instructor Class I; (4) Mr. Sudhir Ghose, Pleader, A. R. P. Instructor Class II; (5) Mr. Debiprosad Banerji, A. R. P. Instructor Class II; (6) Mr. Kaliprosanna Ghosh, A. R. P. Instructor Class II; (7) Mr. Sanjit Kumar, A. R. P. Instructor Class III; (8) Mr. Santosh Kumar Seal, A. R. P. Instructor Class III; (9) Mr. Sachin Das, A. R. P., Instructor Class III; (10) Mr. Anath Nath Banerji, Assistant Officer, Koonja Nibas Bureau; (11) Mr. Debabrata Pramanick, Clerk to the Bureau; (12) Mr. Harendranath Mondal, M.A., B.L., Pleader, Alipore; (13) Mr. Piyush Banerji, P. W. (No. 5) Tollygunge Sub-Area; (14) Mr. Achinta Banerji; (15) Mr. Indranarayan Sett; (16) Mr. Ashim Pramanick; (17) Mr. Debabrata Ghosh; (18) Mr. Priyabrata Sen and (19) Mr. Susil Seal.

"ASSESSMENTS ARE TOO HIGH"

Red Indians Do Not Want New York Back

New York, Sept. 24.

New York City can remain the property of the white man, for the Red Indians, the original owners of Manhattan Island on which the City is built, do not want it back—even as a gift.

"The assessments are too high", naively said six of them who visited the City Hall on the occasion of the "Indian Day".

The Dutch settlers who came to the island in 1614 bought it from Manhatten Indians for about 24 dollars.—*Reuter.*

CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR & NEAR

BOMBAY CORPORATION LOSSES

The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, Mr. M. D. Bhat disclosed at a meeting of the Municipal Corporation that the total loss suffered by the Municipality by way of destruction of Municipal property during the disturbances in August and September amounted to Rs. 95,000.

Questioned whether he would register the claim of the Municipality with the Government for that amount, Mr. Bhat replied that he did not think it desirable for a public body like the Corporation to register its claim.

AHMEDABAD AFFAIRS

An attempt is reported to have been made to set fire to the house of a municipal employee who is working in the superseded municipality. The fire was immediately put out.

No University examinations will be held at Ahmedabad this October, states a Press Note issued by the Registrar, University of Bombay.

Such of the candidates as have registered their names as due to appear for these examinations at Ahmedabad, and do not withdraw their candidature, will be permitted to appear at Bombay on their intimating to the Registrar, in proper time, their desire to do so. Candidates registered for the B.Sc., examination at Ahmedabad centre will have the additional option to select Baroda instead of Bombay as their centre.

KARACHI CAMOUFLAGE

Schemes for camouflaging municipal property including Water Works have been adopted by the Karachi Municipal Corporation. Rs. 2 lakhs have been sanctioned for the purpose. It is proposed that the camouflaging work should be carried out by the A. R. P. authorities Municipality's behalf.

BENGAL DISTRICT BOARDS

At the fourth annual general meeting of the Bengal District Boards' Association, held recently at the British Indian Association Ha Calcutta, the following office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected :—

President—Khan Bahadur Reza Chowdhury, M.L.A., Chairman, Tipperah District Board: Vice-Presidents—Rai Bahadur N. Mukherjee, Chairman, Nadia District Board, Rai Bahadur S. C. Chatterjee, Chairman, Rangpur District Board, and Khan Saheb Nurul Amin, Chairman, Mymensing District Board; Joint Honorary Secretaries—Mr. Tarak Nath Mookherji, M.L.A., Chairman, Hooghly District Board and Khan Saheb J. Ahmed, M.L.A., Chairman, 24-Parganas District Board.

JADABPUR T. B. HOSPITAL.

GOVERNMENT GRANT FOR FREE BEDS

Announcing in the Bengal Legislative Assembly, on the 25th September, the action that Government had taken on the resolution of Mr. Lalit Chandra Das regarding the provision of free beds at the Jadabpur Tuberculosis Hospital, Hon'ble Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Minister of Public Health, said that Government had decided to make a further recurring grant of Rs. 20,000 per annum to the above hospital in addition to the existing grant of Rs. 10,000 per annum for the purpose of maintaining 20 additional free beds with effect from 1942-43. The total number of free beds in the hospital would thus be 100. Government had also decided to make a capital grant of Rs. 15,000 to the hospital for the year 1942-43 to enable the hospital authorities to meet some immediate non-recurring expenditure for the improvement of the hospital.

BENGAL URBAN POOR RELIEF BILL

By 16 votes to 6, the Bengal Legislative Assembly on the 25th September last decided that the Bengal Urban Poor Relief Bill, 1940, be re-circulated for eliciting further opinion thereon by March 31, 1943. Khan Bahadur Saiyed Muazzamuddin Hossain was the sponsor of the Bill.

VITAL STATISTICS

(I)

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 19th September 1942

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN AND SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 590 against 627 and 608 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 84. The general death-rate of the week was 26·9 per mille against 27·7 the mean of the last five years

Town (Wards 1—27).

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 19th September, 1942, was 524 against 528 and 501 in the two preceding weeks. There were 4 deaths from cholera, against 4 and 1 in the two preceding weeks. There was 1 death from small-pox during the week against 1 in the previous week. There were 7 deaths from influenza against 11 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 54 and 80 respectively against 49 and 127 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27·3 per mille per annum.

There were 56 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 23·7.

There were 76 deaths from respiratory diseases against 87 in the previous week.

There were 38 deaths from tuberculosis against 43 in the previous week.

There were 105 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (Wards 28—32).

The number of deaths registered was 66 against 99 and 107 in the two preceding weeks. Of these nil was from cholera, nil from small-pox, 1 from influenza, 4 from fevers, 2 from bowel-complaints and 8 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 24·2 per

There were 4 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 22·7.

There were 10 deaths from tuberculosis against 10 in the previous week.

There were 9 deaths of infants under one year.

(II)

For the City of Calcutta for the week ending 26th September, 1942

CITY OF CALCUTTA (TOWN AND SUBURBS)

The total number of deaths registered during the week was 581 against 590 and 627 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 26. The general death-rate of the week was 26.4 per mille against 27·6, the mean of the last five years.

Town (*Wards* 1—27)

The number of deaths registered during the week ending 26th September, 1942, was 496 against 524 and 528 in the two preceding weeks. There was 1 death from cholera, against 4 and 4 in the two preceding weeks. There was no death from small-pox during the week against 1 in the previous weeks. There were 3 deaths from influenza against 7 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 41 and 77 respectively against 54 and 86 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25·8 per mille per annum.

There were 54 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate of the Town was 23·0.

There were 77 deaths from respiratory diseases against 76 in the previous week.

There were 35 deaths from tuberculosis against 38 in the previous week.

There were 81 deaths of infants under one year.

Suburbs (*Wards* 28—32)

The number of deaths registered was 85 against 66 and 99 in the two preceding weeks. Of these nil was from cholera, nil from small-pox, 2 from influenza, 6 from fevers, 11 from bowel-complaints and 11 from respiratory diseases. The death-rate of the suburbs (or added areas) was 30·4 per mille.

There were 9 imported deaths. Excluding these, the death-rate was 27·8.

There were 6 deaths from tuberculosis against 10 in the previous week.

There were 9 deaths of infants under one year.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

CALCUTTA CORPORATION CENTRE

The following candidates have duly passed the First Aid certificate examination :—

(1) Reginal Alexander King, (2) Ram Sharan Dass Seth, (3) Profulla Kumar Chatterjee, (4) Ahamadul Haque, (5) Sudhangshu Kumar Bose, (6) Shaik Abdur Rahaman, (7) Syed M. I. Gilani, (8) Shafi Ahmad, (9) Akhteruddin Ahmad, (10) Bimal Chandra Chatterjee, (11) Kalishankar Mukherjee, (12) Nilratan Mittra, (13) Sailesh Chandra Sen, (14) Beny Maulik, (15) Haripado Gupta, (16) Dhirendra Nath Poddar, (17) Sivakali Ghosh, (18) Rabindranath Ganguli, (19) Bishnupado Bhattacharjee, (20) Becharam Mukherjee, (21) G. G. N. Joshi, (22) Haraprosad Chatterjee, (23) Manmatha Nath Ghosal, (24) Nilambar Chatterjee, (25) Sudhir Kumar Dutta, (26) Mukundalal Kundu, (27) O. R. Padmanabhan, (28) Asit Kumar Mitter, (29) S. V. Mahadevan, (30) Bisweswar Kundu, (3) Arun Chandra Sinha, (32) Fakir Chand, (33) Pijuskanti Pathak, (34) Satish Chandra Dutta, (35) Ashalata Sinha and (36) Bindubashini Sen.

K. L. CHOWDHURY,
Honorary Secretary.

Town Hall,
The 22nd September, 1942.



DEARTH OF QUININE

GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL TO CONTROL DISTRIBUTION

In order to meet effectively the situation arising in the province, specially in Mofussil area, out of the dearth of quinine, the Government of Bengal, it is learnt, propose to control the distribution of the article.

They have made a representation to the Government of India that the quota of quinine allotted to the province should here-forward be handed over to them instead of giving it to some commercial agents which has hitherto been the practice.

Government are also exploring the possibility of manufacturing quinine in the province, and a conference between the Director of Public Health and some officials of the Forests Department was held recently to discuss the matter.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY CUT DOWN IN BOMBAY

NECESSITY OF CONSERVING STOCKS OF DIESEL OIL

In view of the urgent necessity to conserve the stocks of Diesel and other oils and the difficulty of transport, it has become necessary to issue orders reducing the hours of supply of the various public electricity supply undertakings run on Diesel oil in Bombay province, says a Press Note. This will, it is regretted, entail some inconvenience to consumers, but is unavoidable.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present:

1. Supply of Indian road tars during the period ending 30th September, 1943.

2. Supply of Asphaltum during the period ending 30th September, 1943.

3. Supply of 2 in. to 3 in. gauge trap basalt or other equally hard tough stone ballast for asphaltum pavement of roads during the period ending 30th September, 1943

4. Supply of sand for asphaltum pavement of roads during the period ending 30th September, 1943.

5. Supply of stone metal for roads during the period ending 30th September, 1943.

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 6th November and for 3 to 5 on 10th November, 1942. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

N.B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, e.g., Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested

M. RAY
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office.
The 30th September, 1942.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. II. Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed, "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 6th October, 1942, upto 2 p.m.

The Petty Improvement Contractors are to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in this District Engineer's room for inspection.

45. Shifting gully pit opposite 15/1, Strand Road, Ward 12 Rs. 134, dated 29th September, 1942, (three weeks).

46. Shifting gateway of premises No. 149, Harrison Road—Rs. 69, dated 29th September, 1942, (three weeks).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement form for piece work should be read as "3 days' notice."

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 29th September, 1942.

District No. III Engg. Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for.....on Wednesday, the 7th October, 1942, up to 2 p.m. :—

132. Repairs to Sub-Registrar's quarters at Tiljala Cemetery in Ward No. 18 Rs. 762, dated 29th September, 1942, (1 month).

133. Repairs to Wellesley Square, in Ward No. 14—Rs. 636, dated 29th September, 1942, (1 month).

134. Repairing the roof of the meat and poultry stalls at Park Circus Market in Ward No. 21—Rs. 142, dated 29th September, 1942, (2 weeks).

135. Repairs to Pox sheds in Campbell Hospital—Rs. 615, dated 29th September, 1942. (1 month).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement form for piece work, is to be read as (3 days' notice).

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 29th September, 1942.

Registration Of Names Of Contractors.

TIME EXTENDED

Dates for receiving applications for registration of names as contractors for the following have further been extended. The applications in connection with (1) and (2) below, will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer up to 2 p.m. on the date noted against each instead of on the 29th and 30th September, 1942, as previously advertised :—

1. Petty plumbing and house drainage works of the Corporation for the year 1942-43—29th October, 1942.

2. Petty improvement works (other than petty plumbing and house drainage works) of the Corporation for the year 1942-43—30th October, 1942.

M. RAY.
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office.
The 24th September, 1942.

Supply Of Mild Steel Goods, Etc.

Offers are invited for supply and delivery of the following mild steel goods of different sections at Entally Workshop, Calcutta Corporation.

Separate rates should be quoted for immediate and forward delivery and in case of offers for forward delivery the approximate time by which delivery will be made should be stated. If sales tax is to be paid by Corporation should also be distinctly stated.

The quotations are to be submitted to the undersigned at his undernoted address on or before 5th October, 1942, at 4 p.m.

License for Period I, 1943 will be duly furnished with indents.

Quantity.	*Articles.*
½ Ton	M. S. angle 1" × 1" × ⅛"
3 Tons	Do. do. 1¼" × 1¼" × ⅛"
3 Do.	Do. do. 1½" × 1½" × ⅛"
2 Do.	Do. do. 2" × 2" × ⅛"
3 Do.	Do. do. 2½" × 2½" × ⅛"
1 Ton	Do. do. 3½" × 3" × ⅜"
1½ Do.	M. S. Tee 1½" × 1½" × ⅛"
12 Do.	M. S. Black sheet corrugated 8' × 2' 8" × 24G.
Do.	M. S. Black sheet plain— 10' × 3' × 1/16"
Do.	Do. 7' × 3' × 1/16"
Do.	Do. 6' × 3' × 1/16"
Do.	Do. 8' × 4' × 1/16"
Do.	Do. 8' × 3' × 22G to 26G
1½ Do.	M. S. Round ½"
Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. 1½"
Do.	Do. 1¼"
Do.	M. S. Rod ½"
Do.	Do. 5/16"
Do.	Do. ⅜"
Do.	M. S. flat ½" × ⅛"
Do.	Do. 1" × ⅛"
Do.	Do. 1" × ½"
Do.	Do. 1½" × ⅛"
Do.	Do. 1½" × ½"
Do.	Do. 2" × ⅛"
Do.	Do. 2" × ⅜"
Do.	Do. ½" × ⅛"
1 Do.	M. S. square ½"
Do.	Do. 1"
Do.	Do. 2"
Do.	M. S. Plate 10' × 4' × ½"
Do.	Do. 8' × 4' × ¼"
Do.	Do. 6' × 3' × ¼"
1 Do.	Do. 7' × 3' × 3/16"
2 Do.	Do. 8' × 4' × ¼"
1 Do.	Do. 10' × 4' × ⅜"
1 Do.	M. S. chequered Plate 8' × 3' × ⅛"
1 Do.	8' × 4' × ⅛"

B. BANERJEE,
Offg. Controller of Stores

Central Stores,
149 Lower Circular Road,
The 29th September, 1942.

Notice To Ratepayers

Rate-payers of the city are respectfully requested to pay off Corporation dues in rates and taxes, as soon as bills are presented. They are reminded that the fact of submission of petition for relief does not absolve them from liability in regard to current dues. In their own interest, therefore, they are advised to assist the Corporation in the realisation of their revenue.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Deputy Executive Officer II.

Central Municipal Office,
The 25th September, 1942.

CORPORATION NOTICES—*Contd*

Situations Vacant

The post of a Clerk in the grade of Rs. 40—150 has fallen vacant in the Stores Department due to the death of the incumbent on 27th September, 1942.

The notice is not to be taken as an invitation for applications. It is for information only.

B. BANERJEE,
Offg. Controller of Stores.

Central Stores,
The 29th September, 1942.

Applications are invited for the posts of (*a*) one Electric Lighting Attendant and (*b*) one Electric Mistry for Pulta Pumping Station on Rs. 40—50 (cadre) and Rs. 40—2—50 (grade) per month respectively.

Qualifications—Candidates for (*a*) should be wiremen and license holders with experience of three years' service in a firm of repute. Candidates for (*b*) should be armature-winders, and experienced in both A. C. and D. C. generators, motors, electric gears and switch boards. They should also be license-holders with three years' services to their credit in a good firm.

The selected candidates will be on probation for six months. Work being satisfactory they will be made permanent after that period.

Applications should reach the Superintendent, Pulta Pumping Station, P. O. Barrackpore, District 24-Parganas on before 10th October, 1942.

P. C. GUPTA,
Executive Engineer, W. W.

Central Municipal Office,
The 26th September, 1942.

Auction Sale.

This is to notify for public information that the C. I. shed with *pucca* walls details of which are given below and in which ube-well was formerly accommodated at 2, Deb Lane, Ward No. 19, will be sold by public auction, on *Tuesday, the 6th October, 1942 at 9 a.m.* It should be noted that the whole of the bid money is to be deposited with the officer-in-charge at the spot just after the auction is closed, and the structure has to be dismantled to ground level and the materials thereof removed from site within a month from date of sale, failing, the materials left will be confiscated to the Corporation.

Schedule Of Materials To Be Sold

(1) One corrugated G. I. shed with *pucca* walls—plinth area—289 s.ft.

(2) Probable items of materials :—
(*a*) Lime-brick work—1,200 c.ft.
(*b*) Corrugated G. I. sheets—360 s.ft.
(*c*) Door and windows—8 Nos.
(*d*) Teak wood—8 c.ft.

N. B.—The shed is to be dismantled up to the ground level

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g Office,
The 29th September, 1942.

Transport Of Bricks

Offers are invited by the Controller of Stores, Calcutta Corporation for the transport of bricks from the brick fields situated at the following places and to deliver them into various stores and depots of Calcutta Corporation situated within the municipal jurisdiction as noted below* in good order and condition. The transport contractor will have to undertake the responsibility of making good loss or breakage, if any, in transit and submit the offer in sealed cover superscribed as "Carraige of bricks ex-brickfield on or before 5th October, 1942.

Any other information on the subject can be obtained from the office of the Controller of Stores at 149, Lower Circular Road during office hours.

Brickfield at—
(1) Monirampore
(2) Nangi.
(3) Akra.
(4) Kotrang
(5) Ballykhal.

*Names of Stores and Depots :—
(1) Baghbazar Store—Bagbazar Street.
(2) Alipore Store—11, Belvedere Road.
(3) Entally Depot—149, Lower Circular Road.

B. BANERJEE,
Offg. Controller of Stores.

Central Stores,
149, Lower Circular Road.
The 29th September, 1942.

S. S. Hogg Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Baijnath Shaw, recorded occupier of Stall No. 46/1, in Block "New Buildings" in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for permission to transfer his rights and interests in the above stall to Mr. Md. Yeacoob Molla.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date the notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 22nd September, 1942.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Sk. Amanath Ali partner in the business carried on in stalls Nos. 8 and 9 in Block 'R' in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the registration of his name as the sole occupier of the above stalls to the exclusion of the names of the other partners Messrs. Sk. Abdus Sobhan and A. Khaleque.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date the notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE.
Revenue Office

S. S. Hogg Market.
The 19th September, 1942.

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Messrs. Abdur Razak, Md. Yeasin, Md. Shafi and Md. Rabilal Huq for registration of their names as occupiers of stalls No. 45, 47, 48 in Block New Building in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market in place of their deceased father Mr. Baboor Ali Sirdar.

Objections, if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date the notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*.

P. C. BHATTACHARJEE.
Revenue Officer

S. S. Hogg Market,
The 21st September, 1942.

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MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—

10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.

Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with **Black** numbers on a **Yellow** badge, from No. 290 to 500 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have **Star-Shaped** brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

Health should not be made to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.
Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing means health and longevity

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Curry Beef ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Sirloin „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Suet (Kidney) —		1 8 0		
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...				
Heart each	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Oxtails each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0		
Skrits each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Kindney per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	1 0 0			

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs A P	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Lion „ —	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder „ ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter „ ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb.	0 8 0			
Other portion per lb. —	0 12 0			

MUTTON.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Chops per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Breast „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer —	1 0 0		0 10 0	
Leg per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb. ...		0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	
Kidneys each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart „ ...	0 1 0			
Liver „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Brain „ ...		0 2 0		
Tongue „ ...	0 8 0	0 3 6		
Trotters „ ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each —	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each —	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer ...	1 4 0			
Goat and Kid meat ...		0 10 0		

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz. —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb. ..	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb. —	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb. —	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen —	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer —	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Luncheon „ „ ...	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork „ ...	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen ...	1 2 0	

DRY FISH	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer —	1 4 0	1 8 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer —	1 4 0	2 8 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Bhetkee „ —	0 12 0	1 8 0
Maldive „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. large per „ ...	6 0 0	
Bali chau per seer —	4 0 0	4 8 0
Papaddums per 100 ...	0 8 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
Dry Prawns per seer —	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices very according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Chicken (Broth) ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Capon ,, ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do (roasting) ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turkey Cock ,, ...	10 0 0	14 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 13 0	0 14 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 15 0	1 0 0
Do. Special ...		
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snipes ,, ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ,, ...	4 8 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	3 0 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...		
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 8 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Beetroot Darjeeling per bundle ...		0 6 0
Do. Country per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bean Country per seer ...		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...		
Do. Country ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...		
Do. per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower, Beneres each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,		
Do. Darjeeling ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 2 0	
Cucumber per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 8 0
Ginger ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Turmaric ...		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Knol khol Country each ...		
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 3 0	
Do. Darjeeling each ..		
Lettuce per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. ,, white ,,	0 4 0	
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur per seer		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Hazaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
Do. Country do. ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer		
Do. New per seer ...		
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old) ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...		
Do. Shillong ...		0 6 0
Robob each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Pulbul per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 2 6	0 5 0
Do. Country per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Spinach per lot of 30 ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Squash per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Country Spinach per score	0 2 0	0 3 6
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 2 6	0 3 6
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 3 0	0 3 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country ,,		
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,		
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. Africa 3—5 ...		
Do. Kulu per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Nanital ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 4 to 5	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. King David ...		
Do. Jonathan ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 3—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious 4—5 ...	1 0 0	
Amra per score ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Bael Fruit each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	2 0 0	3 0 0
Black Berry per score ...		
Coconut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Country Apples 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Goosebery per seer ...		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Kabul per box (large)		
Do. California per lb. ...		
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Grape Fruit each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Java Orange per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Guava (Allahabad) per score ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. (Country) per doz	0 12 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	2 0 0	
Khurbanee ,, ...		
Do. (large) per lb. ...		
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Lemon (English) per doz.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Lichees per 100 (Mozafferpur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Locket per score ...		
Monkey Lichees per 100 ...		
M. Melon Jaunpur ...		
Mask Melon per seer ...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Mask Melon ,, (Lucknow)	0 6 0	0 8 0
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz.		
Do. Langra 4 ...		
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fazlie 5 ...		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan		
Do. Golapkhash ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...		
Do. Country ...		
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Madras ...		
Do. Lilam per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Mangosteen per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mossomi per doz.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Poona ,, ,, ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Bombay ,, ,, ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Oranges Nagpur ,, ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Bombay ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Madras per doz. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not ascertainable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

PHENEOL A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

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MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—
10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas.
Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with **Black** numbers on a **Yellow** badge, from No. 290 to 500 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have **Star-Shaped** brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office, giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurrence.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval," customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. **No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.**

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

Health should not be made to wait

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Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers.

Mission Row, Calcutta

Sound Plumbing means health and longevity.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Curry Beef ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Sirloin „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Suet (Kidney) —		1 8 0		
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...				
Heart each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Ortails each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0		
Skrits each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Kindney per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	1 0 0			

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Loin „ —	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder „ ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter „ ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb.	0 8 0			
Other portion per lb. —	0 12 0			
MUTTON.	1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Chops per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Breast „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer —	1 0 0		0 10 0	
Leg per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb. ...		0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	
Kidneys each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart „ ...	0 1 0			
Liver „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Brain „ ...		0 2 0		
Tongue „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 6		
Trotters „ ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each —	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each —	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer ...	1 4 0			
Goat and Kid meat ...		0 10 0		

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz. —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb. ..	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb. —	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb. —	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen —	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer —	1 0 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Luncheon „ „ ...	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork „ ...	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen ...	1 8 0	

DRY FISH	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer —	1 4 0	1 8 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer —	1 4 0	2 8 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Bhetkee „ —	0 12 0	1 8 0
Maldive ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. large per „ ...	6 0 0	
Bali chau per seer —	4 0 0	4 8 0
Papadams per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
Dry Prawns per seer —	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices very according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE HERE.

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(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

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Paid-up Capital	£ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 2,200,000

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(Liability of shareholders limited.)

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Paid-up Capital	...	£ 1,000,000
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9, Clive Street, Calcutta. Manager,

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Bombay Branches—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill

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Capital Paid-up	.	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	.	Rs. 1,18,00,000

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Chicken (Broth) ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Capon ,, ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do (roasting) ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turkey Cock ,, ...	10 0 0	14 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 13 0	0 14 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 15 0	1 0 0
Do. Special ...		
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 3 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 3 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	1 3 0	2 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	3 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 3 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snipes ,, ...	3 3 0	4 3 0
Teal (large) ,, ...	4 3 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	3 0 0	4 3 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...		
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	3 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 3 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Beetroot Darjeeling per bundle ...		0 6 0
Do. Country per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bean Country per seer ...		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...		
Do. Country ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...		
Do. per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower, Beneres each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,		
Do. Darjeeling ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 2 0	
Cucumber per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 8 0
Ginger ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Turmaric ...		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Knol khol Country each ...		
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 3 0	
Do. Darjeeling each ...		
Lettuce per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. ,, white ,,	0 4 0	
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur per seer		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Hazaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
Do. Country do. ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer		
Do. New per seer ...		
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old) ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...		
Do. Shillong ...		0 6 0
Robob each ...	0 2 0	0 3 6
Pulbul per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 2 6	0 5 0
Do. Country per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Squash per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 3 6
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 3 0	0 3 6
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country ,,		
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,		
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 10 0
Vegetable marrow Country each ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. Africa 3—5 ...		
Do. Kulu per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Nanital ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 4 to 5	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. King David ...		
Do. Jonathan ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 3—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious 4—5 ...	1 0 0	
Amra per score ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Bael Fruit each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	2 0 0	3 0 0
Black Berry per score ...		
Coconut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Country Apples 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Goosebery per seer ...		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Kabul per box (large)		
Do. California per lb. ...		
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Grape Fruit each ...	0 3 0	0 10 0
Java Orange per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Guava (Allahabad) per score ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. (Country) per doz	0 12 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	2 0 0	
Khurbanee ,, ...		
Do. (large) per lb. ...		
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Lemon (English) per doz.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-pur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Locket per score ...		
Monkey Lichees per 100 ...		
M. Melon Jaunpur ...		
Mask Melon per seer ...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Mask Melon ,, (Lucknow)	0 6 0	0 8 0
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz.		
Do. Langra 4 ...		
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Faslie 5 ...		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhaah ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...		
Do. Country ...		
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Madras ...		
Do. Lilam per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Mangosteen per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mossomi per doz.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Poona ,, ,, ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Bombay ,, ,, ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Oranges Nagpur ,, ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Bombay ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Madras per doz. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of war. And hence approximate prices are given.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES	From			To		
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs	A	P	Rs	A.	P.
Pineapple Country each						
Do. Singapore „	0	10	0	0	12	0
Do. Ceylon „	0	12	0	1	0	0
Do. Assam „	1	0	0	1	4	0
Do. Kalimpong „	0	12	0	1	0	0
Plantain Champa Buneh	0	3	0	0	4	0
Do. Martaban „	0	4	0	0	6	0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0	4	0	0	6	0
Do. Amritasagar „	0	8	0	0	12	0
Do. Kabul „	0	4	0	0	6	0
Papaya Ranchi each	0	5	0	0	8	0
Do. Country „	0	4	0	0	6	0
Plums per lb. (Kabul)	0	8	0	0	12	0
Do. S. African per lb	0	12	0	1	0	0
Do. Country per score						
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer	0	12	0	1	4	0
„ Kandahar	1			1	8	0
Pumalo each (country)		3	0	0	4	0
Pumalo balbar each	0	6	0	0	8	0
Prunes Fresh per lb.	1	8	0	2	0	0
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb)						
Do. Liby do.						
Do. Delmonta do.						
Calasia do.						
Pears Cashmere per lb.	0	12	0	1	0	0
Do. (Cooking)						
Do. Kula per lb. English	0	12	0	1	0	0
Do. California per lb.						
Do. Peshwar 6—10	1	0	0			
Do. Australian per lb.	1	0	0	1	4	0
Do. S. African per lb.						
Do. Cashmere						
Peaches Afferica dry p. lb						
Do. S. African per lb.						

ARTICLES.	From			To		
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Peaches Peshwar per lb						
Do English Dry per lb						
Quince (Quetta) 6—8	1	0	0			
Rose Apple per score						
Sofata 12—16	1	0				
Sunkist (Orange) per doz	3	0	0	3	8	0
Star Apple per score						
S. Africa Orange per doz		0	0	3	0	0
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 10—12	1	0	0			
Do Country 14—16	1	0	0			
Surdah Quetta per seer	0	0	0	0	12	0
Tamarind per seer	0	6	0	0	8	0
Water melon Country each	0	8	0	0	10	0
Do Goalund each	0	10	0	0	12	0
Do Farukhabad						
Do Quetta each	1	8	0	2	0	0
Do Bhagalpur each	0	12	0	1	0	0
Water fruit per score	0	8	0	0	10	0
DRY FRUITS						
Apples Ring per lb	2	0		2	4	0
Do „ 1 lb packet	2	8	0			
Almond Salted (large) per lb	2	8	0	3	0	0
Almond English (large) per lb	2	0	0	2	4	
Almond Kabul per lb	1	4	0	1	8	0
Do Kabul (Shelled) per lb	1	0	0	1	4	0
Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb.	2	4	0	2	8	0
Almond Salted (small) per lb.	1	8	0	2	0	0
Apricots Dry with seed per lb	0	12	0	0	14	0

ARTICLES.	From			To		
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Apricots Dry without seed per lb	1	12	0	2	4	0
Alobokhara per lb	0	12	0	1	0	0
Brazilnuts per lb.	2	8	0	3	0	0
Chilgooja per lb.	0	10	0	0	12	0
Cocoanut dry per seer	0	10	0	0	12	0
Currants Australian per lb.	1	0	0	1	4	0
Do. 1 lb. per packet	1	4	0	1	8	0
Chestnut per lb.	1	8	0	2	0	0
Dates Arab per seer	0	8	0	0	10	0
Do. Muscat per packet	0	8	0	0	10	0
Do Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0	8	0	0	10	0
Figs Kabul per lb.	1	0	0	1	4	0
Figs 1 lb. per packet				1	8	0
Hazelnuts per lb	1	8	0	1	12	0
Khurma per seer	0	8	0	0	10	0
Monkeynuts Madras per seer	0	4	0	0	6	0
Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet	2	4	0	2	8	0
Pears dry per lb.	2	0	0	2	8	0
Pears dry 1 lb. packet	2	4	0	2	12	0
Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb.	2	8	0	3	0	0
Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb.	4	0	0	4	8	0
Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb.	2	0	0	2	8	0
Do. Kandahar per seer	5	0	0	6	0	0
Pista salted unshelled per lb.	3	0	0	3	8	0
Do. Salted shelled per lb.	2	8	0	3	0	0
Prunes dry per lb.						
Raisin 1 lb. per packet	0	10	0	0	12	0
Do. (red) per lb.	0	4	0	0	8	0
Do. Sultana per lb.	0	12	0			
Do. Do. 1 lb. packet	1	0	0	1	4	0
Do. Table 1 lb packet	1	0	0	1	4	0
Do. American 1 packet	0	12	0	1	0	0
Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet	0	12	0	1	0	0

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rent noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m

Block and Stall Nos	Rent.				Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.				Business.
	Rs.	As.	P.				Rs.	As	P		
Veg. 1 to 6 & 9 to 15	0	3	0	each	Vegetables.	Betel 4 & 7	0	2	0	Each.	Betel.
						Potato 3	0	8	0	„	Potato.
						Fruits 2 to 3 / 6 to 8	0	3	0	„	Fruits.
						Milk 1 & 2	0	3	0	„	Milk.

S. BANERJI, *Superintendent.*

VALUE FOR MONEY KEVENTER'S BUTTER AT STALL Nos. 129-3

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Bombay	1 8 0	
Dinapur ..	1 4 0	
Butter per cake ..	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ..	2 4 0	2 8 0
Ghee per seer		
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per seer ...	0 4 0	
Fresh Cream per lb ..	1 4 0	1 6 0
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ..	1 12 0	2 4 0
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ..	2 4 0	3 0 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	0 14 0	1 0 0
Rohi per seer ..	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cut Pieces) ..	1 2 0	1 4 0
Hilsa each (Padma) ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...		
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe 6—12 ..		
Mullet per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (cut pieces)	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pomfret per seer ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Prawns per seer (small)	0 10 0	0 14 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 14 0	1 8 0
Lobster ...		
Sea fish	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Bread (White or Brown) 8 lb. each ...	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 3 6	0 3 0
Do. do. ½ lb. „ ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 5 oz. ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 0	
Milk Roll	0 1 3	
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Edam „ ...	1 8 0	
Do. Overland „ ..		
Do. Cheddarn „ ...	1 12 0	
Preserved, mixed, per lb. ...		0 8 0
Do. unmixed, „ ...	0 6 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES (Contd.)		
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Kraft cheese per lb. ...		3 8 0
*FLOUR.		
Household No. 3 and all other varieties per seer		0 3 9
Californian flour No. 1 per seer		
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.		
Californian flour No. 2 per seer		
Country flour per seer ...		
*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		0 3 10½
Do. White per seer ...		0 3 10½
Do. Red „ „ ...		0 3 7½
*RICE		
*Medium rice (retail) ...	6 12 0	
Coarse rice per md. (retail)	6 4 0	
Bhasamanik rice per seer	0 4 6	
Patna per seer ...		
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	12 8 0	
Do. per seer ..	0 5 0	
Chinisakkar per md. ...	14 0 0	
Do. per seer ..	0 6 0	
Kabul rice per seer	0 10 0	
Golab Soru rice (best) „ ...	0 8 0	
Kamini rice „ ...	0 6 0	
*SUGAR		
Ordinary (Powder whitish)		0 5 3
Crystal (best)		0 5 9
Medium (small grain white)		0 5 6
Medium (small grain) Bengal		0 5 9
*DAL Etc.		
Kalai per seer ...	0 3 3	
Arahar „ ...	0 3 3	
Chola „ ...	0 2 0	
Khari Masoor „ ...	0 3 0	
Khasari „ ...	0 2 6	
Mung (Bhaja) „ ...	0 5 9	
*Salt „ ...		0 1 10½
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin ...	0 13 0	
½ lb. „ ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. „ ...	3 12 0	
*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 6
Castor Oil „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	0 8 0	
„ „ No. 2	0 7 0	
*KEROSENE OIL		
Kerosene Oil (*Superior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3	
(ii) Per 4-I.G. Tin ...	3 1 9	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 3 1½	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A P.	Rs. A
KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Kerosene Oil (*Inferior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk...	3 14 6	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 2 10½	
*Matches :—		
40 stick each box ...	0 0 4½	
50 „ „ ...	0 0 6	
80 „ „ ...	0 0 9	
*COAL AND COKE		
Domestic Coke (retail) (including delivery charges) per md.	1 4 0	
Domestic Coke (wholesale) at the Depot ...		
Soft Coke per md. ...		
Spices—		
Chillies	0 7 0	
Halud	0 7 0	0 8 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 2 0	
Plum Cake „ ...	1 4 0	
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb.	1 8 0	
Plum Puddings (English) per lb.	—	
Slab Chocolates per packet ...	—	
Milk Chocolates slab ...	—	
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	—	3 0 0 3 8 0
Short Bread per lb. ...		
English Sweet, Assorted per lb.		
Caramels Assorted per lb.		
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
„ 2 „		
Indian Sweet Assorted per lb	1 8 0	
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo		
Assorted Creams ...		
Golden Puffs		
Barley Sugar (English) per lb.		
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb. ...		
Assorted Patties per doz.		
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin		
HUNTLEY PALMER		
Marie 1 lb. tin ...		
Nice 1 lb. tin ...		
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...		
BRITANNIA		
Cheese ...		
Gem ...		
Gem Iced ...		
Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin	2 8 0	
Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
Marie „ ...	2 8 0	
Milk ...		
Mixed (Household) ...		
Nice „ ...	2 4 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Rice at controlled price is available at Nagera, Babamull Sircar, Stall Nos. 46, 47 & 48 (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. on usual working days.

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
Assorted Biscuits lb. tin.	2 8 0	
Nimki ...		
Petit Beurre „ ...	2 4 0	
School ...		
Thin Arrowroot „ ...	2 0 0	
Water „ ...	1 14 0	
Zoological ...		
Cream Cracker, Special size tin.	2 0 0 per tin	5 5 0
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...	2 12 0	
Cow & Gate Rusks ...	1 8 0	
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— per Tin	0 4 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. loose	1 8 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk—Powder No. 1 per bot....	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Pepperments per lb.	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Dereszke per tin of 50 ...	1 8 0	
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin 50 of	1 2 0	
„ „ (magnum)	1 2 0	
Gold Flake per packet ...		0 4 6
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 2 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb		
Spencer's' "Doretto" ...		
Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...		1 14 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Black & White tin of 50	2 4 0	
Craven A tin of 50		1 12 0
Match Box of 80 stick ea.	0 0 9	
Do. 40 Do.	0 0 6	

OILMAN'S STORES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	1 11 0	
Red do. do. „	1 7 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb. „	2 2 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0	
Red do. do.	1 2 0	
Orange do. do.	0 12 0	
Pyramid do. do.	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 9 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0	
Do. 2nd quality	1 0 0	
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 3 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 1 0	
"ISPAHANI'S TEA"—		
Special Darjeeling 1 lb. tin	1 12 0	
Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 4 0	
Cafe Brand packets „	1 0 0	
Afternoon 1 lb. 2 oz.	1 2 0	
LOOSE TEA		
F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	1 10 0	2 0 0
O. P. Darjeeling and Assam per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
DUST TEA		
Darjeeling and Assam Dust per lb. ...	0 14 0	1 2 0
Red Ensign Coffee „ ..	1 9 0	
Coccoa 1 lb packet ...	2 8 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz. ...		
Robinson's Barley 1 lbs. ...	1 4 0	
Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	2 4 0	
Delmonte Fruits 2 „		
Chutneys 1 „	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pickles (Australia) per bot.	3 4 0	
Mustard Colman per tin Do ½ lb.		
Mustard (India) per bottle	0 12 0	
Salad Oil Bott. (Big) ...	2 12 0	
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 6 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott. ...	2 8 0	
Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin ...	4 8 0	
Sausages Australian per tin	2 12 0	
Salad Oil (India) ...	1 4 0	

OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Condensed Milk Red Cross	0 10 0	
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. loose		1 8 0
Soups, Assorted Small tin	0 14 0	
Tar Fruits, Bott.	1 12 0	
Isinglass per pkt.	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag ...		
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	1 8 0	1 4 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin ...		
Delmonte Prunes per 1-2 oz. tin		
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt ...	3 0 0	
King George Chocolate, 1 lb per tin —		
C & V. Vinegar per bottle	2 8 0	
Radgate or Nickson Ham per lb. ...		
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb. ...		
Oatmeal (Australian) 2 lb. tin'	2 8 0	
Indian Oats per tin. ...	1 12 0	
Rolled Oats (Canadian) per tin	3 0 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin Nos 3 & 4 ...	0 11 0	
Chamois Leather large ...	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small ...	1 4 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 10 6	
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	2 8 0	
Bisurated Magnesia, medium	0 7 6	2 2 0
Elerman's Embrocation...	1 12 0	
Zam-Buk	2 4 0	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm ...	1 12 0	1 14 0
Oriental Balm ...	0 8 0	
Sloan's Liniment ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Krumhen Salt ...	0 15 0	
	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) „	7 0 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

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Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
RICE.		
Balam (Coarse) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Medium) ...		
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	0 4 6	
Do. (Kora) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kamini (Do.) ...		0 5 3
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Gelap Khas (Do.) ...		0 4 0
Dadkhani ...	0 6 0	
Deshi Boiled ...	0 3 9	
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra (Medium) ..	...	0 4 0
Patnai (Coarse) ...		0 4 6
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Katari Bhog ...		
Chamanmani ...		0 5 0
DAL.		
Gram (Patnai whole) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Gram (Dal) ...		
Mug Dal ...		
Do. (Sona) ...	0 6 0	
Do. (Krishna) ...		
Arahar Dal ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kalai Dal ...		0 4 6
Khasari Dal ...	0 3 6	
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Khari) ...	0 5 6	0 6 0
Mattor Dal ...	0 4 0	
Salt ...		0 2 6

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BUTTER & GHEE		
Bombay Butter per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0
Aligarh „ ...	1 12 0	
Pabna „ ...		
Ghee (Gawa) ...	2 8 0	2 12 0
Do. (Buffalo) ...	2 8 0	2 10 0
Jessore ...	2 8 0	2 14 0
OIL.		
Ghani Oil ...		
Mustard Oil ...		0 10 0
Cocanut Oil ...		1 0 0
Kerosene Oil ...	0 3 0	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White Java) ...		
Do. (Brown Java) ...		
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flower (Country) ...		0 5 0
Atta (brown) ...		0 5 0
Do. (white) ...		0 6 0
Suji ...		0 6 0
Gur (Sugar Cane) ...		
„ Khajure ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes (Nainital) ...		
Do. New (Country) ...		
Do. (Gauhati) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Patal ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Brinjal ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Peas ...		
Cauliflower each ...		
Cabbage each ...		
Ginger ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Onion ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
MEAT.		
Mutton ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat & Khashi ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
FISH.		
Rohi (Cut-pieces) ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Other ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns ...	0 0 0	0 12 0
Parsey ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Koi ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
RICE.		
Chamanmoni ...	11 8 0	12 0 0
Balam per md. ...	9 8 0	10 0 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	11 0 0	11 8 0
Do. (Kora) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Kamini (Do.) ...		13 0 0
Chinisankkar (Do.) ...		
Dadkhani ...	15 0 0	16 0 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...	9 0 0	10 0 0
Dudkalma ...		
Nagra ..	9 8 0	10 8 0
Patnai (Kora) ...	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal ...	10 8 0	11 0 0
Sitasal ...	10 8 0	11 0 0
Bhashamanik ...	10 0 0	10 8 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 5 9	
Do. (Bhaja) ...	0 5 9	
Do. (Krishna) ...	0 5 9	
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 3	
Kalai Dal ...	0 3 3	
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 6	
Mosoor Dal (Splits) ...		
Do. (Khari) ...	0 3 0	
Mattor Dal ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...		3 0 0
Ranchi „ ...		
Darbhanga „ ...		2 4 0
Sree (Mark) ..		2 6 0
Khurja ...	2 2 0	2 8 0
Bhaduwa ...		2 6 0
Lakhi ...	2 0 0	2 2 0
"Debla Debee" per seer		2 4 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer		0 5 0
Do. (Brown) ...		
Do. (Bata) ...	0 6 6	0 7 0
Flour per seer ...		
Atta	0 5 0	
Do. B		
Gur	0 7 0	0 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
Do. ¼ lb. ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		
Bombay per lb. Salted		
Pabna per seer ...		
Polson's 1 lb. tin ...		
Milk ...		
Cows' Head ...		
Condensed Milk ...		
Milk Maid ...		
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...		0 10 0
Cocoanut Oil ...		1 0 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...	1 0 0	
Apples 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer	2 4 0	2 8 0
Oranges 6—10 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Pesta „ ...		3 8 0
Dates Arab ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Grapes per seer ...		
Pomegranates per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
New Patal ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
New Potatoes ...		
Potatoes (New) ...	0 5 0	0 6 6
Brinjal	0 2 6	0 4 0
Cabbages each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Ginger	0 5 6	0 6 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 0 6
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Onion — ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Cauliflower ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
FISH.		
Parsey per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Pona „ ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...		
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki	0 12 0	1 0 0
Crab (each) ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Hilsa „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
MEAT		
Mutton ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Goat ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
EGGS		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 14 0	0 15 0
„ (Duck) Do. ...		0 14 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.	...	1 12 0
Yellow per tin ...		
Cocoa Hornby ...		
Coffee Polson's lb. ...		
Condensed Milk ...		
BISCUITS		
Thin Arrowroot ½ lb. ...	...	0 9 0
H. & P. Do. ...		
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 555 ...	1 10 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes 1 tin. —		0 12 0
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.		
Pearl Barley (C. B.)		
Sago (Pearl) ...		
Quaker's Oats ...		
Pascall's Lozenges (glass) each —		
Jam ...		
Jelly ...		
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
Quickwhite (White) ...		
KEROSENE OIL		
Elephant Brand tin ...		
Do. per bottle		
Do. ... bulk		
Rising Sun ...		
Do. per bottle		

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MUTTON		
Mutton leg pieces per seer	0 12 0	
Do. Ribs „ „		0 10 0
Goat per seer		
Kid „ „		0 12 0
Poultry Chicken each		
EGGS		
Ducks per score	0 13 0	0 14 0
Fowls „	0 13 0	0 14 0
VEGETABLES		
Brinjals per seer	0 4 0	
Cucumber each	0 0 6	0 1 0
Garlic per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Ginger „	0 4 0	
Pati Lemon per score	0 3 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger per seer	0 2 6	
Kagji Lemon per score	0 1 6	0 3 0
Onions Patna red per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Bombay „		
Do. Country „	0 2 0	0 2 6
Potatoes Nainital per seer		
Do. Deshi (New)		
Do. Madrasi „	0 6 0	
Do. Gauhati „	0 6 0	
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer		
Do. Desi per seer	0 4 0	
Do. Hilly „		0 4 0
Cabbage each	0 3 0	1 0 0
Cauliflower each	0 2 0	0 4 0
Peas Ranchi per seer		
Do. Darjeeling „		1 0 0
Do. Deshi „		
Beans „	0 6 0	0 8 0
Squash „	0 3 0	0 4 0
Tomato „ „		1 0 0
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS		
Apple Australia		
Do Cashmere 5—8	1 0 0	
Do. American		
Do. Kulu „		
Do. Japan		
Do. Peshwari		
Do. Quetta		
Alubokhara per seer		2 8 0
Apricot „		1 8 0
Batavia per pair		
Beal fruit each		
Bedana (green)	2 0 0	2 8 0
Cocoanut each (green)	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. dry per seer	1 4 0	
Chilghoza „		
Dates Arab „	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Bagdad „		
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		
Do. Nasik „	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Quetta „		
Do. Chaman „		
Do. Australia „		
Khorma „		
Kesur Deshi „		
Do. Singapore „	1 8 0	2 0 0
Khobani „	2 0 0	
Kajoo Nuts „		
Lichis Country per 100		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer		
Prune per lb.		
Papaya Country each	0 4 0	0 8 0
Dates fruit per seer		
Do. Basra per lb.		
Plums per seer		

ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—(Contd		
Safeda		
Mango (Local)		
Do. Kanchan		
Do. Madras		
Do. Langra		
Do. Bombay		
Do. Nilambari 5—8	1 0 0	
Do. Totapuri		
Do Fazli		
Do. Golapkhas		
Do. Himsagar		
Do. Kissen Bhogh		
Mash melon per seer		
Kharbuza per seer		
Orange Ichanagore		
Do. Sylhet		
Do. Darjeeling		
Do. Nagpur		
Do. Bombay 8—10	1 0 0	
Pesta Bagdad per seer		
Do. Multan	6 0 0	
Do. Kabul		
Pears 10—32	1 0 0	
Pineapple Singapuri each		
Do. Assam	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Country each	0 8 0	0 12 0
Peaches 6—10		
Plantain Champa per score	0 3 0	0 5 0
Do. Martaban per score	0 10 0	1 0 0
Musket per seer		
Pomegranate per seer		
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar		
Do. Dholka		
Raisin (Rad) per seer		
Do. Sultuna „		
Almond shelled „	2 0 0	
Do. without shell		
Do. do. large		
Surdah Quaman per seer		
Water melon Goalando	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do Deshi		
Do. Farukabad		
Do Quetta		
Do Bhagalpur		
Sarbati Lemon (Musembi) 6—12	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do Shelled „		
Nut Ground „		
Sharifa 10—25	1 0 0	
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound		
Darjeeling do. „		
Bombay „ „		
Aligarh „ „	1 12 0	
Jessore „ per seer	3 0 0	
Dinapur „ „	2 8 0	
Pabna „ „		
Darbhanga „ „		
Mazafferpur „ „		
Ghee „		2 0 0
Cow's Ghee „	2 8 0	
Do Milk „	0 4 0	0 4 6
FISH		
Bagda per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per pound.		
Do. (cut pieces) p. s.		
Bhetkee „	0 12 0	
Prawns „		
Hilsa „	0 7 0	0 8 0
Rohi „	0 10 0	1 0 0
Rohi (cut pieces) „	0 14 0	1 4 0
Small fish „	0 8 0	0 10 0
Chetal „		
Crab per pair		
Koi per seer	0 10 0	2 0 0
Singhee per seer	0 10 0	1 0 0
Magoor per seer (small)	2 0 0	
Do. „ (large)		

ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE		
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog		
Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
Do. (Medium) „		
Patnai (Atap) „ md.	11 0 0	
Hilly (old) per md.		
Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasal per md.		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No 1 per maund	11 0 0	
Do. No. 2 per md.		
Chamormoni	11 8 0	
Balam (old) per md.		
Chini Shakkar No. 1 per maund (old)		
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund		
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund		
Kamini per maund	12 0 0	
Peshwar Rice per md.		25 0 0
Dhaki Chata	8 8 0	10 8 0
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer		
Java „ „		
Cocoanut Oil „		
Mustard Oil „	0 10 0	
Salt per seer	0 2 9	
Flour „	0 3 9½	
Atta B per md. (Tota)		
Sujee „	11 0 0	
Atta fresh per seer	0 3 7½	
Chandausi Atta per md.		
Til Oil		
Til Oil per seer „		
DAL		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 5 9	
Mug Dal „	0 6 0	
Arhar „	0 3 9	0 4 0
Kalai „	0 3 3	
Khesari „	0 2 6	
Mosoor (spilt) „		
Do. (khari) „		
Mator „	0 4 0	
Chana Dal „	0 3 0	
Do. „	0 3 0	
Biuli „	0 3 3	
TEA.		
Family Mixture	1 0 0	1 4 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.		2 4 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.	1 8 0	1 12 0
Orange Pekoe	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pekoe per lb.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb.	1 12 0	
Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 4 0
KEROSENE OIL.		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
„ „ Bulk „		
Owl & Swan per tin		
„ „ Bulk		
Monkey Brand per tin		
Elephant Brand per bot. (White)	0 3 6	
Elephant Brand per bot. (Red)	0 2 9	
Snowflake per tin		
Soft Coke per md.		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
Engineers, Builders and Contractors.
9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.
Telephone:—Calcutta 2622. Telegrams:—"EDWARD" Cal

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Bagda ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Bhetki ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Other Fish ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Parsay ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 15 0
Fowl's eggs ...		0 15 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...		0 6 0
Brinjal ,, ...		0 3 6
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 8 0	0 14 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato per seer ...		0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 6 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 6 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...		0 2 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Potato (Madras) ...		0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs. A.P.	Rs A.P.
Potatoes (Naimital) per seer ...		
Pulbul per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		0 3 0
Sweet Potatoes		0 4 0
Pumpkin each	0 2 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...		
FRUITS		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes		1 8 0
Alubokhora per seer ...	2 0 0	
Amra (Belati) per score		0 3 0
Bedana per seer ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Bael each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Dates per seer ...		0 12 0
Almond ,, ...	2 8 0	6 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) ... per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Pomegranate per seer ...	1 4 0	
Apples 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Pears ...		
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Madras ,, ...		3 0 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	2 0 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...		2 8 0
Do. Sree ...	2 4 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer		2 8 0
Milk ,, ...		0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Flour per seer —		0 6 0
Atta White No. 1 —		0 5 0
Sujee ,, —		0 6 0
Atta Brown —		0 6 0
'B' Atta —	0 3 0	0 6 0
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 4 6	
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	11 0 0	11 8 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 4 3	
Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		15 0 0
Dochi (Boiled) ,,	7 8 0	8 2 0
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		
Bice-Course (Controlled) per seer ... —	0 3 0	0 3 3
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 6	0 5 9
Tea per lb. ...	0 3 0	0 3 0
Gur per seer ...		0 3 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Chana ,, ...	0 3 6	0 4 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...		0 4 0
Bhanga ,, ...		0 3 0
Khasaree ,, —	0 2 6	
Kalai ,, —	0 3 0	
Bhuli ,, —	0 5 0	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 6 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 9
Salt ,, ...		0 2 9
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...		
Coal	1 4 0	
Fuel — —	1 10 0	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Silong ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Lobster ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Bagda ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Bhetki ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Other Fish ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Koi & Magoor ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Parsey ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Crab ...	0 0 9	0 1 6
Beef per seer ...	0 5 0	0 5 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Goat & Kid —	0 10 0	0 14 0
POULTRY & EGGS.		
Duck each ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Fowl ,, ...	0 6 0	0 14 0
Chicken ,, ...		0 4 0
Pigeon ,, ...	—	0 3 0
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...	0 13 0	0 15 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...		0 5 0
Brinjal ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflour ,, ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 4 0	—
Cucumber per score	0 2 6	0 3 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 3 0	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Garlic per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly ,, —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion ,, —	0 1 6	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ,, —	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Modhupur) ,, —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potatoes (Naimital) ,, —	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. (Deshi) ,, —		
Pulbul ,, —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,, —	0 3 0	0 3 0
Raddish per score ,, —	—	—
Squash ,, —	—	—
Sweet Potatoes ,, —	0 1 6	—
Sweet Pumpkin each —	0 1 0	0 4 0
White ,, ,, —	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato Darjeeling ,, —	0 3 0	0 10 0
FRUITS.		
Almond per seer —		
Alubokra —		—
Amra (Belati) per score —	0 1 0	0 2 3
Bedana per seer —	1 8 0	2 0 0
Bael each —	0 0 6	0 0 9
Dates per seer —		0 12 0
Grapes ... —	0	1 8 0
Lime per score —	0	0 3 0
Plantain (Champa) per doz. —	0 1	0 1 6
Do. (Martaban) —	0 3	0 4 0
Papaya each —	0 3	0 4 0
Pomegranates per seer —	0 14 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100 —		
Sugarcane each —	0 0 9	0 1 0
Oranges per score —	0 12 0	0 14 0
BUTTER		
Butter per seer —	1 8 0	2 8 0
Ghee Lakhee —	1 14 0	2 0 0
Do. Bhadwa ,, —		
Do. Sree —		
Pure Cow Ghee per seer —	2 12 0	—
Milk —	0 4 0	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A P.
Flour per seer —		
Atta white No. 1 —		
Sujee —		0 6 0
Atta Brown —		0 5 0
"B" Atta —		
RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Patnai per seer —		
Banktulai (Manja) per md.	13 0 0	13 8 0
Do. (Kora) per seer		0 5 6
Do. (Boiled) per md. —	11 0 0	11 4 0
Rangoon per seer —		
Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. —		
Do. (Atap) ,, —		
Golap Soru ...	16 0 0	17 0 0
Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Sugar ,, —		
Tea per lb. —	0 3 0	0 3 6
Gur per seer —	0 3 0	0 10 0
Cocoanut oil ,, —	0 14 0	1 0 0
Arahar per seer —	0 5 6	0 7 0
Chana ,, —	0 4 0	0 4 6
Khari Masoor ,, —		0 3 0
Khasaree ,, —	0 3 0	—
Kalai ,, —	0 4 0	0 4 6
Bhuli ,, —	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mug (Hari) Katcha ,, —	0 5 3	—
Do. (Sona) ,, —		0 5 9
Mattar ,, —	0 4 0	
Salt ,, —	0 2 9	
Barley Powder —	0 4 3	0 7 6
Do. Pearl —	0 6 3	0 12 0
Robinson's Barley —	—	—
Jelly —	0 2 3	0 12 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle —		—

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Beef per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Goat and Kid ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Pork ,, —	0 6 0	0 10 0
POULTRY.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,, ...	0 6 0	0 14 0
Chicken ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,, —		0 5 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	0 8 0	0 15 0
Fowl's ,, ,, ...	0 7 0	0 13 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Silong —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pomfret per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mango fish per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz. ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. (Desi) —		
Bean (French) per seer —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) ,, ...		
Brinjal ,, ,, ...	0 4 0	
Cabbage (Country) each ...		
Do. (Darjeeling) —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Cauliflower —	0 2 0	0 4 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.		
Do. (Darjeeling) ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz. ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 10 0	1 6 0
Ginger per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Garlic —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger ,, —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Onion ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Patna) ,, —		
Do. (Desi) ,, ...		
Do. (Ranchi) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 8 6
Potatoes (Naintal) ...	0 4 0	
Do. (Desi) ,, ...		0 3 6
Pulbul ...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Raddish (English) per bundle ...		
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 2 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Snakegourd) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Tomato (Ranchi) per seer —		
Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	
White Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer ...	2 0 0	
Apricot ...	2 0 0	
Apples ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Figs per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score ...	0 2 6	
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Beal each ...	0 0 9	0 8 0
Pomegranate ,, —	0 10 0	1 4 0
Blackberries per 100 —		
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer ...	0 10 0	
Almond ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape ,, .	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. per box ...		
Goosbarry per seer ...		
Jack fruit each —		
Khubani per seer —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kharbuza ,, ...		
Lichis per 100 —		
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote ,, —	0 1 6	
Oranges 8 to 10 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer	5 8 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz. —	0 8 0	
Papaya each —	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Plums per score —	0 10 0	
Raisins ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Roseberry per score ...		
Star apple ...		
Tamarind per seer —	0 4 0	
Walnut ,, —	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100		
Do, (Madras) 12—16 —		
Golap Khas —		
Langra 16—20 ...		
Bombay 25 to 30 —		
Tetapari per score ...		
Sipia —		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Kechia Bhag 12 to 16 —		
Fazli 8 to 10 —		
Prnes S. W. per seer —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Seeda per seer —		
Sugarcane —		
Water Melon each ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 4 0
Dinapur ,, ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Pure Cow's Milk —	0 4 0	
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. —		0 2 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 6	
Do. ¼ lb. —		0 0 9
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Atta ,, ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Sujee ,, —	0 5 0	0 5 0
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 4 0	
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 5 0	
Do. (Kora) ,,	0 3 0	
Chinisakkhar per seer —		
Deshi ,, —		
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 10 6	
Sugar —		
Tea per lb. —	0 14 0	
Cocoanut Oil —	1 0 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer —	0 6 0	
Chana ,, —	0 5 0	
Khari Masoor ,, —	0 6 0	
Bhanga ...	0 5 0	
Khasaree ,, —		
Kalai ,, —		0 5 0
Mung (Hari) ,, ...	0 7 0	
Do. (Sona) ,, ...	0 8 0	
Mattor ,, ...		0 5 0
Salt ,, —		0 2 9
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...		
Do. (Elephant)		
Brand per tin Refined —	2 10 3	
Ordinary —	2 10 3	
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the undersigned in market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. As. P.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily Rent. Rs. As. P.	Business.
Flower Range					
38	1 0 0	Plant.	P. 19-20	.....	Rent & Business to be approved by the Comt.
C. (Old) 52	0 12 0	Dry fruits.			
,, 55	0 12 0	Do.	,, 21-22	.....	Do
,, 74-75	0 12 0	Do	,, 32	.....	Do.
E. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits.	F. G 1-2	1 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
,, 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.			
,, 48-50	1 0 0	Do.	,, 3	0 12 0	Do.
P. 7-9	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	,, 6	0 12 0	Do.
,, 10-12	1 8 0	Do.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.

(Continued on next page, bottom)

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 14 0	1 8 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhangnar ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 12 0	0 15 0
Fowl's eggs " ...	0 12 0	0 15 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Brinjal " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 6	0 4 6
Tomato per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Garlic " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Onion ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ...		
Do. " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
" (New) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mangoes (Langra) ...		
Pui bil " ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Raddish (Country) per score ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes ...		
Alubokhora per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 3 0	0 4 0
Bedana per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Bael each ...		
Dates per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Almond " ...	1 8 0	2 8 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	0 5 0
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 6 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	2 0 0	
Madras " ...		1 4 0
Ghee Lakhee ...		
Do. Bhadwa ...	2 4 0	
Do. Sree " ...		
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	3 0 0	
Milk " ...		
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0 5 0	0 5 6
Sujee " ...	0 5 0	
Atta Brown ...	0 5 0	
"B" Atta ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...		
Bankuleki per md. ...	11 0 0	13 8 0
(Kolia) per seer	0 3 6	0 5 0
Chinikamar " md.		
Deshi (Boiled) "		
Rangoon per seer ...		
Katari Bhog & (Atap) per md. ...		
SUNDRIES		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 3 0 0	
Sugar " ...		
Tea per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer (medium)	0 6 6	
Chana " ...	0 4 0 0	0 4 6
Khari Masoor " ...		
Bhanga " " ...		
Khasaree " ...		
Kalai " ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Biuli " ...	0 3 9	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
" (Sona) " ...	0 6 0	
Mattar " ...	0 4 6	0 4 9
Salt ...	0 0 9	
COKE & COAL		
Soft Coke per md. ...		
Coal " ...	1 4 0	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb tin.		
Do. ...		
Barley Pearl 1 "		
Do. 2 "		
Corn Flower 1 "		
Robinson's Barley ...		
Cobra Boot Polish ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Jelly ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let—*Contd.*

Block and Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	
H. 4	2 4 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 5	2 8 0	Do.
" 6	2 10 0	Do.
" 7	1 10 0	Do.
" 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.
" 10	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils.
" 9	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.
" 11	3 0 0	Cloth.
" 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth.
" 13	3 0 0	Do.
" 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.
" 15	3 0 0	Do.
" 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.
" 17	3 0 0	Cloth.
" 18	3 0 0	Shoe.
" 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.
" 26	.....	Rent and business to be approved by the Court.
" 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.

Block and Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.	
H. 31	2 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
" 32-33	4 0 0	Do.
" 34	2 0 0	Do.
" 35	2 0 0	Do.
" 36	2 0 0	Do.
New Buildg. 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.
8	4 0 0	Do.
9	4 0 0	Do.
13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.
23	4 0 0	Do.
26-1	1 12 0	Do.
28-1	2 0 0	Do.
29-1	1 12 0	Do.
34-1	1 12 0	Medicine.
41	2 2 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.
42	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.
39C	0 10 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.

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Chronicle & Comment

Health In Russia

The world to-day is all wonder at and admiration for the heroic and the most stubborn resistance that Soviet Russia is putting up against Nazi Germany. History hardly affords any parallel to the courage and suffering of the Russian people. The spirit behind this brave struggle is no doubt to be sought in the fundamental ideology of the U. S. S. R. but it is no less due to the physical stamina of the Russian people. The Soviet Government have always paid great attention to the promotion of the health and well-being of all its citizens. This aspect of Russia's strength is discussed by Alan Moyle writing in "Health For All" (London). Very pertinently he points out that one of the most important assets to public health is economic security. Freedom from financial instability, security from unemployment, guarantee of payment whilst sick or convalescent, these are the advantages enjoyed by each and every citizen of the Soviet Union. The health and welfare of the worker, industrial or agricultural, is specially watched for in all aspects of work.

Emphasis is laid on prevention of disease. From the pre-natal stage, through adolescence to adult age, specially equipped gymnasia and clubs provide health-giving amenities to over 20 million school-going children. The mother when she goes to work leaves her child in the care of experts in creches.

The Soviet Union lays great stress on physical culture. In the words of the first People's Commissar for health, they "regard physical culture as systematic and all-round development of the human body in the interests of labour and defence." Rationally organised, physical culture in the Soviet combines use of the sun, air and water for the purpose of hardening the organism. Hygienic habits both at home and at work are inculcated. Before work and at intervals special exercises are arranged for the workers in order to counteract occupational diseases—breathing exercises out of doors for dust-spreading trades and walking exercises for sedentary workers.

Sport is extensively encouraged, but is neither commercialised nor professionalised

Sports clubs are open to all for a small fee and specially trained trainers are available. Millions are the proud bearers of "labour and defence" badges which are given to those who pass athletic tests.

Diet in communal canteens and restaurants is supervised and organised by the State Nutrition Institute which conducts experiments in nutrition and trains dietetic specialists. They supervise canteen cooking, food storage and hygiene. The worker is assured of the correct diet necessary for health.

Health establishments, mineral springs, bathing resorts, night sanatoria to meet the needs of those suffering from weakened constitution, forest schools for children, balanced meals at school, compulsory holidays with pay for all; these are special facilities given by the Soviet in order to ensure the health and strength of the Soviet citizens.

And results have been manifested not only in the increase in the average height, weight and chest measurement, but also in the stamina and determination which they are showing to-day in the greatest battles in the history of the world.

FOR CONDEMNING GOVERNMENT

More Madras Local Bodies Suppressed

Five more local bodies, two District Boards, two Municipal Councils and one *Panchayat* Board— have been superseded by the Government of Madras for a period of six months for passing resolutions "condemning the action of the Government in arresting Congress leaders and the measures adopted by the Government for putting down breaches of the peace".

The names of the local bodies thus superseded are: The District Boards of Ramnad and Tinnevelly, Municipal Councils of Palni and Tirunelveli and Panchayat Board of Allur, Nellore District.

Special Officers have been appointed as a temporary measure for each of the local bodies to carry on their affairs.

Chungking Municipal Programme

During the first eight months of 1942, the programme of improvement chalked out by the Municipality of Chungking has, we are told by the Calcutta edition of the "China Information Bulletin," advanced according to schedule, uninterrupted by air-raid alarms. Several projects have been completed ahead of time.

Perhaps, the greatest task of the Chungking Municipal Government during recent years has been the building of dugouts. After the severe Japanese bombings in May, 1939, the Municipality instituted an evacuation programme of non-essential residents and a shelter-construction programme for all persons allowed to reside in Chungking. The present Government policy is not to increase the number of dugouts but to improve and strengthen the existing ones so that every dugout in Chungking will be reasonably safe and roomy.

The tearing down of bomb-shattered houses and the widening of streets are helping to modernise Chungking. At least one main street connecting the town proper with the waterfront has been built, while many other by-ways and lanes have been improved. Thoroughfares have been completely resurfaced and in many sections widened. The city's bus service has been improved with subsidies from the Executive Yuan, while its telephone system has become automatic. Chungking residents are enjoying better light service this year, with the installation of separate plants for different districts. The city also enjoys a carriage service to outlying districts.

Among the reconstruction projects the municipal authorities are now building houses to relieve the perplexing housing problem. They hold that if new residences are built, more and more people will crowd into the city. The Government policy is not to encourage a population the city cannot accommodate. Chungking, according to the latest estimate, has 800,000 residents, whereas in 1937 there were only 200,000. To persuade people to move from the city, the municipal government built several settlements in the suburbs. A feature of the suburban centres is low house rent.

To relieve the congestion in the city, the Executive Yuan prohibits the construction of government offices and staff quarters without special permission. The building of private houses or business buildings must be approved by the Mayor. Encouragement, however, is given to erect new houses in the suburbs. The authorities believe that the use of more land for houses in the suburbs will not affect Chungking's food supply as most food has to be brought in from neighbouring districts.

NOTICE

On account of Durga Puja and Lakshmi Puja holidays, there will be no issue of the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette" on the 17th and the 24th October, 1942. The Market Prices Current will, however, be issued on those days and will be available at the Municipal Markets.

The next issue of the "Gazette" will appear on the 31st October, 1942.

WEDNESDAY'S CORPORATION MEETING

At the Corporation meeting held on the 7th October, the "conduct" of certain employees who had staged a demonstration within the precincts of the Central Municipal Office on the 29th September, was discussed, and it was decided in the interests of discipline, that an enquiry be held into the matter. The Corporation also accepted the recommendations of the Special Committee regarding insurance of Corporation Institutions under the War Risks (Factories) Insurance Ordinance.

As we have to go to Press earlier than usual this week, a detailed report is unavoidably omitted.

The WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

Adjourned Special Meetings of the Corporation held on Saturday, the 3rd October, 1942.

Government's Offer Of "Advance" Accepted

Question Of "Subvention" Referred To Finance Committee For Re-examination

THE discussion of the Bengal Government's offer of "Advance" and "Subvention" to the Corporation on certain terms and conditions was resumed at the meeting on Saturday last, when the following resolution was adopted by the House :—

(1) *That the Corporation do accept the offer of Government to make an advance of Rs. 10 lakhs to the Corporation on the terms and conditions specified by them.*

(2) *That the question of obtaining a subvention of Rs. 40 lakhs from Government be referred back to the Finance Standing Committee for re-examination in the light of the Chief Executive Officer's report.*

(3) *That the Finance Standing Committee be directed also to take into account the further amount that may be required on account of the requisitions for complying with the War Risks Insurance and the directions which may be given under the Essential Services (Maintenance) Rules under the Essential Services Ordinance regarding additional allowances to the Municipal employees.*

This was an amendment to the original motion sponsored by Dr. B. C. Roy, Chairman of the Finance Standing Committee at the meeting of the Corporation of the 25th September. It was moved by Khan Bahadur Wali-ul-Islam at the meeting of the 29th September.

Calcutta Port Trust

The term of the appointment of Sir Hari Sanker Paul as representative of the Corporation on the Calcutta Port Trust for a period of two years being about to expire, the meeting decided to invite names from Aldermen and Councillors desirous of standing for election, which will be held after the Puja holidays.

Calcutta Improvement Trust Tribunal

The question of the appointment of an Assessor of the Calcutta Improvement Trust Tribunal in place of Mr. Abdus Sattar whose term of office will expire next month, having come up before the meeting, it was decided to invite applications by public advertisements to be received up to the 31st October, 1942.

Grant Of Dearness Allowance To Corporation Employees

Why It Can Not Be The Same As Sanctioned For Government Employees

THE Corporation of Calcutta at its Special Meeting of Saturday, the 3rd October, adopted, at the instance of Councillor N. C. Chatterjee, a resolution fully explaining the reasons which stood in its way of granting dearness allowance to its lower-paid employees at the same rate and up to the same amounts as those sanctioned for Government employees. The resolution further declared that in view of its present financial position it could sanction the additional allowances to its staff as suggested by the Government Labour Commissioner only if the Government was prepared to grant an annual contribution in addition to the financial assistance already asked for to make up the additional amount necessary for such extra allowances.

This decision followed a letter written on August 28 by the Chief Executive Officer by the Labour Commissioner to the Government regarding the grant of dearness allowance to the municipal staff.

LETTER OF THE LABOUR COMMISSIONER

The letter ran as follows :—

"I beg to draw your attention to the item in the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* dated 15th August, 1942, page 389, relating to certain concessions granted by the Calcutta Corporation to its employees by way of dearness allowance, advance of pay and opening of cheap grain shops.

"In view of the Government of Bengal's decision just announced, granting Rs. 4 as dearness allowance monthly to all Government servants drawing Rs. 34 or less per month, and Rs. 9 to Government servants drawing Rs. 35 to Rs. 100 (with certain marginal adjustments), I request you to place the matter before the Corporation with my recommendation that Corporation employees should be granted allowances at the same rate and up to the same amounts as those now sanctioned for Government employees. In my opinion nothing short of these sums will suffice to alleviate the hardship caused to the lower-paid servants of the Corporation."

"If the argument is again raised that the cost of the allowances proposed will cast too heavy a burden on the Corporation finances, this is a problem which should not be allowed to stand in the way of the unfortunate lower-paid employees receiving immediately the measure of relief recommended by me. I feel sure that, granted good will by all parties, some solution can be found."

Subsequent to the above another letter was received from the Deputy Secretary, Government of Bengal, Department of Commerce and Labour to the Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation which stated :—

"In view of the attitude of the Corporation Workers' Union and the Corporation Employees' Association, Government may have to refer the matter for adjudication for settlement of the dispute; and I would, therefore, request you kindly to see that a very early decision is arrived at by the Corporation and communicated to Government not later than 21st September, 1942."

TEXT OF THE CORPORATION RESOLUTION

The following is the text of the resolution adopted by the Corporation :—

(1) *That in spite of the deficit of over Rs. 1,200,000/- in the collection of the consolidated rate during the 4th quarter of the last year and the first quarter of the present year due to the exodus from the city, and in spite of the heavy fall in the receipts of the Corporation on other heads, caused by the present emergency, the Corporation sanctioned in full the demand of Rs. 8/- per head per month as War Dearness Allowance to the Labour Staff drawing up to Rs. 80/- per head per mensem, which was put forward by Councillor S. C. Varma, Labour Representative on this Corporation after consultation with the employees, before the Special Committee appointed to deal with the grievances of the employees.*

(2) *That the various concessions sanctioned by the Corporation on the 17th December, 1941, the 11th February, 1942 and the 12th August, 1942, costing about Rs. 14 lakhs practically wiped out the existing cash balances of the Corporation and made it impossible for the Corporation to grant any further concessions or increments to its employees.*

(3) *That in the situation aforesaid, which forced the Corporation to approach Government for an advance of Rs. 10 lakhs and a subvention of Rs. 40 lakhs, it is regrettable that the Labour Commissioner thought fit to address the letter, dated 26th/28th August, 1942, whereby the Corporation has been practically asked to pay Rs. 4/-, per head to their employees drawing a pay up to Rs. 35/- and Rs. 9/- per head to other employees drawing a pay from Rs. 35/- to Rs. 100/- and that such action has stimulated further demands much in excess of those formulated before the Special Committee and altogether beyond the present resources of the Corporation.*

(4) *That having regard to the present financial position of the Corporation and the*

WORKING AT DIFFERENT PUMPING STATIONS

Grant of Facilities For The Training Of The Military

The following letter (dated Calcutta 11th and 12th September, 1942) received from the Additional Secretary, Government of Bengal, Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government was placed before the meeting of the Corporation on Saturday last :—

"In the interest of hygiene in general and the health of military troops in particular, it has been found necessary to arrange for proper installations for disposal of sewage and for supply of water to the large concentrations of military forces in various parts of Bengal. For this purpose, it is necessary that a certain proportion of the military personnel should be trained in the practical problems of working of water-distribution and drainage systems and sewage disposal, and the military authorities would be grateful if the Corporation would grant facilities for this purpose in the several Water Works and the Drainage Pumping Stations and electric power house under their control.

Bengal Government have been asked to approach the Corporation for grant of these facilities and they trust that the Corporation will readily accede. In anticipation that the Corporation will afford the facilities, Col. Horner or Major May of the Royal Engineers will call at the Corporation Office to meet you and discuss details with the Chief Engineer and his staff."

A proposal for referring the matter to the Water Supply Standing Committee and the Works Standing Committee was negatived by the House and the Corporation decided to grant the necessary facilities asked for.

fact that even the existing commitments and the increments already allowed cannot be paid or discharged without substantial advances from the Government, the Corporation can only sanction the additional allowances mentioned by the Labour Commissioner—provided the Government is prepared to grant an annual contribution in addition to the financial assistance already asked for to make up the additional amount necessary for such extra allowances, so long such allowances as are contemplated by the Labour Commissioner's letter will have to be paid to the employees

(5) *That in view of the fact that the Government has already taken action under the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance 1941 and that the Labour Commissioner has been ordered to issue the necessary directions contemplated in Rule 8 of the Bengal Essential Services (Maintenance) Rules, the Corporation feels that it is incompetent to deal further with the matter and directs the Chief Executive Officer in consultation with the Chairman of the Finance Committee to explain the present financial position of the Corporation to the authorities and to take proper steps to have the case of the Corporation represented before the Labour Commissioner, if necessary by engaging lawyers, and to point out that in the recent War Emergency which has prejudicially affected the majority of the rate-payers of the city, it is impossible for the Corporation to raise the Consolidated Rates and to impose any additional burden on the rate-payers in order to grant further allowances to the Municipal employees*

Mr N C Chatterjee who sponsored the resolution said that this represented the views of the all parties Conference convened by the Mayor at which the matter was discussed from various points of view They felt that the Corporation had not been dealt with fairly either by the Government or by the Labour Commissioner or by its employees

NEW DEBENTURE LOAN

To Be Floated By The Corporation

The Corporation at its meeting on the 2nd October, 1942 confirmed the following recommendation of the Finance Standing Committee dated the 31st July, 1942 regarding the raising of a Debenture Loan —

(*i*) That under Section 97 (1) (*d*) read with Section 108 (2) (*a*) of the Calcutta Municipal Act 1923 the sanction of Government be applied for to the raising of a Debenture Loan of Rs. 17,64,400 bearing interest not exceeding 4 per cent and having a currency of 17 years from 1st November, 1942 for repayment of the 4 per cent Debenture Loan of Rs. 34,00,000 dated 1st November 1912, the balance in cash and Municipal Debentures valued at par being available in the Sinking Fund, it being understood that the Corporation reserve the right to repay the new loan after giving six months notice of their intention to do so, at any time within the last seven years of the currency of the loan

(*ii*) That the rate of growth of the Sinking Fund for this loan be fixed at ½ per cent. lower than the rate of interest

(*iii*) That the sanction of the Government be also applied for to the raising of this loan under Section 99 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, by short-term accommodation from the Imperial Bank of India or any other bank on such terms as may be agreed upon as an alternative to the raising of the loan by public tenders.

(*iv*) That the Finance Standing Committee be authorised to take necessary action, as soon as Government sanction is received for the raising of this loan either by short term accommodation from the Imperial Bank of India or any other bank or by inviting tenders from the public whichever the Committee may think more suitable in the present uncertain condition of the money market.

(*v*) That the Chief Executive Officer be directed to negotiate with bank or banks with a view to securing short-term accommodation therefrom under Section 99 of the Calcutta Municipal Act as an alternative to calling for tenders for the loan of Rs 17,64,400.

MONDAY'S CORPORATION MEETING

The Corporation at its meeting on Monday last disposed of some routine items. Before however, the House could finish consideration of all the items in the agenda the meeting failed for want of a quorum.

He reminded the House that when the Special Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider the representation made by the employees for dearness allowances, etc, asked Mr S C Varma the Labour Member, to state the minimum demands of the employees, the latter after consulting the men's Association suggested that the employees drawing a salary of Rs 30 per month should get a dearness allowance of Rs 3 per head The Committee recommended Rs 2 but the Corporation was generous enough to concede the demand of the labour staff and sanctioned Rs 3 as asked for by the men through their representative How could it be said after this asked Mr Chatterjee that a dispute existed between the Corporation and its labour staff over the question of dearness allowance?

Continuing Mr Chatterjee said that they had already explained to the Labour Commissioner the various concessions granted by the Corporation to its employees from time to time and also the present financial condition of the Corporation and yet the Labour Commissioner thought that there existed a dispute between the Corporation and its employees and directed that they must pay Rs 4 to the labour staff. This action he said, was thoroughly unjust and inequitable.

As regards the clerical staff, they had sanctioned advances of two months' salary, but the Labour Commissioner said that the Corporation must pay the clerks allowance of Rs. 9 per head

Referring to the Government decision to refer the dispute for adjudication by the Labour Commissioner, Mr. Chatterjee said that they felt that the Corporation had become practically *functus officio* in the matter. Their position was that if the Government of Bengal was generous enough to pay an annual contribution in addition to the financial assistance already asked for to make up the additional amount necessary for such extra allowances as suggested by the Labour Commissioner which, Mr. Chatterjee said, had fomented indiscipline and discontent in their employees.

Mr. Sudhir Kumar Chatterjee said that the labour staff of the Corporation was completely satisfied and he did not know how the Labour Commissioner came to know of a dispute between them and their labour staff. He thought that Government was acting at the instigation of some outside agency.

Mr. Mohammad Rafique said that when the Corporation sanctioned a dearness allowance of Rs. 3, the employees did not ask for an additional rupee, nor did they express any dissatisfaction with the decision of the Corporation. He suggested that in view of the failing income of the Corporation immediate steps should be taken to effect retrenchment, and that excepting carrying on the essential services they should not undertake any other activity for the time being.

Mr. Amulya Chandra Mitra said that they were more than generous so far as their employees were concerned. They must not forget that the rate-payers were in great distress on account of the situation created by the war. Let not the rate-payers suffer on account of this additional burden which was going to be imposed on the shoulders of the Corporation. At the same time, let them retrench expenditure where possible so that the rate-payers might get some relief

Mr. J. H. Methold, leader of the European Group remarked that the question of retrenchment had been discussed *ad nauseam* in this House, but to no effect. At the present time when employment in the Corporation had been declared employment under the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance, they could not take any step in the direction of retrenchment without consulting the Government and the Labour Commissioner.

He did not agree with Mr Chatterjee that the Labour Commissioner had been unfair to the Corporation. He had to take action on an appeal sent to him by the employees However, Mr. Chatterjee's motion gave a fair and accurate statement of the present position of the Corporation. He had no doubt that Dr B C. Roy, Chairman of the Finance Committee would fully explain their case to the Government

Khan Bahadur Wali-ul Islam, while generally supporting the resolution remarked that the action of the Government was not due to any hostility on its part against the Corporation. He was confident that if any inquiry was held, as suggested, the Labour Comissioner would see the Corporation's point of view

Mr. Phanindra Nath Brahma said that the labour staff of the Corporation was satisfied with the concessions they had already been enjoying. He did not find any reason why others should intervene in their own affairs. He was not prepared to accept the statement of the Labour Commissioner that nothing short of granting allowance at the same rate as had been sanctioned for Government employees would satisfy the Corporation employees The rate-payers were crying for relief and the Corporation, he said, could not afford to take an additional responsibility.

Mr. Debendranath Mookerjee, in criticising the present policy of the Government, described what he called the "interference" of the Labour Commissioner as unjustifiable, on the ground that there was no such dispute between the Corporation and its Labour staff as to warrant the intervention of the Labour Commissioner.

Mr. B. K. Banerjee said that while they had every sympathy with the Labour staff and other ill-paid employees of the Corporation, the fact remained that the Corporation were not in a position to afford any relief on account of paucity of funds, brought about by factors beyond the control of the Corporation.

THE DISPUTE

Government Orders Enquiry

Calcutta, October 8

On receipt of instructions from the Government of Bengal under the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance, 1941, the Labour Commissioner of Bengal has now directed the Corporation of Calcutta and the various trade unions of Corporation employees and workers to submit statements of their respective cases arising out of the present dispute with regard to the wages and other conditions of service. The statements will have to be submitted within three days from receipt of the Labour Commissioner's letter in this connection.

When the statements of the parties concerned are available, the Labour Commissioner will conduct summary enquiry and issue orders in regard to the dispute.

Calcutta, October 6

The Labour Commissioner of Bengal has addressed a letter to the Calcutta Corporation on the subject of the present dispute between the Corporation and their employees asking for a statement of the Corporation's case within three days.

LABOUR COMMISSIONER MEETS FINANCE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

Calcutta, October 6.

Mr. A Hughes, Labour Commissioner with the Government of Bengal, who has been authorised by Government under the Essential Services Ordinance to intervene in the dispute between the Calcutta Corporation and its employees regarding the question of granting emergency allowance to the latter, met Dr. B. C. Roy, Chairman of the Finance Standing Committee of the Corporation to-day and discussed the matter with him.

It has been arranged, it is learnt, that the Corporation will represent their case in the dispute before the Labour Commissioner on October 10.

Labour Commissioner, then and then only the Corporation could sanction the additional allowances But inasmuch as the Government of Bengal had invoked the aid of the Essential Service (Maintenance) Ordinance and had ordered an enquiry into the matter they felt that it was no use discussing the matter any further. The situation was forced upon them by the precipitate and unwise action of the

Special Article

A Plan For Price And Wage Control In Calcutta In 1785

[By Bishnupada Chakravarti, M.A.]

THE problem of price and wage control which engrosses the attention of the City Fathers of Calcutta to-day, following the acute shortage of food during this war, was equally a problem to the East India Company's Officials in the last decade of the 18th century. Since the days of Plassey Calcutta became the great trading centre of Bengal; after the *Dewani* it became the largest Emporium and Capital of the Company's extensive territorial acquisitions. Wealth poured into the Board's treasury: the salaries of the Civilians doubly increased, which tempted them into extravagant and luxurious living comparable to the grandees of the Moghul Empire. Many amusing stories are still current about the extravagance of the Company's *Nabobs*. (1). Sometimes Company's civil servants used to maintain "one hundred and ten servants to wait upon a family of four"(2). The Court of Directors from the very beginning tried to stop the extravagance of their employees, but with very little success. The evils of superfluity of wealth and extravagance were perceptibly felt in the simultaneous increase in rates of wages of the menial staff and the prices of articles of daily use. The result was that living in Calcutta became too costly. Even the Governor-General, Sir John Macpherson, recorded in one of his Minutes – "That the common expenses of life have kept a regular progressive space with the increase of the salaries and allowance of the service."(3)

But curiously enough although Calcutta suffered from the increased rates of prices and wages, it was not the case in its immediate surroundings. In the French Settlement at Chandernagore and Dutch Settlement at Chinsura, the living was really cheap and prices and wages were much lower in comparison to Calcutta.(4) How can this difference be explained? The first explanation which can be advanced is that the moffusil areas of Calcutta always enjoyed a high type of police organisation, which Calcutta lacked. In the 18th century India where there was no clean cut departmental division of responsibility, the police used to look after the civic administration of the town. Laxity in police control meant dislocation of civic and economic order. In Calcutta the police organisation was really bad, if not worse. The Superintendent of Police, Mr. T. Motte, wrote to the Governor-General on March 16th, 1785 :—"The great increase of the inhabitants of Calcutta has rendered the business of the police officers so various and extensive that in my judgement it appears necessary to frame some new regulations for the administration of Justice and good order in that department."(5) The Governor-General, realising the defects of the Calcutta Police system, suggested in his Minute of 1785 the appointment of a new person as a helping hand to the Police Superintendent and Mr. Edward Maxwell was accordingly appointed Joint Superintendent of Police with Mr. T. Motte.(6) The second explanation of the differences in prices and wages was the abundance of wealth in Calcutta. Where there is excess of money there is excess of prices and wages. The moffusil areas of Chandernagore and Chinsura were not such flourishing trade centres as Calcutta; there was, therefore no superfluity of wealth. To sum them up in the words of the Governor-General :—"We have generally attributed the cheapness of living at these foreign settlements, compared with the expense of living at Calcutta to the better regulation of police at those settlements. The effect is produced in some degree by the more severe habits of the foreign police, but chiefly by the superfluity of wealth in Calcutta and the very large allowance which it was some times since the custom to grant with the establishment of offices."(7)

The increased cost of living although it affected the Company's officers, both civil and military, caused the worst sufferings to the poor people. The problem became very acute in the late eighties of the 18th century. A chronic malady demands a potent remedy. The Company's officials tried to solve this economic problem to the best of their abilities. No doubt attempts were made in the past to free the Calcutta markets from the heavy imposition of duties, but without salutary effect. In 1785 Messrs. T. Motte and Edward Maxwell, Superintendents of Police, Calcutta, submitted to the Board a plan (8) for controlling of prices, of necessaries of life and wages of the menials. Some extracts of the aforesaid plan have been printed in Carey's *"The Good Old Days of Honourable John Company* Vol. II pp. 60-61, but details are wanting there.

From the past experience it was patent to all that the extravagance of the civil servants could not be checked. As a means of giving relief to the people, the first proposal of the Superintendents of Police was to abolish the exorbitant duties on the common necessaries of life. Firewood, fish, green vegetables and other foodstuffs in the Calcutta market were subjected to heavy duties. The increase in prices was due to these various impositions of duties. So their abolition was thought to be a great relief. "The Superintendents humbly conceive that these duties will not appear to amount to a sum worthy the attention of the Government as revenue and they are well convinced that by abolishing them great relief will be afforded to the inhabitants, in

(1) W. H. Carey *Good Old Days of Honourable John Company.*

(2) H. E. Busteed—*Echoes From Old Calcutta, pp.* 128.

(3) Home Public Consultation 21st March, 1785, No. 40.

(4) Home Public Consultation - 21st March, 1785, No. 40.

(5) Home Public Consultations—21st March, 1785, No. 41.

(6) Home Public Consultation—21st March, 1785, No. 40.

(7) Home Public Consultation—31st March, 1785, No. 40.

(8) Home Public Proceedings—Consultation—3rd April, 1785, pp. 43—51.

general and in particular degree to the lower orders." (9).

The second suggestion of the Superintendents was to introduce the grant of monthly charitable allowances to the religious people under the denomination of *Britti*. Hitherto the Company used to dispense with certain number of tolls collected from the bazars and market places, and these tolls in turn were granted to the Brahmins, *fakirs* and other needy persons for their maintenance. But this system was found unworkable due to its inherent defects. The grantees used to farm their right of collecting tolls to others and, in return, they used to receive bare subsistence. The farmers under the colour of such grants used to levy heavy duties on the sellers in the market. Therefore, the price of articles rose by leaps and bounds. It is for this reason the abolition of farming system and the introduction of charitable allowances were suggested. (10).

As the object was to reduce the general expenses of living, the Superintendents also prepared a plan for regulating the wages (11) of domestic servants and the labourers. The rates of wages as fixed by them per month were as follows :—

(1) Khansama—Rs. 10. (2) Cook first rate—Rs. 10. (3) Cook second rate—Rs. 6. (4) Cook third rate—Rs. 3. (5) *Kharch-bardar* (Household Cash Keeper)—Rs. 3. (6) Butler—Rs. 6. (7) *Khidmatgar* (Table servant)—Rs. 5. (8) Boys—Rs. 3. (9) Coachman—Rs. 10. (10) *Syce*—Rs. 4. (11) Grass-cutter—Rs. 3. (12) *Jamadar*—Rs. 7. (13) Chobdar (footman)—Rs. 6. (14) *Chotabardar* (?)—Rs. 5. (15) *Chowribardar* (whisk-man to drive away flies)—Rs. 5. (16) *Punkha-puller*—Rs. 5. (17) *Abdar* (waterman)—Rs. 5. (18) *Hookabardar* without supplying tobacco—Rs. 6. (19) Hairdresser for a gentleman as a servant—Rs. 10. (20) Hairdresser who dresses more than one—Rs. 5. (21) Hairdresser for a lady—Rs. 16. (22) Hairdresser for more than one—Rs. 8. (23) Shaving Barbar—Rs. 3. (24) Washerman as many as necessary ironing included, each—Rs. 6. (2) Tailor who can cut clothes for a gentleman—Rs. 6. (26) Tailor for a lady—Rs. 8. (27) Tailor common—Rs. 4. (28) *Fraush* (for lighting lamps)—Rs. 4. (29) *Darwan*—Rs. 4. (30) *Bhisti* (waterman)—Rs. 4. (31) *Duria* (Dog keeper)—Rs. 4. (32) *Mehtar* and *Mehtarani* for a family—Rs. 4. (33) *Mehtar* for a single person—Rs. 2. (34) *Harkarah* (messenger)—Rs. 5. (35) Peon—Rs. 4. (36) *Mali*—Rs. 5. (37) Others each—Rs. 3. (38) Bearers 7 to compose a set. (i) Head Bearer—Rs. 5; (*ii*) Mate—Rs. 4; (*iii*) Others each—Rs. 3; (*iv*) *Masalchi* or torch-bearer to supply oil—Rs. 4. (39) Women servants—(*i*) *Aiah* or Nurse—Rs. 10. (*ii*) *Dai* or maid servant—Rs. 8.

Having fixed the wages of the menials, the Superintendents in their plan recommended the creation of a Registration Office, where servants of the above descriptions were to be registered. The duty of the office was to enquire into all complaints against the servants and to punish their misconduct. As the servants were a source of great troubles to the people such regulations were a necessity. They were, on several occasions, charged with stealing, robberies, demand of exorbitant pay and sudden flight from their master's house without notice. (12) For the proper check of these evils, the suggestions of the Superintendents were :—"All masters are desired not to retain or receive any servants whose names are not registered. . . No servants to leave his master without giving one month's warning, unless his wages are two months' in arrears. . . It is expected that no master will exceed these rates. Where a servant deserves reward, let it be conferred as gratuity. No servants entitled to demand more than these rates." (13).

The plan prepared on these lines was calculated to eradicate the defects of the economic system of Calcutta life. Whether the plan succeeded in its objectives it is difficult to say. But that an honest attempt to ameliorate the economic evils was made, perhaps everybody will agree.

(9) Home Public Proceedings Consultation—3rd April, 1785, pp. 43—51.

(10) Home Public Proceedings Consultation—3rd April, 1785 pp. 43—51.

(11) Ibid.

(12) *Echoes from Old Calcutta pp.* 128—132 and Carey : *Good Old Days of Honourable John Company* Vol. 11. p. 58.

(13) Home Public Proceedings Consultation—3rd April, 1785, pp. 41—53.

Health & Hygiene

Milk Alone Supplies Almost All Elements Necessary In Human Diet

[By Morris Fishbein, M.D., *Editor of the American Medical Association and Hygeia, Health Magazine*]

ACCORDING to Prof. E. B. Hart of the University of Wisconsin, Department of Biochemistry, the wisest choice of a single food is milk. He says, "If you had to choose a single food on which to live for the rest of your life, your wisest possible choice would be milk."

On the campus of the University of Wisconsin some students who volunteered for the purpose lived on a diet consisting chiefly of milk, with some added copper, manganese and iron, for a period of six months. They were found at the end of this period in as good, if not better, physical condition than at the start. Indeed, it is reported that one woman lived on a diet of milk exclusively for more than three years without serious damage to her health.

Milk does not, however, contain every needed food element. For that reason babies who live on milk exclusively are likely to have cod liver oil added to the diet so as to provide vitamin D. They also need copper, iron, and manganese since those substances are not found in milk diet.

Milk is not rich in vitamin C. It does, however, contain some of this vitamin so that one may be carried along for quite a while on the

(*Continued on page 649*)

ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL

Great Wars Develop Great Roads

[*There is no doubt whatever that communications are essential features of modern war as they have been in all previous wars and Germany undoubtedly had this in mind when she built her Reich Autobahnen. British road builders were so impressed with these roads that they brought pressure to bear on Government to build similar roads in Great Britain. There are two schools of thought in this connection: one advocates rebuilding of existing roads while the other favours the construction of arterial roads regardless of cost.*

In India there is not much doubt that the proper thing to do is to improve the existing roads and while it is obvious that enormous sums of money must be spent on arms and armaments it does not appear to be so obvious that it is equally necessary to set aside large sums for road construction.

As repeatedly pointed out in the "Indian Concrete Journal" *(Bombay) there are many engineers who are quite capable of making good roads in this country but no one can do this without the necessary funds.*]

AS a factor in the winning of the war by the United Nations, road building has become almost a *sine qua non*. It has been said that in China during reigning dynasties in the very remote past, the wartime construction of highways was necessary to check the progress of enemies from beyond the beyond, just as the Great Wall of China was built for a similar purpose. But that was only in one country. In this war road-building is being carried on in a dozen countries with a view to dealing with potential and actual attacks. Road completed so far, and others now in course of development, in the aggregate would run to more than 12,000 miles.

From China to Peru, east to west, would be but half the story. A view from north to south is necessary to complete the picture. That is clear for two reasons: (1) it is world war in the fullest sense, and (2) highways for the movement of great masses of men and mechanised armaments are as necessary as railroads, or as sea lanes for shipping. Highways can cross mountains inaccessible to railroading; they can be built with more speed than roadbeds for steel tracks, and at less expenditure of money and skilled labour. Moreover, some of the military roads being built will be as serviceable in peace as they are in war, though in a more beneficent way.

Highways As Supply Links

To enumerate and describe new highways under construction at the moment would be impossible. Some of them are military secrets, others are but vaguely known beyond their immediate localities, and still others are in such early stages that they will not appear among the things accomplished for some considerable time. Roads for military purposes to cost 110,000,000 francs are building, or will soon be started, in French Africa, the Cameroons, and elsewhere under the auspices of the Free French. Eventually these military highways will be of the utmost value in the opening of Equatorial Africa for trade and commerce, which needs good roads as much as it needs anything. It is already possible to transport supplies for the Middle East from Cape Town to Cairo, owing to the Addis Abbaba—Nairobi roadway joining up with Italian military roads in Eritrea. Communication by road between distant points is so urgent in Africa that the war's work in this regard should be of wide and permanent benefit. One can motor from the Cameroons to Khartoum, but if certain sections of that highway should be broadened and better-surfaced for heavy wartime transport it will help not only the Allies but the trade that will pass over them when peace returns—one of the few 'good things' which the war may do.

For highways built as wartime links may become important civilian routes in peace. When the Burma Road is recovered from the Japanese and modernised it will be a commercial avenue

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between China and India of ever-increasing consequence.

In Australia there is an unparalleled spurt in the building of military roads. In Northern Australia supplies from the arsenals of the United Nations could be accumulated in order, in due course, to strike back at the enemy and force him to disgorge his poorly-digested meals. To that end new highways will be needed; will be provided, too, if one may judge from the temper of the Australians.

In England our peacetime roads were found to be in fairly good condition to accommodate heavy wartime traffic. True, also of the United States, and Canada is making up leeway in this regard. The road from the U. S. A. northern border to Alaska, through Canada, will be one of the longest in either hemisphere

—*Roads and Road Construction (London)*

—Milk Alone Supplies Almost All Elements Necessary In Human Diet

(*Continued from page* 646)

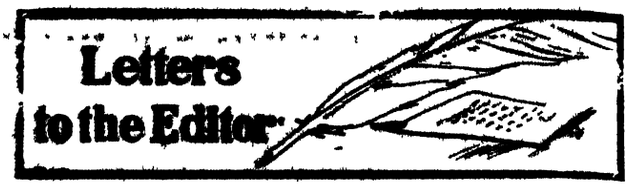
amount of vitamin C in milk For vitamin A, milk is a good source, particularly if it comes from cows that have been especially fed with vitamin A substances. Milk also provides thiamine, which is vitamin B1, riboflavin, which is vitamin B2, and nicotinic acid, or niacin. Indeed, a quart of milk daily will supply one-fifth of the body's daily need of nicotinic acid

The chief value of milk in the diet is its content of calcium, and calcium is the substance most lacking in the diets of many people. A grown-up needs about one gram of calcium a day. Incidentally, it takes 425 grams to make a pound. A woman who is going to have a baby or is nursing a child requires extra calcium and should have perhaps two grams per day Every child must have at least a gram a day which it needs for building sound bones and teeth.

The amount of iodine we get in our diet from milk depends on the amount of iodine in the food of the cow If the cow happens to feed on grass in areas such as that of the Great Lakes, in which the soil does not contain iodine, there is not likely to be much iodine in the milk.

Milk has been called the most nearly perfect food, not only because it contains most important materials, but also because it is well digested by the vast majority of people. One of the constituents of the human diet is an appreciable amount of what is called animal protein For this, milk and eggs, along with most products, are supreme.

Finally, as a means of supplying the body with energy through food, milk is of great value. A quart of milk supplies a little less than 700 calories. The average American takes in about 2,500 calories per day. People who are engaged in hard work requires about 6,000 calories a day. Any one, therefore, who is doing reasonably hard work or exercise can help to meet the needs of his body with milk as one of the most easily available and useful of foods. It is because of this value that pure milk is a special constituent of rationing diets.—*Copyright.*



[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed by the correspondents]

"The Abandoned Main"

To The Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette"

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a communication made by Mr. S. C. Chakravarti (the retired Executive Engineer, Water Works) published in the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette dated 26th September, 1942, on the subject "The Abandoned Main"

Mr. Chakravartti has written that though the Second Deputy Executive Officer (Mr S Chatterji) had directed that attempts should be made to relay the 54 in. C. I Main near Mullick Ghat Pumping Station, the Chairman of the Committee suggested that a steel main should be laid instead

As I was the then Chairman of the Water Supply Standing Committee, so I should give my reasons for coming forward with the above suggestion,—the reasons which I also gave at the meeting of the Committee referred to

We had already found that the engineers had spent more than Rs. 24,000 in attempts at repairing the leaks of the 54 in C I main with no result On the plea of emergency and difficulty, a heavy wastage of money of the Corporation was being allowed so much so that a rate of Rs. 250 per thousand cubic feet of earth work at a depth of 12 ft. only was paid to the contractors. Naturally, I was convinced that if I allowed the engineers to go on with this work of repairing and relaying, etc I should fail in my duty to the Corporation. The engineers had already spent 3 or 4 years in their attempts to repair and relay this main.

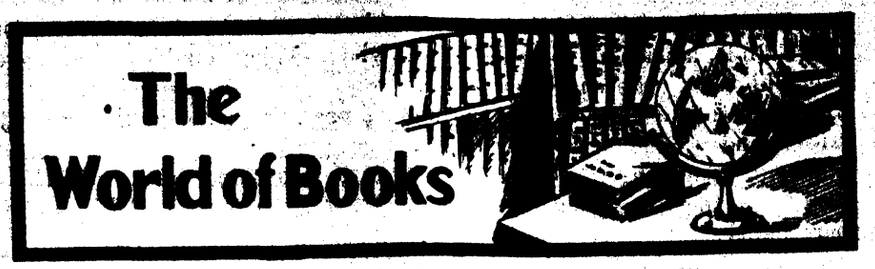
The bends of the 54 in. C. I. mains had never been properly laid in spite of the so-called supervision of engineers. Even the spigot ends were not put into socket ends and our engineers did never detect or report about this fact and Messrs John King and Co., Ltd. were paid although the C. I. main could not be put in commission. So I thought that it would be of no use to allow our engineers to go on with their endless attempts of resuscitating this main, and, instead, I suggested to lay a steel main properly wrapped up in cement concrete to protect it from corrosion due to the prevailing adverse condition of the soil in this part of the country.—Yours, etc.

J. N. BISWAS.

83/1, Upper Circular Road,
Calcutta.

HAZRA ROAD METHAR BUSTEE

The Harijans living in Hazra Road Methar Bustee have issued an appeal to the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation for contribution to their funds for [illegible] Harijans' Bustee Fund" in the locality.



THE MAN TAGORE

A GLIMPSE*

[By Prof. Prabhas Chandra Ghosh, M.A., P.R.S., *Vidyasagar College, Calcutta*]

HOW very little do we know of Rabindranath Tagore's personal life! For nearly fifty years after Bankim Chandra's death he was not only the dominant figure in the literary life of our country, but one of the most significant figures in world literature. . . . "His name is greeted with enthusiasm, wonder and reverence in almost every part of the civilized world, and pictures of him are to be found in thousands of homes. In most of the great cities of both hemispheres surging crowds have been held spell-bound by the melody of his voice, even when they did not understand the language of his addresses or recitations; larger numbers have been fascinated by his refined and well-chiselled lineaments, which, together with his silver locks, his flowing beard, his eyes full of mystic inspiration, and his long and loose robes, have recalled to their minds the vision of a prophet of Judea or of a seer of ancient India. No poet, ancient or modern, has been received during his lifetime with the honour and respect with which Dr. Tagore has been greeted, whether in the West or in the East, and there is scarcely any cultivated language into which some, at least, of his works have not been translated."

Thus wrote an English admirer of his when the Poet was still in our midst. And now that he is gone, his influence is growing and will continue to grow among all classes of men. Not only the beauty of his writings but the significance of the message embodied in them will be more fully realized as time goes on; he will come to be universally recognised and respected as a strong and splendid worker as well as a great thinker and a magnificent hero.

As we continue to study Rabindranath's writings, we feel that we should try to know more about his personal life. There is now a keen desire everywhere, as Professor Soares says, "to know all that is possible of his person, his home, surroundings, activities and especially, of his opinions on those social, moral and political problems of the day which are exercising the mind of mankind. There is an innate instinct in man which urges him to find out as much as he can of the life and thought of those whom he reverences, and he regards no fact as too irrelevant or insignificant for his inquiry. The craving to get at the details of a man's career and his views was never so insistent as it is at the present day." And it is not only as a literary personage that we want to understand him. He was pre-eminently one of the most lovable poets of all times, whose company everyone coveted for the sake of a personality that gave itself back as lavishly as the sunshine or as the perfume of a flower. All of us had felt this. He was so much and so profoundly alive that merely to sit near him was to become aware of a vitality rare even among strong men.

This makes our desire to know all the details of his inner life so much keener; we want to know him as a man, as one of ourselves. But, alas! he has told us so little himself, though, of course, it must be admitted that his *Reminiscences* and *My Boyhood Days* are valuable biographical documents. But these cover only the earlier portion of his long life. There are, of course, a few biographical and critical studies of the Poet, notably one by Prof. Thompson. Still there are so many and so varied and significant aspects of his personality yet unrevealed; there are so many periods of his career not fully recorded, so many ideas not adequately correlated and expounded, so many misunderstandings not properly corrected.

In the case of his numerous plays, poems and stories, essays and songs, a consideration of the circumstances in which they had their birth is sure to enhance their intensely human and vital interest. The biographical method of interpretation may not always be the best or wisest for appreciating the poetry of Rabindranath or for that matter, any great poet, but the influences and conditions which counted most as formative factors in the growth of his

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*I. "GHAROA": *By Abanindra Nath Tagore and Ram Chanda. Visva-Bharati Bookshop, 2, College Square, Calcutta. Size: Demy 8; 171 Pages: Price: Re. 2 (October, 1941).*

II. "CHITHIPATRA" PART I: *By Rabindranath Tagore [Letters written to his wife: 1890-1901] Visva-Bharati Bookshop, 2, College Square, Calcutta. Size; Double Crown 16; 110 Pages. Price Re. 1 (May, 1942).*

III. "CHITHIPATRA" PART II: *By Rabindranath Tagore [Letters written to his son Rathindranath Tagore: 1903-1941.] Visva-Bharati Bookshop, 2, College Square, Calcutta. Size: Double Crown 16; 123 Pages. Price Re. 1 (July 1942).*

IV. "NIRVAN": *By Pratima Tagore. Visva-Bharati Bookshop, 2, College Square, Calcutta. Size: Foolscap Octavo; 76 pages. Price Re. 1 (April, 1942).*

V. "PUNYA-SMRITI": *By Sita Devi: Prabasi Office, 120/2, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. Size: Demy 16; 528 pages.* Price Rs. 2-12-0 *(August, 1942).*

VI. "SAHAJ MANUSH RABINDRANATH": *By Sachindra Nath Adhikari. Foreword by Pramatha Chaudhuri; Ashutosh Library, 5, College Square, Calcutta. Size: Double Crown, 16; 124 pages. Price Re.*

genius and personality have to be studied at all events with care and attention to understand him fully. It is only in the process of a systematic reading of all that he has written and all that has been written and will be written about him that we shall be able to gauge the full extent of his greatness, as well as the many-sidedness and majesty of his personality.

We heartily welcome, therefore, the appearance of a number of excellent monographs which seek to portray for us certain aspects of Rabindranath Tagore's life and personality. They throw a considerable light on his character and career as well as his writings. They afford a most significant glimpse of his human personality as it struck some of his closest associates and companions, and especially one of his beloved nephews, Abanindra Nath Tagore, the founder and the most illustrious exponent of the Neo-Indian School of Oriental Art —we mean his recently published GHAROA or 'Homely Memoirs.' We are grateful to the Visva-Bharati Publishing Department for bringing out these personal reminiscences of the great artist. No less grateful are we to them for placing in our hands Rabindranath's letters to his wife and to his son Rathindranath Tagore, in the two parts of CHITHIPATRA. Here are some of the most intimate epistles in our language. They have a unique value for the student of Tagore's life-story and creative genius. There are, as his readers know, very few references to his domestic life in Rabindranath's own writings. Very few persons have at all heard of the very happy days he and his wife spent together. Thus, these hitherto unpublished letters are some of the most important biographical materials we now possess, revealing, as they do, the tenderest and noblest side of his personality as well as his gentle homeliness, his amazing good sense, his practical wisdom, his mingled melancholy and cheerfulness, his devotion to the cause of his countrymen, his life's most cherished ideals, his hopes and fears, his indomitable courage. These letters to his wife are ever so simple, sincere, so touching and tender! They remind us of what Bimala says about Nikhilesh's epistles to her in *Ghare Baire*: "He used to write to me almost everyday a few lines only and simple words, but his bold, round handwriting would look up into my face, oh, so tenderly!" Unfortunately for us, only a few of Rabindranath's letters to his wife have been preserved; but these will always be cherished as our most precious treasures.

Estimates of Rabindranath as an irresponsible poet, as an idle singer of an empty day convey a fundamentally wrong impression of the man's personality. It is true that his intense humanity had made him tolerant of all who came near him. He was indeed exceedingly tender and gentle, but these letters and the monographs under review prove that he was not a mild sentimentalist,—there was a core of steel in his nature that could shape his destiny along the firmest lines of self-control and detached affection. He was for years an excellent Manager of the Tagore estate; he introduced new methods of agriculture and was quite successful with his crops and his farms; he succeeded also in making his tenants happy and contented. He was a keen observer, he was a man of shrewd common sense and practical sagacity; his many-sidedness was the many-sidedness of a naturally vital nature that could absorb numerous forms of human activity. What enabled him to do so much work was the superb detachment by which he could free himself from the anxieties of the task in which he had been engaged, and project his entire energy into something fresh. Work, ceaseless work; "in work alone he found his salvation."

GHAROA and CHITHIPATRA should be read together. Their authors' intense joy in life, their profound love of Nature and Art, and of Man, their attachment to old-world traditions, their tender homeliness, their noble ideals—all this is here expressed by that simple and yet magic art which defies definition. It must be remembered that these letters of Rabindranath were never meant for publication. So also Abanindranath did not at all mean to produce a book. The old Master merely told one of his favqurite disciples, Mrs. Rani Chanda, a few stories of the by-gone days of the Tagore family and lo! one of the finest books in our language came into being. He has made of chatter a fine art; and yet there is no trace of "fine" writing in the whole volume; the vocabulary is copious and its choice is directed by no aesthetic motive; yet some of the passages are superb prose-poems with a wonderful pictorial suggestiveness.

II.

IN visualizing their memories both the uncle and the nephew—the Poet and the Artist—are supremely successful. It is in their pages that we get some incomparable pictures of Old Calcutta. "The unconventional code of life for our family," says Rabindranath in his Hibbert Lectures on 'The Teacher' in *The Religion of Man*, "has been a confluence of three cultures, the Hindu, Mohammedan and British. My grand-father belonged to that period when the amplitude of dress and courtesy and a generous leisure were gradually being clipped and curtailed into Victorian manners, economical in time, in ceremonies, and in the dignity of personal appearance. . . . Often I had listened to my eldest brother describing with the poignancy of a hopeless regret a society hospitable, sweet with the old-world aroma of natural kindliness, full of simple faith and the ceremonial poetry of life." This society, this family has been wonderfully visualized and portrayed by Abanindranath and Rabindranath in their books. "The more I think of that period," says the latter, "the more I realize that we have no longer the thing called a *majlis*. In our boyhood we beheld the dying rays of that intimate sociability which was characteristic of the last generation. Neighbourly feelings were then so strong that the *majlis* was a necessity, and those who could contribute to its amenities were in great request. . . . What goings and comings we used to see, how merry were the rooms and verandahs with the hum of conversation and snatches of laughter!. . . We have ceased to contrive opportunities to bring men together simply because we love our fellow-men. I can imagine nothing more ugly than this social miserliness; and when I look back on those whose ringing laughter, coming straight from their hearts, used to lighten for us the burden of household cares, they seem to have been visitors from some other world."

Glimpses of this some-other world, its festivities and frolic, its theatricals and rehearsals, its waves of merriment and wild, boisterous enthusiasm we may catch in the pages of GHAROA. The author tells us many funny stories of the gilded youth of Calcutta, noted for their princely extravagance and lordly habits. He vividly describes the pomp and splendour and the joys of the social and religious ceremonies, big parties as well as self-invited gatherings to which all were welcome, the dramatic clubs and literary associations, and the ways and antics of all types of people who assembled there.

In the very centre of most of these celebrations was Rabindranath himself. "While we were growing to boyhood music was largely cultivated in our family. This had the advantage of making it possible for me to imbibe it, without an effort, into my whole being." And after return from his first visit to England (1878-1880) he used to take the leading part in the performance of musical dramas and, later, in that of tragedies and comedies and farces in the Jorasanko Tagore House. "In our house at the time, a cascade of musical emotion was gushing forth day after day, hour after hour, its scattered spray reflecting into our being a whole gamut of rainbow colours. Then with the freshness of youth, our new-born energy impelled by its virgin curiosity, struck out new paths in every direction. We felt we would try and test everything, and no achievement seemed impossible. We wrote, we sang, we acted, we poured ourselves out on every side." And of this young, enthusiastic Rabindranath, his nephew has given us a splendid portrait in his most inimitable manner. *Rabi-kaka* is the hero of Abanindranath's book, as he was the life and soul of the various youngmen's associations described here. Abanindranath's unbounded love for his uncle, his genuine and intelligent interest in everything with which Rabindranath was associated, his unique knowledge of the details of his life and times, and his devotion to the ideal of beauty have enabled him to give us many a picture of the Poet we could have got from none else. Rabindranath himself had before his death given this book very high praise and his sincere benedictions.

Another wonderfully beautiful picture is that of the ladies of the Tagore household in Calcutta. Rabindranath's mother, sisters, sisters-in-law, cousins and nieces have been portrayed here. There is a wistful reference to the old-time tradition which prevailed in those days; it was not reckoned good form for the husband to be continually going to the zenana, except at particular hours for meals or rest, and the wife could not appear before him in a shabby dress. We are reminded here again of Bimala's words in *Ghare Baire*: "It was difficult for us to meet at any hour of the day we pleased. I know exactly the time that he could come to me, and therefore, our meeting had all the care of loving preparation. After finishing the day's work and taking my afternoon bath, I would do up my hair and renew my vermillion mark and put on my *sari* carefully crinkled: and then bringing back my body and mind from all distractions of household duties, I would dedicate it at this special hour, with special ceremonies, to one individual."

The description of Maharshi Debendranath's serious illness and his last moments is very touching; the story of the Swadeshi Movement, the Bengal Provincial Conference and the earthquake at Natore, the Hindu Mela and many other interesting events of those days have been told with characteristic vividness and superb success. Great credit must go to Mrs. Rani Chanda, who chronicled these reminiscences of Abanindranath. It was a difficult task but she has performed it with marvellous success. It is indeed a remarkable performance.

Seldom have we read such fascinating books as GHAROA and CHHITHIPATRA. All comment seems inadequate; we can only read and re-read them. Tagore's best works are known to countless readers in every part of the globe, but a complete enjoyment of these books is accessible only to those who read them in Bengali.

III

THE letters in the second part of *Chhithipatra* were, as we have noted above, addressed to his worthy son Rathindranath Tagore. These letters cover the second half of the Poet's life and afford some significant glimpses of his frequent travels abroad, his ever-expanding many-sided activities, his strenuous labour in the cause of the Santiniketan School, Sriniketan and Visva-Bharati as well as of his anxious care for his son, his daughter-in-law, his nephew Surendranath and other members of his family and his numerous admirers and friends and pupils. It was very fortunate that the Poet was able to interest his son and daughter-in-law and some of those who came near him in his life-work and to find in them his best and most willing helpers; they assisted him in every possible way; he constantly sought his son's advice and help and relied on him in many matters. The letters included in the second part are thus highly valuable for a study of his biography. He was an ideal father as well as an ideal husband, and to his wife and children he expounded his life's deepest convictions and his sincerest faith in the most straightforward manner: his epistles to them thus possess an abiding interest and will serve to some extent to indicate the gradual development of his spiritual life, his *tapasya*, his *sadhana*.

We have done but scant justice to these books: but before leaving them we must say a word or two about another aspect of their authors' art. The pages shine with a quaint, wistful humour: the authors could always see and reveal to us the funny side of things, and they have done so here very admirably indeed. Their humour is quiet, sober, ironical: they are at their best in little touches and delicate strokes: and they never lose their sense of proportion. Their description of themselves is always in the best of taste and always indicate a cool, detached, reserved, keenly humorous temperament, and their immense capacity for enjoyment. And these two, the eighty-year-old uncle and the seventy-year-old nephew, were always able to keep their youth perpetually fresh: their large, gracious hearts embraced alike relations, friends, pupils and dependants. One especially recalls the picture of the venerable *Guru* Abanidranath dancing a boisterous dance in the midst of the young pupils of Santiniketan during the performance of *Phalguni;* uncle and nephew were constantly radiant with enthusiasm and they inspired everyone around them with their own fervour.

IV

COMING now to the monographs we must first mention the touching scenes of the last days and hours of the Poet his daughter-in-law Sreematee Pratima Tagore has delineated in that excellent book "NIRVAN". She had been his devoted and constant companion for many years, his faithful tender nurse on whom he depended as he depended on no other single person for his needs and tasks of daily life. Rabindranath's life-long radiant happiness was clouded by domestic sorrows and ever-growing cares and anxieties during the closing period of his career. As the years passed on, some of his closest associates began to drop away one by one leaving him with a sense of loneliness, yet till almost the last his wonderful intellectual activity was supported by superb physical health. But soon a serious illness gave him a first warning of failing vitality, and the members of his family and his friends grew exceedingly anxious. These days of ever-increasing anxiety have been here described with loving care, and consummate literary skill. The picture of the great Poet, a *Sanyasin* and *Sadhak*, sitting motionless in prayer amidst the beauty of nature on the Himalayan summits, will always live in our memory. "There he sat like an old lion mortally wounded, but still very leonine and kingly,"—this is our impression of his last days. And the authoress has vividly described how his once robust constitution was trying to make a splendid stand against the encroachments of his terrible disease, and how he had throughout retained many of his regular and simple habits and his love of fresh air and morning light as also his unconquerable cheerfulness and radiant, serene optimism. Pratima Devi's style is most appropriate; the language is easy, conversational in its flow, yet infinitely tender and touching. In the descriptions of the Poet's last utterances and acts, the authoress has tried to suppress her own personal sorrow; but as one reads in her book how the great child-like spirit went forth willingly into the Ocean of Peace lying in front, one can hardly keep back the tears.

V

PUNYA SMRITI is from the pen of the gifted daughter of Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee. Herself a well-known novelist, Sreematee Sita Devi lived for a considerable period in Santiniketan where she came in daily contact with the Poet. Every day she would record in her diary the important events of this period and some of the Poet's most significant utterances, and these she has embodied in the volume under review in a very charming manner. She is a minute observer; and hence we have here a perfect picture of the placid and yet intensely busy life the Poet lived at Santiniketan in those days. Scrupulously fair in the portrayal of her pictures, she is interested in everything she sees around her and she has fully succeeded in the task she has set herself. Not as a superman, not as a god, but as a man near and dear to our hearts did she view and adore Rabindranath; she does not sentimentalize her memories, but she records with reverence, simply and, therefore, effectively. The book will be cherished as a store-house of biographical materials by the Poet's numerous admirers.

Sahaj Manush Rabindranath (Rabindranath, the natural man) by Sachindranath Adhikari is a collection of beautiful and amusing pen-portraits of Rabindranath as the landlord of the village of Shelidah on the banks of the Padma; as the protector of the weak and the indigent; as an impartial judge and a willing and sympathetic helper of his people in all their disputes and all their troubles, and who keenly appreciated their talents and their virtues. The author is an admirable story-teller. His style is simple and straightforward. He has a good retentive memory and a natural instinct for presenting his material vividly and dramatically. He is an enthusiastic hero-worshipper himself, and has succeeded in showing how the Poet was able to win the villagers' heart-felt reverence and steady devotion, their spontaneous, unalloyed affection and profound love by championing their cause and doing his utmost to aid them in every respect. In this work was his joy, his salvation. He always loved to mix freely with the peasants and the workers, and to share their joys and their sorrows; he was truly a man of the people.

There is a subtle bond of kinship running through all the books discussed here, enabling us to form a connected idea of the magnificent greatness and the many-sided personality of India's most beloved poet, patriot and philosopher.

A TAGORE STUDY

RABINDRA-KATHA: *By Khagendranath Chattopadhyaya, Formely Secretary, Bangiya Sahitya Parishad: Jayasree Pustakalaya, 165, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta: Size; Demy 8; 482 pages. Price Rs. 5 only.*

There are many books on Tagore, his life, his poetry, his philosophy, his politics, but the book under review has a peculiar interest of its own. It is the story of the Poet's life and work written by a person who was a kinsman of his, and who, when he was Secretary of the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, had the rare good fortune of having been associated with him in an important phase of his multifarious activities. Mr. Chatterjee, though a shrewd man of business, in fact, an attorney, had all along been an ardent student of literature and philosophy, and it is touching to see him, not an author by profession, coming out in his old age with a book on his great relation, whose poetry had an irresistible appeal for him.

But the chief interest of the book is not in the unquestioned fitness of the author for his self-imposed task. It is elsewhere, and in the fact that Mr. Chatterjee belongs to the orthodox school and not to the dissenting branch represented by the Maharshi and his family. Nor is this all. Mr. Chatterjee takes a lot of trouble to elaborate his view-points in matters of religion, and there is a long discussion in the book on the respective viewpoints of the Maharshi and his great predecessor in religious reform, Raja Rammohun Roy.

Dogmatism in religion usually brings in its train a hypercritical attitude, and our author is certainly no exception to the general rule. This is exactly where lies the great interest of this book. Religious differences, honestly and acutely felt, have been elaborated in great, one might say too much, detail,

but the significant thing is, these have been powerless to interfere with the response awakened in the inmost core of the author's being by the Poet's songs. Dogmas have clashed with dogmas, their claims on the author have been much too insistent, but the space devoted to them, perhaps unwittingly, has only served to bring out the wonderful universality of the Poet's genius, which made itself felt against barriers usually deemed insurmountable.

But the book is much more than a battle-ground of opposing dogmas with the Poet's genius shining above them all. It is, as the author himself has said, the story of the Poet's life, and is a store-house of information regarding the Poet, his parents and the Tagores generally. Mr. Chatterjee has not confined himself to the Poet's literary activities only, but has taken great pains to bring out the many-sidedness of his genius. In all this, he has been eminently successful, and this book will take its rank as an indispensable authoritative work, when, many years hence, the accumulation of important materials from diverse sources, will make a fuller, completer biography of the Poet possible.

It is a big well-printed volume with a portrait of the Poet and covering nearly five hundred pages. There is also a valuable introduction from the pen of the late Hirendranath Datta. A supplement to the book with much valuable matter is soon to be published, and is awaited with interest.

—JATINATH GHOSH.

THE UNITY OF INDIA

AKHAND HINDUSTAN—By K. M. Munshi, former Home Minister, Government of Bombay, etc., Published by New Book Co., Kitab Mahal, Hornby Road, Bombay, Pp., 273. *Price Rs.* 4 *only.*

CALL IT POLITICS?—By the Author of "Hindus and Musalmans of India." Published by Thacker Spink and Co., (1933) *Ltd.*, 3, *Esplanade East, Calcutta. Pp.* 80. *Price Re.* 1 *only.*

These two books deal with the Hindu Muslim "problem" that is holding up almost every progressive movement in India as it has been evolving under British methods of administration, exploitation and enlightenment. The first book is made up of the articles contributed by the author to the columns of the weekly—*Special Welfare*—he edits and certain speeches made by him since 1938. An Appendix adds to the value of the volume containing as it does the Gandhi-Munshi correspondence that led to, and explains the reasons for, the resignation of Mr. Munshi from the Congress organization of which he has been a votary since youth. This correspondence shows that the threat held to the unity and integrity of India, implicit in the Pakistan movement, and the methods of removing this threat, has reached a stage where we appear to be preparing ourselves for a civil war in the country. The purpose of the articles and speeches is to rouse the people to a sense of this danger. And from the nature of this work the repitition of arguments is necessary. These arguments cling round the main thesis—that India or Hindustan as the Muslims have been calling the country for the last twelve hundred years, is *Akhand*—one, whole and undivisible. Mr. Munshi develops it through a wealth of suggestions, recalling historical episodes from the times beyond memory when our Aryan forefathers sang of the beauty and glory of their country bounded on one side by the eternal snows of the Himalayas and its off-shoots and on others by the eternal seas. This belief in the unity and integrity of the area was sought to be deepened and broadened in Hindu society by the rituals of every-day life. The use for the sacrificial purification of water which through an effort of imagination brings the waters of the Ganges and some other rivers of the country to the river, rivulet or pond in the neighbourhood of the individual Hindu, the invocation of the names of the sacred cities and places of India—these form part of the education that keeps vivid in his mind the consciousness of the continuity of his country, spiritual and physical. Mr. Munshi has, therefore, found it easy to revivify his AKHAND HINDUSTAN idea and ideal with experiences, old and new, that draw their sustenance from the common life lived by men and women of many creeds and colours and cultures thrown together by many historic forces of war and peace, through the many thousand years of India's history. This is what the late Bipin Chandra Pal called the "minstrelsy.....of world cultures", what Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has called the many human "caravans" finding a home in our country's "hospitable soil". Nature has done her fashioning of this life through her hidden processes not always understood or appreciated.

Mr. Munshi has not, however, been successful in the present book in fully apprehending and explaining the many influences, personal and impersonal, that have been adding strength to the "separatist conceit" of a section of the Muslim "*intelligentsia*" of Hindustan. The idea behind the Pakistan propaganda is not a freak development; it has a history which is almost as long as a century. Mr. Mahommed Ali Jinnah is not its major projector, though he may appear to be playing the part to perfection. But he can trace a history that goes back to the middle of the 19th century when the first batch of English-educated Muslim young men began to take part in the many activities that were moulding the life of India under British auspices. Because we have neglected to study their life-histories, Mr. Jinnah and his followers and supporters may appear to be something "new and strange". But the Pakistan phenomena is easy of comprehension if one cared to study these. Nawab Abdul Latiff of Bengal, who had anticipated many of the ideas and activities preached and set in motion by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, may be taken as a starting-point of the development. The autobiography or biography of men like this pioneer of competitive modern life in Bengalee Muslim society are revealing books that help us to understand and explain those whom Mr. Munshi calls in his book—"disruptionists". Through Scawn Blunt's book—*India Under Ripon*—flit many figures that can be recognized as the spiritual predecessors of the Muslim League politicians and publicists. These were representatives of a society under the influence of a sense of frustration and a feeling of helplessness generated by the loss of political importance and social dignity. It was natural for these men to seek to restore the condition of things that had secured them powers and privileges for seven centuries under the State in India. And the new ruling authorities were nothing loth in exploiting their social and economic difficulties for stabilising their imperialist domination. This fact has to be clearly grasped if we are to work for "the glory of India", which lies, in the words of the Allahabad historian Sir Safaat Ahmed Khan, "in her unity and diversity".

The second book under review—CALL IT POLITICS?—traces the evolution of the policy indicated above through its many ramifications. Lord Ellenborough's (1848) belief that "this race (Moslem) is fundamentally hostile to us" came to be modified in the eighties of the last century when the Indian National Congress had started the fight for the renewal of national self-respect in State-life, for Swaraj. During the Minto-Morley regime was achieved "nothing less than the pulling back of sixty-two millions of people from joining the ranks of the seditious opposition", to quote from Lady Minto's "Indian Journal".—The "two nations" theory, on which has been built up the various Pakistan schemes had, if we are to believe the Panjab

Premier, Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, is a British inspiration. Mr. Chakravarty has brought this out from Sir John Strachey's *Cambridge University Lectures* delivered in 1884. This British bureaucrat asked the questions: "What is India? What does this name India signify?", and answered them thus:

> "There is no such country, and this is the first and most essential fact about India that can be learnt....."
>
> "....there is no, and never was, an India, and even any country of India, possessing, according to European ideas, any sort of unity, physical, political, social or religious; no Indian nation, 'no people of India', of which we hear so much."

Mr. Amery, the present Secretary of State for India, but inherits this tradition when in the course of a speech made in the House of Commons, he declares: "There is no India as there is a Belgium or Holland, for instance [August 1, 1941]." This may appear as a flat contradiction to his speech made in December 21, 1940, when at a luncheon he had commended the watch-word of "*India First*"—"*India* as nature and history have shaped her, India with her infinite variety and underlying unity." One can find excuses for this contradiction in the exigencies of political rope-dancing in the presence of rival audiences of Muslims and Hindus.

But this State policy that divides cannot be a permanent factor in our life. The synthesis of the many races and cultures that has been the quest of Indian history can beat down or neutralize the evil effects of this policy. We of this generation cannot shirk this duty. Mr. Munshi in his present book does not help us much in doing this duty by his failure to give due weight to the many influences that have made possible the Pakistan propaganda of separatism. In the present temper of the people it may appear futile to expect a far-reaching discussion of the issues involved in the antagonism between two religions professed by members of "the same homogeneous people." But all the same the attempt has to be made—and made especially—by the thought-leaders of our Muslim neighbours to re-educate their co-religionists in the teachings of Indian history. Hindu public men and publicists can only help by recalling them to the fruitful co-operative work that their ancestors did to make Hindustan the common heritage of all the men and women who acknowlege her as their common Motherland. We have not heard that during the period when Muslim rulers ruled over this country the Indian Muslim was "creating an impression intellectually that he was living more as a citizen of Arabia or Persia than a citizen of India", words used by the Principal of the Madras Government Mahommedan College in describing the present generation of our educated Muslim countrymen. It is their intellectual rootlessness in the soil of Hindustan that is the seed-plot of all the separatist conceits and ambitions that have been infesting the life of all. The great poet, the late Sir Mahommed Iqbal, might have sung *Hindustan Hamara*, of all of us being *Hindis;* he might have celebrated in the "Indian Children's National Song"

> *"The land in which Chisti disseminated the message of God,*
> *The Garden in which Nanak sang the song of Unity,*
> *Which Tartars adopted as their native land,*
> *Which made the people of Hejaz leave the desert of Arabia,*
> *This is my land, this is my land."*

But this inspiration was weak and short-lived. Iqbal lived to bequeath the Pakistan scheme of partition of his Motherland to his people, trying to revert to his original Pan-Islamism, to his belief—that "the foundation of the fort of our people is not the unity of the native land," that Nationalism "divides the people of God into nations", that it "cuts at the root of Islamic Nationhood." It has to be recognised that Mahommed Iqbal supplies the dynamo to the young Muslims of India to-day. The inner contradiction in their mind and thought and conduct, torn between the claims of country and creed—a contradiction that has been removed in the life of the leading Muslim country, Turkey—was fully reflected in the songs and writings of Mohammed Iqbal. It is only through a new travail of the spirit, by a strenuous effort of the intellect that the Indian Muslims can re-think the newer conditions of their citizenship of the 20th-century Hindustan, can get a clearer grasp of the material and non-material ties that bind them to their neighbours, can remove the contradiction that divide their loyalties. No people has found such a task easy. But the task can be made easier if Hindus and Muslims of India understand the significance of their history which was common even long before the birth of Islam, of the "fundamental resemblances subsisting between the actual life-expressions of Hinduism and the original Arab culture". An Austrian convert to Islam, Baron Omar Rolf Ehrenfals of Vienna, cited an instance of this resemblance, in the matter of dress. He referred to the fact that the Arabs of the time of the Prophet of Islam "used to dress in the very same way" as the Hindus do even to-day—men wearing *dhoti* and the women *choli* and *saree*. He also said that the parting of ways in this respect came later; that "it was due to the influence of some Puritanic extremists in the neighbourhood of Byzantium that the veil system for Muslim ladies and the overloaded clothing for men became fashionable." Other symbols and proofs of inter-relation can be easily recalled—the Crescent in the flag of Islamic peoples; the belief of Hindu *Sannyasins* that a visit to Mecca was an item in their pilgrimage to holy places that required to be fulfilled if they hoped for the fullest religious merit. If there be any truth in these beliefs and impressions the present generation of Hindus and Muslims are being taught wrong that they are separated from one another by unbridgeable differences in culture, in habits of life, in modes of thought.

The Pakistan propaganda thrives best on the false history that is being taught. It can be sterilized by bringing the knowledge and understanding of our common heritage to the people. Two other books of the author of Is It Politics? have tried to do this work. Mr. Munshi, a scholar with an wider appeal, with something of the *Sadhaka* spirit of a Hindu householder seeking realization, can do a better job of it. In this hope we commend his book.

—SURESH CHANDRA DEB.

FORGOTTEN LITTERATEURS

"SAHITYA-SADHAK-CHARITAMALA." NOS. 1—17.

Edited by Brajendra Nath Banerjee (Nos. 1—14, 16 and 17) and Sajani Kanta Das (No. 15). Published by Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, 243/1, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. Size Double Crown 16 pages varying from 22 to 28 pages. Price As. -/4/- only each.

Sahitya-Sadhak-Charitamala is a series of short biographies of prominent literary figures of the nineteenth century, of which seventeen books have come out so far. Mr. Brajendra Nath Banerjee, who, by painstaking research among official records, newspapers and publications of the first half of the nineteenth century, had secured immense materials having a direct bearing on the life and works of our literary men of the period, has taken upon himself the task of writing sixteen out of the seventeen books in the series, the only exception being, the one on William Carey, which has been contributed by Mr. Sajani Kanta Das.

The genesis of Bengali prose, as appears from these books, must arrest attention. The College of Fort William after its establishment in 1800 became a centre of regular Oriental studies, where Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and the provincial dialects were taught for the benefit of the civil servants of the East India Company. For obvious reasons, much emphasis was laid on the study of Bengali. William Carey, Professor of Sanskrit and Bengali, appointed as his assistants, Pundits and Munshis capable of teaching Bengali and writing text books in the language. This contributed in a large measure to the creation of Bengali prose as a vehicle of literary expression. The *Charitmala* rightly includes biographical sketches of these pioneers, in three books, viz., (1) "Mrityunjay Vidyalankar", (2) "Ramram Basu" and (3) other "Pandits of the College of Fort William" (which include Golaknath Sarma, Tarinicharan Mitra, Mohanprasad Thakur, Haraprasad Roy, Chandicharan Munshi, Rajiblochan Mukherjee, Ram Kishore Tarkachuramani and Kasinath Tarkapanchanan). Of these, again, Mrityunjoy's contributions stand foremost in point of style and variety of subjects.

After these Pundits and Munshis of the College of Fort William came the great figure of Rammohun Roy. Rammohun, the subject of one of these books, shewed beyond the least doubt that the abstruse themes of Hindu philosophy could be handled and theological and religious polemics carried on effectively in vigorous Bengali prose. Bhawanicharan Banerjee, the subject of another book, was the well-known editor of *Sangachar Chandika*. His *Kalikata Kamalalaya* and *Naravababilash* may be considered as precursors of novels and satires written in easy and popular style.

Iswar Chandra Gupta and Gourisankar Tarkabagis—the former famous not only as a poet but also as a journalist, being Editor of *Sambad Prabhakar* and the latter well-known as Editor of *Sambad Tiskar*—proved to the hilt that discussion of politics, education and other serious subjects could be conducted in Bengali with as much ease and elegance as in any other language. Another journalist of renown, Akshoy Kumar Datta, wrote in the famous Bengali periodical *Tattwabodhini Patrika* founded by Debendra Nath Tagore and published books of essays on scientific subjects, and also translated books from other languages,—books which have become classics to-day. These three significant figures form the subject-matter of three separate books of the series.

The Pundits of the Sanskrit College—Jaygopal Tarkalankar, Ramchandra Vidyavagis (and his brother Hariharanandanath Tirthaswami), Madan Mohan Tarkalankar, Tarasankar Tarkaratna, Dwarkanath Vidyabhusan to name only a few—did yeomen's service to the cause. Some of them translated Sanskrit classics into Bengali, while others wrote independently; but everyone of them introduced that refinement, elevation and dignity of style into Bengali prose so abundantly found in Sanskrit literature. Dwarkanath Vidyabhusan deserves special mention, because as Editor of the famous *Somprakash*, he introduced in Bengali journalism a new method of approach to the discussion of public affairs. He also raised its tone to a much higher level. Mr. Banerjee has utilised his valuable researches in the records of the Sanskrit College in the preparation of these books.

The life and works of Kaliprasanna Sinha, Ramnarain Tarkaratna (popularly called *Natuke Ramnarain*) and Krishnakamal Bhattacharya are narrated in three other books. Kaliprasanna introduced satire in Bengali prose by his *Hutom-penchar Nakshi*. By his plays Ramnarain shewed the possibilities of dramatic literature in Bengali. Gangakishor Bhattacharya, the editor and proprietor of the *Bengal Gazette*, the first Bengali newspaper started by a Bengali, deserves a place in the story of Bengali prose. It was he who brought out the first illustrated book in Bengali viz., Bharat Chandra's *Annadamangal*. Pandit Gourmohan Vidyalankar, author of *Stri Sikshabidhayaka*, and the two associates of Rammohun Roy, Brajamohan Majumdar and Nilratan Halder and Radhamohan Sen have been dealt with in a single volume. Special mention should also be made of the biographical sketch of William Carey by Mr. Sajanikanta Das in which the author fully maintains his reputation as a painstaking researcher and powerful writer.

These books will be of immense help in correctly appreciating the growth and development of modern Bengali literature, particularly Bengali prose. We understand, another book on Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar is already in the press. The authors of these volumes deserve our gratitude for presenting us with such invaluable materials in such a short compass. The Bangiya Sahitya Parishad is also to be congratulated upon bringing out these neat volumes, one after another in quick succession, in such difficult times, at a minimum price of four annas each, only the one on Rammohun Roy being priced at annas eight.

These books have proved their popularity, eight of them having already run through a second (revised) edition.

"THE FATHER OF MODERN INDIA"

RAMMOHUN ROY: *By Brajendranath Bandyopadhyaya, Sahitya-Sadhak-Charitmala, No.* 16, *Published by the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad. Pages* 120. *Price* 8 *annas. Second Edition.*

It is gratifying to note that a second edition has been called for this little book so soon after its first appearance about two months ago. It belongs to a series dealing with the lives of the pioneers of modern Bengali literature, and their remarkable achievements. Very little was known about these things before Mr. Banerjee took up this fruitful field of research, and the result has been a great advance in our knowledge of the first beginnings of Bengali prose.

It would be taking a very narrow view of Rammohun if we are to confine our attention to only one aspect of his manifold activities, namely, his contribution to Bengali prose, and we are glad to find that Mr. Banerjee has not done so. He has very wisely thought it fit to transcend the limits prescribed by the series, and give us information about Rammohun and his multifarious work, as can be gathered from contemporary documents including State Records. He had been, for a considerable time, the sole worker in this field, and had published many papers and monographs on Rammohun and his work in English and Bengali, notably in the "Modern Review", the "Calcutta Review" and the "Bangasri". Latterly, many have followed in his footsteps some of whom have not hesitated to appropriate as their own, what Mr. Banerjee had the honour of first bringing to light. Indeed, it would be no exaggeration to say, that it is Mr. Banerjee's painstaking researches which have filled up the sketchy outlines of Rammohun's life as is found in earlier biographies; and, in one particular case, his acquisition of wealth, have upheld the nobility of his character by clearing it of the slightest taint of infamy imputed by his adversaries, and only too much confirmed by the defence of his admirers ignorant of the real state of things.

These researches have been summarised in this book with meticulous care and precision. The result is a short biography of Rammohun written in Mr. Banerjee's usual clear style. The book does not claim to interpret; it is informative; and in most cases the reader is left with facts to form his own conclusions. There is a chrono-

logical list of Rammohun's works in English and Bengali, and readers of Mr. Banerjee's writings need not be reminded of his particular sensitiveness and accuracy when dates are concerned. There is also a list of Rammohun's letters, of course with dates, which have already been published. Lastly, there is a selection from his English writings, which tend to give us an insight into his mind; and a perusal of only these few pages, remembering the times when they were written, would enable the casual reader to understand why he has been styled the "Father of Modern India".

The book is neatly got up and contains a portrait of Rammohun. We shall be glad to see that another edition is called for shortly, for it is of supreme importance, especially in these times, that his countrymen should understand the man that was Rammohun with all he stood for.

—JATINATH GHOSH.

TALES OF HUNTING

"SHIKARER KATHA": *By Akshay Kumar Chattopadhyaya. Published by Messrs. Das-Gupta and Co., 54, 3, College Street, Calcutta. Size: Demy 8, 268+iii pages. Cloth Bound. Price Rs. 2-8-0 only.*

Tales of hunting and stories of *shikar* are not commonly told in Bengali. Not that there is any dearth of *shikaris* among us, but only a few of them can write and have, in fact, written about their adventures in the jungles. Of them Maharaja Suryakanta Acharya-Chaudhuri of Mymensingh and Kumud Nath Chaudhuri of the Calcutta Bar stand foremost. Both were mighty hunters and both wrote well. The work of the last-named,—who fell some years ago a tragic victim to the wrath of a mauled master of the jungles—has excellent literary qualities. *Jhilay-Jangalay* is one of the best Bengali books on *Shikar*. And now comes the book under review by a retired judge of the State of Mayurbhanj in Orissa, which is a paradise of big game hunters in India. Like the late Mr. K. N. Chaudhuri, Mr. A. K. Chatterjee also tells his stories for his children and all children. But it is not to be understood, therefore, that *Shikarer Katha* falls in the facile category of juvenile literature. These stories are for adults as well, with their close observation of the habits and habitat of the beasts of prey, the implements, weapons, modes and codes of hunting,—the etiquette of the jungles. The ethics of *Shikar* has been discussed in the epilogue with knowledge and understanding of "Nature red in tooth and claw". It is a literary treat. In fact, the book is the product of a consummate artist, a painter in vivid words—creating phantoms and images, scenes, sights and sounds of the wild for the delectation of his reader's eyes and ears and no less for the edification of his mind.

TRAVEL

"PASCHIM-JATRIKI": *By Sreemati Durgabati Ghosh. Published by the Ranjan Publishing House, Calcutta, Price Rs. 3-12-0.*

The authoress has recorded in this book her impressions of a journey to Europe undertaken by her with her husband, Mr. R. C. Ghosh of the Calcutta Bar. They had started as usual from Bombay in an Italian boat and before coming to Europe had not neglected to pay a flying visit to Cairo and the Pyramids. They had been to the principal countries of Europe, and, in spite of the inconveniences inseparable from foreign travel, seem to have enjoyed their journey immensely. These experiences the authoress has narrated in a clear, homely style, and has not hesitated to express her own individual opinions on men and things which met her eye. This book, which is generously illustrated with an excellent get-up is a credit to the publishers and will be found interesting by the general reader. It is sure to prove useful to persons, who would like to see Europe with their own eyes, of course, after the war. There is a touch of poignancy in her interview with Freud in Vienna, to whom she was given an introduction by her father, Dr. Girindrasekhar Bose, it being impossible for her or any other person to imagine that within a few years the greatest psychologist of the modern age would be hounded out of his native place for the sole crime of belonging to a race whose contributions to human progress have been unceasing from the earliest times to the present day.

JUVENILE LITERATURE

1. "SHAHASIR JAYAJATRA"
2. "JAGAT KON PATHE": *By Jogesh Chandra Bagal. Published by Messrs. S. K. Mitra and Brothers, 12, Narkeldanga Lane, Calcutta. Third edition. Illustrated. Price Re. 1 and Rs. 1-4-0 respectively.*

In recent years Bengali juvenile literature has greatly progressed. Poet Tagore and others in our time have contributed much to the varied aspects of children's literature and enriched it considerably. The younger section of our writers has rightly followed in their foot-steps and instead of solely confining to writing fictions and fictitious adventures, have taken to other aspects of studies as well, namely, biography, history, politics, and science. These subjects are now being treated for the younger people in a lucid and easy style. In this respect the two books under notice have been very successful. Both have run into third editions within the short space of three years. *"Shahasir Jayajatra"* depicts the careers of Sun Yat-Sen, Lenin, Gandhi, Hitler, Mussolini, Kamal Ataturk, De Valera, Stalin, Trotsky, Chiang-Kai-Shek and several others. In *Jagat Kon Pathe*, the author has described in an easy style the present condition of the leading countries of the East and the West, represented by most of the above-mentioned heroic figures. India and her neighbouring countries, as well as Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Soviet Russia, Turkey, China, Japan and the United States of America have constituted different chapters. Though primarily meant for our younger friends, they will prove interesting and informative even to adults. Both the books are profusely illustrated, well-printed and well got-up.

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CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for ". For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records Price Rs 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present

1 Removal of steam rubble and slack coals from the yard to the boilers etc at the Tallah Pumping Station during the period ending 30th June 1943

2 Removal of steam coal from the yard to the boilers at the Palmers Bridge Pumping Station during the period ending 30th September, 1943

3 Supply of Indian road tars during the period ending 30th September, 1943.

4 Supply of Asphaltum during the period ending 30th September, 1943

5. Supply of 2 in to 3 in gauge trap basalt or other equally hard tough stone ballast for asphaltum pavement of roads during the period ending 30th September, 1943

6 Supply of sand for asphaltum pavement of roads during the period ending 30th September 1943

7 Supply of stone metal for roads during the period ending 30th September, 1943

8 Maintenance of weighbridges and platform machines during the period ending 30th September 1943

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 29th October, for 3 and 4 on 6th November for 5 to 7 on 10th November and for 8 on 11th November 1942 The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months

M. RAY
Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office,
The 6th October, 1942

Notice.

The term of office of Mr Abdus Sattar as Assessor of the Tribunal constituted under Section 72 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, will expire on the 17th November 1942 The Corporation will shortly proceed to elect a successor Persons who are desirous of offering themselves as candidates for election are requested to send in their names to the undersigned by 2 p m on Saturday the 31st October 1942

No person is eligible for appointment as an Assessor of the Tribunal if he is a Trustee or is, for any of the reasons mentioned in Section 9(o) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, disqualified for appointment as a Trustee

M RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office
The 5th October, 1942

Road Closed.

Notice is hereby given for the information of the public that in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Corporation at their meeting held on the 24th November 1941 in exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 306 of the Calcutta Municipal Act (Bengal Act III of 1923) the triangular strip of the Corporation abandoned road land in front of premises No 69A (old 69) Karaya Road measuring about 11 chittacks 21 square feet and sold to the owner of the aforesaid premises, delineated in the map or plan prepared in this behalf has been permanently closed to the public from the date of the Corporation resolution noted above

S. CHATTERJI,
Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 8th October, 1942

Notice To Ratepayers

Ratepayers of the city are respectfully requested to pay off Corporation dues in rates and taxes, as soon as bills are presented They are reminded that the fact of submission of petition for relief does not absolve them from liability in regard to current dues In their own interest, therefore, they are advised to assist the Corporation in the realisation of their revenue

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Deputy Executive Officer II.

Central Municipal Office,
The 25th September, 1942

S. S. Hogg Market.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern, that an application has been received from Mr. Baijnath Shaw recorded occupier of Stall No 46 1 in Block "New Buildings" in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for permission to transfer his rights and interests in the above stall to Mr Md Yeacoob Molla

Objections if any, to this application should be submitted to the undersigned within 15 days from the date the notice first appears in the *Municipal Gazette*

P C BHATTACHARJEE,
Revenue Officer.

S S Hogg Market,
The 22nd September, 1942

NEW GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOAN

Subscriptions for a further issue of the three per cent Loan 1963 65 will be received from October 3 1942 says a Government of India Finance Department Notification

The list for subscriptions will be closed without notice as soon as it appears that the total subscriptions amount to Rs 15 crores approximately and in any case not later than the close of business on October 15 1942 Applications will be received only through a scheduled bank or a broker Subscriptions may be in cash or by cheque

If not previously repaid the loan will be repaid at par on June 1, 1965 but the Government of India reserve to themselves the right to repay the loan, or any part of it, at par, on or after June 1, 1963 on giving three calendar months' notice in the "Gazette of India"

The price of this issue will be Rs 95 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for

The loan will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. Interest will be payable half yearly on June 1 and December 1 and will be liable to income-tax.

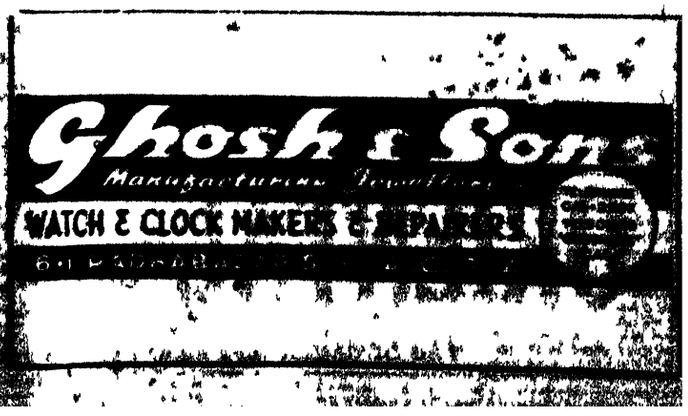
Applications will only be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Cawnpore.

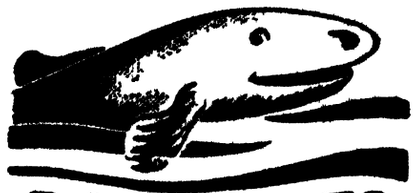
NOTICE TO PETTY IMPROVEMENT CONTRACTORS

It is notified for the information of those concerned that the Security Deposits made by the petty improvement contractors in connection with their contracts for the year 1941 42, which are still current can not be transferred So, the old contractors who intend to submit applications for registration of their names as contractors for petty improvement works during the year 1942-43, are required to make a fresh deposit of Rs 500 each, as earnest money in terms of the specification.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office
The 7th October, 1942





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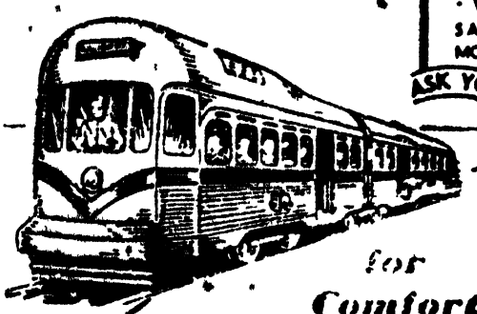
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MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with *Black* numbers on a Yellow badge, from Nos. 290 to 500 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have *Star-Shaped* brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurance.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. *No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.*

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Labater ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Baghda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhanguar ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 12 0	0 15 0
Fowl's eggs " ...	0 12 0	0 15 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Brinjal " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 3 0	1 0 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 6	0 4 6
Tomato per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Garlic " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Onion ...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Naimital) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
" (New) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mangoes (Langra) ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Pulbul " ...		
Raddish (Country) per score ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes ...		
Alubokhora per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 3 0	0 4 0
Bedana per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Bael each ...		
Dates per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Almond " ...	1 8 0	3 8 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	0 5 0
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 6 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	2 0 0	1 4 0
Madras " ...		
Ghee Lakhee ...		
Do. Bhadwa ...	2 4 0	
Do. Sree ...		
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	3 0 0	
Milk ...		
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Atta White Rs. 2-7 ...	0 5 5	0 5 6
Sujee " ...	0 3 0	
Atta Brown " ...	0 5 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...		
Banktulshi per md. ...	11 0 0	11 8 0
" (Kora) per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Chinisakkar " md.		
Deshi (Boiled) "		
Rangoon per seer ...		
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...		
SUNDRIES		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 10 0	
Sugar " ...		
Tea per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer (medium)	0 6 6	
Chana " ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Khari Masoor " ...		
Bhanga " " ...		
Khasaree " ...		
Kalai " ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Biuli " ...	0 3 9	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
" (Sona) ...	0 6 0	
Mattar " ...	0 4 6	0 4 9
Salt ...	0 2 9	
COKE & COAL		
Soft Coke per md. ...		
Coal ...		
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per Bottle		
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb tin		
Do.		
Barley Pearl 1 "		
" ½ "		
Corn Flower 1 "		
Robinson's Barley ...		
Cobra Soft Drink ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Jelly ...		

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Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Curry Beef ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Sirloin „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Suet (Kidney) —		1 8 0		
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...				
Heart each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Oxtails each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Shinbones each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0		
Skrits each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Kindney per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	1 0 0			

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs A. P.	Rs A P	R . A. P.	Rs A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	—	0 5 0	
Lion „ —	0 6 0	—	0 5 0	0 6
Shoulder „ ...	0 6 0	—	0 5 0	0 6
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter „ ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb.	0 8 0			
Other portion per lb. —	0 12 0			

ARTICLES.	1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
MUTTON.				
Chops per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Breast „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer —	1 0 0		0 10 0	
Leg per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb. ...		0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	
Kidneys each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart „ ...	0 1 0			
Liver „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Brain „ ...		0 2 0		
Tongue „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 6		
Trotters „ ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each —	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each —	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer ...	1 4 0			
Goat and Kid meat ...		0 10 0		

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Chops per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb. —	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb. —	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen —	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer —	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Luncheon „ ...	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork ...	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen ...	1 2 0	

DRY FISH	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer —	1 4 0	1 8 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer —	1 4 0	2 8 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Bhaskas „ —	0 12 0	1 8 0
Maldive „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. large per „ ...	6 0 0	
Bali chaw per seer ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Papaddums per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
Dry Prawns per seer —	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not obtainable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital ... ... £ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... £ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund ... ... £ 2,200,000

Head Office :—26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Colpin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

THE CHARTERED BANK

OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.)

(Liability of shareholders limited.)

with which is affiliated the Allahabad Bank Limited.

Capital (Paid-up) ... £2,000,000 | Reserve Fund ... £3,000,000

Head Office: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

West End Branch: 28, Charles II Street, Haymarket, S. W. 1

Over 40 Agencies and Branches in India and the East, and at Manchester and New York.

All forms of Banking Business transacted

RECOVERY OF INCOME-TAX

The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Executor and/or Trustee of Wills and/or Settlements for its constituents and as Agent for the recovery of Income-Tax and the preparation of Income-Tax and Super-Tax returns.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS, TRANSACTED

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders limited.)

Head Office:—2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3.

Subscribed Capital ... £ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... £ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders ... £ 1,000,000

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Mosul, Bombay Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

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9, Clive Street, Calcutta.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

(ESTABLISHED IN 1911)

Nation Serving Institution, having BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES in all important places in India.

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THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

Head Office:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 201, Harrison Road, (Barabazar) and 3, Chittaranjan Avenue, Sealdah.

Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Kalupur Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay) Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot and Surat

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 1,18,00,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Mr. Lakshmi Niwas Birla.

General Banking Business Transacted.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta

Branches:—Burrabazar & Shambazar (Calcutta) & Narainganga

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at ½% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or less.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe Custody.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted: Rates, rules, etc., on application.

D. F. SANDERS, General Manager.

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THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.

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CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at ½ per cent. p. a. on Rs. 500.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 2½ per cent. p. a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 3½ per cent. p. a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone: Park 1166 A. M. SEN, Secretary.

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AND BRANCHES.

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BANKERS' UNION LIMITED

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TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS.

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Head Office:—6, Council House Street, Calcutta

Branches at important Trade Centres in Bengal and Bihar.

Our Specialities:—We have introduced Safe-Custody in Branches far off from Banks, we undertake cheap collection of Income-Rent, interest on Bonds, Debentures, Bills, Hundis, cheques and Drafts Etc. We undertake Insurance of Jewellery, Electric goods, Furniture, Motor Cars, Pianos, Gramophones and Records, Cameras, Typewriters, Sewing Machines, Radios, Refrigerators, Cycles, Fans, Carpets, Curtains, Clocks, Watches, Pens, Pencils, Fountain Pens, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Toilet Requisites, Medicines, Books, Stationery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Suitcases, Trunks, Bags, Baskets, Tents, Sports Goods, Bicycles, Tyres, Tubes, Spare Parts, Accessories, Provisions, Groceries, Oils, Ghee, Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Milk, Biscuits, Confectionery, Fruits, Vegetables, Meat, Fish, Eggs, Poultry, Wines, Liquors, Beverages, Soaps, Perfumes, Cosmetics, Hardware, Ironmongery, Paints, Varnishes, Colours, Oils, Glass, Timber, Bricks, Cement, Lime, Sand, Stones, Coal, Coke, Charcoal, Firewood, Kerosene, Petrol, Diesel, Lubricants, Greases, Tools, Implements, Machinery, Boilers, Engines, Pumps, Motors, Generators, Transformers, Switchgear, Cables, Wires, Lamps, Fittings, Batteries, Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, Rubber, Leather, Canvas, Jute, Cotton, Silk, Wool, Yarn, Thread, Cloth, Ready-made Garments, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Textiles, Furnishings, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Curtains, Blinds, Linoleum, Oilcloth, Tarpaulin, Awnings, Tents, Flags, Banners, Uniforms, Badges, Buttons, Braids, Laces, Embroidery, Trimmings, Ribbons, Tapes, Elastic, Needles, Pins, Buckles, Hooks, Eyes, Zippers, Studs, Cufflinks, Brushes, Combs, Mirrors, Razors, Blades, Shaving Cream, Soap, Lotion, Powder, Perfumes, Cosmetics, Hardware, Ironmongery, Paints, Varnishes, Colours, Oils, Glass, Timber, Bricks, Cement, Lime, Sand, Stones, Coal, Coke, Charcoal, Firewood, Kerosene, Petrol, Diesel, Lubricants, Greases, Tools, Implements, Machinery, Boilers, Engines, Pumps, Motors, Generators, Transformers, Switchgear, Cables, Wires, Lamps, Fittings, Batteries, Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, Rubber, Leather, Canvas, Jute, Cotton, Silk, Wool, Yarn, Thread, Cloth, Ready-made Garments, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Textiles, Furnishings, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Curtains, Blinds, Linoleum, Oilcloth, Tarpaulin, Awnings, Tents, Flags, Banners, Uniforms, Badges, Buttons, Braids, Laces, Embroidery, Trimmings, Ribbons, Tapes, Elastic, Needles, Pins, Buckles, Hooks, Eyes, Zippers, Studs, Cufflinks, Brushes, Combs, Mirrors, Razors, Blades, Shaving Cream, Soap, Lotion, Powder, Perfumes, Cosmetics.

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Advertise and invite opportunities to knock at your door.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Chicken (Broth) ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Capon ,, ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do (roasting) ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turkey Cock ,, ...	10 0 0	14 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 13 0	0 14 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 15 0	1 0 0
Do. Special ...		
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 3 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 3 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	1 3 0	2 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	3 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 3 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snipes ,, ...	3 3 0	4 3 0
Teal (large) ,, ...	4 3 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	3 0 0	4 3 0
Wild Duck each —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...		
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	3 0 0	10 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...	2 3 0	5 0 0
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Beetroot Darjeeling per bundle ...		0 6 0
Do. Country per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bean Country per seer ...		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 3 0	0 7 0
Do. Butter per score ...		
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ,,		
Do. Country ,,		
Do. Darjeeling ,,	0 12 0	1 0 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...		
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 6

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower, Beneres each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,		
Do. Darjeeling ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 2 0	
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	0 10 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 3 0
Ginger ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Turmaric ...		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Knol khol Country each ...		
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 3 0	
Do. Darjeeling each ...		
Lettuce per score ...	0 5 0	0 7 0
Lobia per bundle (small)		
Onions, Madras per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. ,, white ,,	0 4 0	
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur per seer		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Hazaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
Do. Country do. ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer		
Do. New per seer ...		
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old) ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...		
Do. Shillong ...		0 7 0
Robob each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Pulbul per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 2 6	0 5 0
Do. Country per score	0 1 6	0 2 0
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Squash per seer ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 3 6
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 3 0	0 3 6
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country ,,		
Do. Chukerdhurpur ,,		
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 10 0
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 2 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. Africa 3—5 ...		
Do. Kulu per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Nanital ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 4 to 5	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. King David ...		
Do. Jonathan ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 3—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious 4—5 ...	1 0 0	
Amra per score ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Bael Fruit each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	2 0 0	3 0 0
Black Berry per score ...		
Coconut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Country Apples 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Goosebery per seer ...		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Kabul per box (large)		
Do. California per lb. ...		
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Grape Fruit each ...	0 3 0	0 10 0
Java Orange per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Guava (Allahabad) per score ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. (Country) per doz	0 12 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	2 0 0	
Khurbanee ,, ...		
Do. (large) per lb. ...		
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...		
Lemon (English) per doz.	0 6 0	0 8 0
Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-pur) ...	1 3 0	2 0 0
Do. (Country) ...		
Locket per score ...		
Monkey Lichees per 100 ...		
M. Melon Jaunpur ...		
Mask Melon per seer ...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Mask Melon ,, (Lucknow)	0 6 0	0 8 0
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz.		
Do. Langra 4 ...		
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fazlie 5 ...		
Do. Kisen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhaah ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...		
Do. Country ...		
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Madras ...		
Do. Lilam per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Mangosteen per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mosomi per doz.	1 3 0	2 0 0
Peons ,, ,, ...	2 0 0	3 4 0
Bombay ,, ,, ...	2 0 0	2 3 0
Oranges Nagpur ,, ...	1 0 0	1 3 0
Do. Bombay ...	1 3 0	2 0 0
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Madras per doz. ...	1 3 0	2 0 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Potatoes (foreign) Onions and other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present on account of War and hence appropriate prices are given.

BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple Country each ...		
Do. Singapore „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Ceylon „ ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do, Assam „ ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Kalimpong „ ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plantain Champa Buneh ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Martaban „ ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar „ ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul „ ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. Country „ ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Country per score ...		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
„ Kandahar ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)		
Do. Liby do. ...		
Do. Delmonta do. ...		
Calasia do. ...		
Pears Cashmere per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cooking) ...		
Do. Kulu per lb. English	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. California per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar 6—10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Australian per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Cashmere ...		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peaches Peshwar per lb. ...		
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta) 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Rose Apple per score ...		
Sofata 12—16 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	3 0 0	3 8 0
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 10—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Country 14—16 ...	1 0 0	
Surdah Quetta per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Tamarind per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Water melon Country each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Goalund each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta each ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Bhagalpur each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Water fruit per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
DRY FRUITS		
Apples Ring per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Do. „ 1 lb. packet ...	2 8 0	
Almond Salted (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0
Almond English (large) per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0
Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...	1 8 0	3 0 0
Apricots Dry with seed per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apricots Dry without seed per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 4 0
Alobokhara per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Brasilnuts per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Chilgooja per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cocoanut dry per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Currants Australian per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Chestnut per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Figs 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Khurma per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Pears dry per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	2 4 0	2 12 0
Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0
Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Salted shelled per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Prunes dry per lb. ...		
Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Sultana per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Do. Do. 1 lb. pocket ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Table 1 lb. packet...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. American 1 packet...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	0 12 0	1 0 0

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 38	1 0 0	Plant.	P. 19-20	...	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
C. (old) 54	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.				„	2 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
„ 55	0 12 0	Do.			Do.			
„ 74-75	0 12 0	Do.	„ 21-22	...	Do.			
E. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	„ 32	...	Do.			
„ 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-2	1 8 0	Do.	„ 5	2 8 0	Do.
„ 49-50	1 0 0	Do.				„ 6	2 10 0	Do.
P. 7-9	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	„ 3	0 12 0	Do.	„ 7	1 10 0	Do.
„ 10-12	1 8 0	Do.	„ 6	0 12 0	Do.			

(*Continued on page 670*)

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
* DRY FRUITS (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Bombay	1 8 0	
Dinapur	1 4 0	
Butter per cake ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Ghee per seer ...		
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per seer	0 4 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 6 0
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	1 12 0	2 4 0
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ...	2 4 0	3 0 0
Cutla per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Rohi per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cut Pieces) ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Hilsa each (Padma) ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...		
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe 6—12 ...		
Mullet per seer ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (cut pieces) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pomfret per seer ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Prawns per seer (small)	0 10 0	0 14 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	0 14 0	1 2 0
Lobster ...		
Sea fish	0 12 0	1 4 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Brand (White or Brown) 2 lb. each ...	0 3 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. do. ½ lb. „ ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 1 0	0 1 8
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...	0 4 [illegible]	
Milk Roll —	[illegible]	
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Edam „ ...	1 8 0	
Do. Overland „ ...		
Do. Cheddars „ ...	1 12 0	
Preserved, mixed, per lb. ...		0 8 0
Do. unmixed, „ ...	0 6 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)		
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Kraft cheese per lb. ...		3 8 0
*FLOUR.		
Household No. 3 and all other varieties per seer		0 3 9
Californian flour No. 3 per seer		
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.		
Californian flour No. 2 per seer		
Country flour per seer ...		0 3 10½
*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		0 3 10½
Do. White per seer ...		0 3 7½
Do. Red „ „ ...		
*RICE		
*Medium rice (retail) ...	6 12 0	
Coarse rice per md. (retail)	6 4 0	
Bhasamanik rice per seer	0 4 6	
Patna per seer ...		
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	12 8 0	
Do. per seer ...	0 5 0	
Chinisakkar per md. ...	14 0 0	
Do. per seer ...	0 6 0	
Kabul rice per seer	0 10 0	
Golab Soru rice (best) „ ...	0 8 0	
Kamini rice „ ...	0 6 0	
*SUGAR		
Ordinary (Powder whitish)		0 5 3
Crystal (best) ...		0 5 9
Medium (small grain white)		0 5 6
Medium (small grain) Bengal		0 5 9
*DAL Etc.		
Kalai per seer ...	0 3 3	
Arahar „ ...	0 3 3	
Chola „ ...	0 2 0	
Khari Masoor „ ...	0 3 0	
Khasari „ ...	0 2 6	
Mung (Bhaja) „ ...	0 5 9	
*Salt „ ...		0 1 10½
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. „ ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. „ ...	3 12 0	
*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 6
Castor Oil „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	0 8 0	
„ „ „ No. 2	0 7 0	
*KEROSENE OIL		
Kerosene Oil (*Superior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3	
(ii) Per 4-I.G. Tin ...	5 1 9	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 3 1½	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Kerosene Oil (*Inferior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk...	3 14 6	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 2 10½	
*Matches :—		
40 stick each box ...	0 0 4½	
50 „ „ ...	0 0 6	
80 „ „ ...	0 0 9	
*COAL AND COKE		
Domestic Coke (retail) (including delivery charges) per md. ...	1 4 0	
Domestic Coke (wholesale) at the Depot ...		
Soft Coke per md. ...		
Spices—		
Chillies	0 7 0	
Halud	0 7 0	0 8 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 2 0	
Plum Cake „ ...	1 4 0	
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Plum Puddings (English) per lb. —		
Slab Chocolates per packet ...		
Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Assorted Chocolates per lb. — —	3 0 0	3 8 0
Short Bread per lb. ...		
English Sweet, Assorted per lb.		
Caramels Assorted per lb.		
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
„ 2 „		
Indian Sweet Assorted per lb. — —	1 8 0	
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo — ...		
Assorted Creams ...		
Golden Puffs — ...		
Barley Sugar (English) per lb.		
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.		
Assorted Patties per doz.		
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin		
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin ...		
Nice 2 lb. tin —		
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...		
BRITANNIA		
Cheese ...		
Gem ...		
Gem Iced ...		
Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
Marie „ ...	2 2 0	
Milk ...		
Mixed (Household) ...		
Nice „ ...	2 4 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Rice at controlled prices is available at Messrs. Baboorali Sirdar, Stall Nos. 45, 47 & 48 (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.	2 8 0	
Nimki ...		
Petit Beurre ,,	2 4 0	
School ...		
Thin Arrowroot ,, ...	2 0 0	
Water ,, ...	1 14 0	
Zoological ...		
Cream Cracker, Special size tin.	2 0 0 per tin	5 5 0
Cow & Gate Milk Food	2 12 0	
Cow & Gate Rusks	1 8 0	
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— per Tin	0 4 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. loose	1 8 0	
Skimmed Milk	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do.	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk—Powder No. 1 per bot. ..	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Pepperments per lb. ...	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Dereszke per tin of 50	1 8 0	
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin 50 of	1 2 0	
,, (magnum)	1 2 0	
Gold Flake per packet		0 4 6
Cavender per tin of 50	1 2 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb		
Spencer's "Doretto"		
Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin		1 14 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Black & White tin of 50	2 4 0	
Craven A tin of 50		1 12 0
Match Box of 80 stick ea.	0 0 9	
Do. 40 Do.	0 0 6	

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	1 11 0	
Red do. do. ,,	1 7 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb ,,	2 2 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt	1 6 0	
Red do. do	1 2 0	
Orange do. do	0 12 0	
Pyramid do do	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0	
Do. 2nd quality	1 0 0	
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt	1 3 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb pkt	1 1 0	
"ISPAHANI'S TEA"—		
Special Darjeeling 1 lb tin ..	1 12 0	
Lion Brand packets per lb	1 4 0	
Cafe Brand packets ,,	1 0 0	
Afternoon 1 lb. 2 oz.	1 2 0	
LOOSE TEA		
F O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	1 10 0	2 0 0
O P. Darjeeling and Assam per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
DUST TEA		
Darjeeling and Assam Dust per lb.	0 14 0	1 2 0
Red Ensign Coffee ,,	1 9 0	
Coccoa 1 lb packet	2 8 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz		
Robinson's Barley 1 lbs	1 4 0	
Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb	2 4 0	
Delmonte Fruits 2 ,		
Chutneys 1 ,,	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pickles (Australia) per bot	3 4 0	
Mustard Colman per tin Do ½ lb		
Mustard (India) per bottle	0 12 0	
Salad Oil Bott (Big) ..	2 12 0	
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 6 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott ..	2 8 0	
Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	4 8 0	
Sausages Australian per tin	2 12 0	
Salad Oil (India) ...	1 4 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Condensed Milk Red Cross	0 10 0	
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder loose ,,		1 4 0
Sc[illegible] Assorted Small tin	0 14 0	
Part Fruits, Bott. ..	1 12 0	
Isinglass per pkt.	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag ...		
I X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	1 2 0	1 4 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin ...		
Delmonte Prunes per 1-lb oz. tin		
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb, per pkt ...	3 0 0	
King George Chocolate, 1 lb per tin ..		
C. & V. Vinegar per bottle	2 8 0	
Radgate or Nickson Ham per lb. ...		
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb. ...		
Oatmeal (Australian) 2 lb tin ..	2 8 0	
Indian Oats per tin. ...	1 12 0	
Rolled Oats (Canadian) per tin	3 0 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin Nos. 3 & 4 ...	0 11 0	
Chamois Leather large ...	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small ...	1 4 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 10 0	
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	2 8 0	
Bisurated Magnesia, medium	0 7 0	2 2 0
Elerman's Embrocation.	1 12 0	
Zam-Buk	2 4 0	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm ...	1 12 0	1 14 0
Oriental Balm ...	0 8 0	
Sloan's Liniment ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Kruschen Salt ...	0 15 0	
	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) ,,	7 0 0	

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Rangoon Branch
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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg. 1 to 6 } „ 9 to 15 }	0 3 0 each.	Vegetables.	Betel 3 to 7	0 3 0 each.	Betel.
			Potato 8	0 3 0 ,,	Potato.
			Fruits 2 to 2½ } 6 to 8 }	0 3 0 ,,	Fruits.
			Milk 1 to 2	0 3 0 ,,	Milk.

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
RICE.		
Balam (Coarse) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Medium) ...		
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	0 4 6	
Do. (Kora) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kamini (Do.) ...		0 5 3
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Golap Khas (Do.) ...		0 4 0
Dadkhani ...	0 6 0	
Deshi Boiled ...	0 3 9	
Dudkalma ...		
Nagra (Medium) ...	...	0 4 0
Patnai (Coarse) ...		0 4 6
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsai ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Katari Bhog ...		
Chamanmani ...		0 5 0
DAL.		
Gram (Patnai whole) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Gram (Dal) ...		
Mug Dal ...		
Do. (Sona) ...	0 6 0	
Do. (Krishna) ...		
Arahar Dal ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kalai Dal ...		0 4 6
Khasari Dal ...	0 3 6	
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Khari) ...	0 5 6	0 6 0
Mattor Dal ...	0 4 0	
Salt ...		0 2 6

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BUTTER & GHEE		
Bombay Butter per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0
Aligarh " ...	1 12 0	
Pabna " ...		
Ghee (Gawa) ...	2 8 0	2 12 0
Do. (Buffalo) ...	2 8 0	2 10 0
Jessore ...	2 8 0	2 14 0
OIL.		
Ghani Oil ...		
Mustard Oil ...		0 10 0
Cocoanut Oil ...		1 0 0
Kerosene Oil ...	0 3 0	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White Java) ...		
Do. (Brown Java) ...		
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flower (Country) ...		0 5 0
Atta (brown) ...		0 5 0
Do. (white) ...		0 6 0
Suji ...		0 6 0
Gur (Sugar Cane) ...		
" Khajure ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes (Nainital) ...		
Do. New (Country) ...		
Do. (Gauhati) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Patal ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Brinjal ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Peas ...		
Cauliflower each ...		
Cabbage each ...		
Ginger ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Onion ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
MEAT.		
Mutton ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat & Khashi ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
FISH.		
Rohi (Cut-pieces) ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Other ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns ...	0 0 0	0 12 0
Parsey ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Koi ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
RICE.		
Chamanmoni ...	11 8 0	12 0 0
Balam per md. ...	9 8 0	10 0 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	11 0 0	11 8 0
Do. (Kora) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Kamini (Do.) ...		13 0 0
Chinisankkar (Do.) ...		
Dadkhani ...	15 0 0	16 0 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...	9 0 0	10 0 0
Dudkalma ...		
Nagra ...	9 8 0	10 8 0
Patnai (Kora) ...	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsai ...	10 8 0	11 0 0
Sitasai ...	10 8 0	11 0 0
Bhashamanik ...	10 0 0	10 8 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 5 9	
Do. (Bhaja) ...	0 5 9	
Do. (Krishna) ...	0 5 9	
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 3	
Kalai Dal ...	0 3 3	
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 6	
Mosoor Dal (Splits) ...		
Do. (Khari) ...	0 3 0	
Mattor Dal ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...		3 0 0
Ranchi " ...		
Darbhanga " ...		2 4 0
Bree (Mark) ...		2 5 0
Khurja ...	2 2 0	2 8 0
Bhaduwa ...		2 6 0
Lakhi ...	2 0 0	2 2 0
"Debla Debee" per seer		2 4 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer		0 5 9
Do. (Brown) ...		
Do. (Bata) ...	0 6 8	0 7 0
Flour per seer ...		
Atta ...	0 5 0	
Do. B ...		
Gur ...	0 7 0	0 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
Do. ¼ lb. ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		
Bombay per lb. Salted		
Pabna per seer ...		
Polson's 1 lb. tin ...		
Milk ...		
Cows' Head ...		
Condensed Milk ...		
Milk Maid ...		
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...		0 10 0
Cocoanut Oil ...		1 0 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...	1 0 0	
Apples 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Oranges 6—10 ...	1 8 0	
Bedana per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Pesta ...		5 8 0
Dates Arab " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Grapes per seer ...		
Pomegranates per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0
VEGETABLES		
New Patal ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
New Potatoes ...		
Potatoes (New) ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Brinjal ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Cabbages each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Ginger ...	0 5 6	0 6 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 0 6
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Onion ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Cauliflower ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
FISH		
Parsey per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Pona " ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Do. (Cut pieces) " ...		
Bagda " ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki " ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Crab (each) ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Hilsa " ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Koi per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
MEAT		
Mutton ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Goat ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
EGGS		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 14 0	0 15 0
" (Duck) Do. ...		0 14 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.	...	1 14 0
Yellow per tin ...		
Cocoa Hornby ...		
Coffee Polson's 1 lb. ...		
Condensed Milk ...		
BISCUITS		
Thin Arrowroot ½ lb. ...	...	0 9 0
H. & P. Do. ...		
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker ...		
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 555 ...	1 10 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes 1 tin. ...		0 12 0
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.		
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sago (Pearl) ...		
Quaker's Oats ...		
Pascal's Logenges (glass) each ...		
Jam ...		
Jelly ...		
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
Quickwhite (White) ...		
KEROSENE OIL		
Elephant Brand tin ...		
Do. per bottle ...		
Do. " bulk ...		
Rising Sun ...		
Do. per bottle ...		

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
MUTTON		
Mutton 1st class per seer	0 12 0	
Do. 2nd " " ...		0 10 0
Goat per seer ...		0 12 0
Kid " ...		
Poultry Chicken each		
EGGS		
Ducks per score ...	0 13 0	0 14 0
Fowls " ...	0 13 0	0 14 0
VEGETABLES		
Brinjals per seer ...	0 4 0	
Cucumber each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Ginger " ...	0 4 0	
Pati Lemon per score ...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 2 6	
Bilaiti Lemon per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Onions Patna red per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Bombay " ...		
Do. Country " ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Potatoes Nainital per seer		
Do. Deshi (New) ...	0 6 0	
Do. Madrasi " ...	0 6 0	
Do. Gauhati " ...		
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer ...	0 4 0	
Do. Disi per seer ...		0 4 0
Do. Hilly " ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Cabbage each	0 2 0	0 4 0
Cauliflower each		1 0 0
Peas Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Darjeeling " ...		
Do. Deshi " ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Beans " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Squash " ...		1 0 0
Tomato " ...		
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS		
Apple Australia ...	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 5—8 ...		
Do. American ...		
Do. Kulu ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Peshwari ...		
Do. Quetta ...		2 8 0
Alubokhara per seer ...		1 8 0
Apricot " ...		
Batavia per pair ...		
Beal fruit each ...		2 8 0
Bedana (green) ...	2 0 0	0 2 0
Cocoanut each (green) ...	0 1 6	
Do. dry per seer ...	1 4 0	
Chilghoza " ...		
Dates Arab " ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Bagdad " ...		
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		
Do. Nasik " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Quetta " ...		
Do. Chaman " ...		
Do. Australia " ...		
Khorma " ...		
Kesur Deshi " ...		
Do. Singapore " ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Khobani " " ...	2 0 0	
Kajoo Nuts " ...		
Lichis Country per 100 ...		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer ...		
Prune per lb. ...		
Papaya Country each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Dates fruit per seer ...		
Do. Basra per lb. ...		
Plums per seer ...		

ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
FRUITS—(Contd.)		
Safeta ...		
Mango (Local) ...		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Madras ...		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Nilambari 5—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Totapuri ...		
Do Fazli ...		
Do. Golapkhas		
Do. Himsagar ...		
Do. Kissen Bhogh ...		
Mash melon per seer ...		
Kharbuza per seer ...		
Orange Ichanagore ...		
Do. Sylhet ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Nagpur ...		
Do. Bombay 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta Bagdad per seer ...		
Do. Multan ...	6 0 0	
Do. Kabul ...		
Peara 10—32	1 0 0	
Pineapple Singapuri each		
Do. Assam ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Country each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Peaches 6—10		
Plantain Champa per score	0 3 0	0 5 0
Do. Martaban per score	0 10 0	1 0 0
Musket per seer ...		
Pomegranate per seer ...		
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar ...		
Do. Dholka ...		
Raisin (Rad) per seer		
Do. Sultuna " ...	2 0 0	
Almond shelled " ...		
Do. without shell ...		
Do. do. large ...		
Surdah Quaman per seer		
Water melon Goalando ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Deshi ...		
Do. Farukabad ...		
Do Quetta		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Sarbati Lemon (Musembi) 8—12 ...	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer ...	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. Shelled " ...		
Nut Ground " ...		
Sharifa 10—25 ...	1 0 0	
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound		
Darjeeling do. "		
Bombay " " ...		
Aligarh " " ...	1 12 0	
Jessore " per seer ...	3 0 0	
Dinapur " " ...	2 8 0	
Pabna " "		
Darbhanga " "		
Mazafferpur " "		
Ghee " ...		2 0 0
Cow's Ghee " ...	2 8 0	
Do. Milk " ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
FISH	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bagda per seer		
Bhetkee (Salt) per md. ...		
Do. (cut pieces) p. s.	0 12 0	
Bhetkee " ...		
Prawns " ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hilsa " ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Rohi " ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Rohi (cut pieces) " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Small fish " ...		
Chetal " ...		
Crab per pair ...	0 10 0	2 0 0
Koi per seer ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Singhee per seer ...		
Magoor per seer (small) Do. (large)	2 0 0	

ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
RICE		
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog ...		
Deshi (Nagra) per md.		
Do. (Medium) " ...		
Patnai (Atap) " md. ...	11 0 0	
Hilli (old) per md. ...		
Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasal per md. ...		
Banktoolshi (Muja) No. 1 per maund	11 0 0	
Do. No. 2 per md.		
Chamormoni ...	11 8 0	
Balam (old) per md. ...		
Chini Shakkar No. 1 per maund (old) ...		
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund ...		
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...		
Kamini per maund ...	12 0 0	
Peshwar Rice per md. ...		25 0 0
Dhaki Chata ...	8 8 0	10 8 0
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer ...		
Java " ...		
Cocoanut Oil " ...		
Mustard Oil " ...	0 10 0	
Salt per seer ...	0 2 9	
Flour " ...	0 3 9½	
Atta B per md. (Tota) ...		
Sujee " ...	11 0 0	
Atta fresh per seer ...	0 3 7½	
Chandausi Atta per md. ...		
Til Oil " ...		
Til Oil per seer ...		
DAL		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 5 9	
Mug Dal " ...	0 6 0	
Arhar " ...	0 3 9	0 4
Kalai ...	0 3 3	
Khesari " ...	0 2 6	
Mosoor (spilt) " ...		
Do. (khari) " ...		
Mator " ...	0 4 0	
Chana Dal " ...	0 3 0	
Do. " ...	0 3 0	
Biuli " ...	0 3 3	
TEA.		
Family Mixture ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...		2 4 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Orange Pekoe ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pekoe per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Pekoe Dust ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
KEROSENE OIL.		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
" " Bulk "		
Owl & Swan per tin ...		
" " Bulk "		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Elephant Brand per bot. (White) ...	0 3 6	
Elephant Brand per bot. (Red) ...	0 2 9	
Snowflake per tin ...		
Soft Coke per md. ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,
CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.
The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District.
Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Bagda ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Bhetki ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Other Fish ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Parsay ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...		0 15 0
Fowl's eggs ...		0 15 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...		0 6 0
Brinjal ,, ...		0 3 6
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 8 0	0 14 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato per seer ...		0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	
Ginger per seer ...	0 6 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 6 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...		0 2 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Potato (Madras) ...		0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
Pulbul per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		0 6 0
Sweet Potatoes ...		0 4 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
New Potato ...		
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes		1 8 0
Alubokhora per seer ...	2 0 0	
Amra (Belati) per score ...		0 3 0
Bedana per seer ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Bael each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Dates per seer ...		0 10 0
Almond ,, ...	2 8 0	6 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 10 to 16 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 3 6
Do. (Martaban) ... per doz.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Pomegranate per seer ...	1 4 0	
Apples 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Pears ...		
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Madras ,, ...		3 0 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	2 0 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...		2 8 0
Do. Sree ...	2 4 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer		2 8 0
Milk ,, ...		0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs A.P.	Rs A.
Flour per seer —		0 6 0
Atta White No. 1 —		0 5 0
Sujee ,, —		0 6 0
Atta Brown —		0 6 0
'B' Atta —	0 5 0	0 6 0
RICE.		
Patna per seer —	0 4 0	
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	11 0 0	11 8
,, (Kora) per seer	0 4 3	
Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		15 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,	7 8 0	8 2 0
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...		
Rice-Course (Controlled) per seer ... —	0 3 0	0 3 3
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Sugar ,, ...	0 5 6	0 5 6
Tea per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 0 0
Gur per seer ...		0 3 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Chana ,, ...	0 3 6	0 4 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...		0 4 0
Bhanga ,, ...		0 3 0
Khasaree ,, —	0 2 6	
Kalai ,, —	0 3 0	
Biuli ,, —	0 5 0	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 6 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 9
Salt ,, ...		0 2 9
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ..		
Coal	1 4 0	
Fuel — —	1 10 0	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ..		

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Silong ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Lobster ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Bagda ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Bhetki ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Other Fish ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Koi & Magoor ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Parsey ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Crab ...	0 0 9	0 1 6
Beef per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Goat & Kid —	0 10 0	0 14 0
POULTRY & EGGS.		
Duck each ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Fowl ,, ...	0 6 0	0 14 0
Chicken ,, ...		0 4 0
Pigeon ,, ...	—	0 3 0
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...	0 13 0	0 15 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...		0 5 0
Brinjal	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflour ,, ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 4 0	—
Cucumber per score ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Garlic per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly ,, —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion ,, —	0 1 6	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ,, —	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Modhupur) ,, —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potatoes (Nainital) ,, —	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. (Deshi) ,, —		
Pulbul ,, —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,, —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Raddish per score ,, —	—	—
Squash ,, —	—	—
Sweet Potatoes ,, —	0 1 6	—
Sweet Pumpkin each —	0 1 0	0 4 0
White ,, ,, —	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato Darjeeling ,, —	0 8 0	0 10 0
FRUITS.		
Almond per seer —		
Alubokra ,, —	—	—
Amra (Belati) per score —	0 1 0	0 1 3
Bedana per seer —	1 8 0	2 0 0
Bael each —	0 0 3	0 0 9
Dates per seer —		0 12 0
Grapes ,, —	0 14 0	1 0 0
Lime per score —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Plantain (Champa) per doz. —	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. (Martaban) ,, —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Papaya each —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pomegranates per seer —	0 14 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100 —		
Sugarcane each —	0 0 9	0 1 0
Oranges per score —	0 10 0	0 14 0
BUTTER		
Butter per seer —	1 8 0	2 8 0
Ghee Lakhee ,, —	1 14 0	2 0 0
Do. Bhadwa ,, —	—	—
Do. Sree ,, —	—	—
Pure Cow Ghee per seer —	2 12 0	—
Milk —	0 4 0	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A P.
Flour per seer —		
Atta white No. 1 —		
Sujee —		0 6 0
Atta Brown —		0 5 0
"B" Atta —		
RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Patnai per seer —		
Banktulsi (Manja) per md.	13 0 0	13 8 0
Do. (Kora) per seer		0 5 6
Do. (Boiled) per md. —	11 0 0	11 4 0
Rangoon per seer —		
Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. —		
Do. (Atap) ,, —		
Golap Jira ...	16 0 0	17 0 0
Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Sugar ,, —		
Tea per lb. —	0 8 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer —	0 3 0	0 10 0
Cocoanut oil ,, —	0 14 0	1 0 0
Arahar per seer —	0 6 0	0 7 0
Chana ,, —	0 4 0	0 4 6
Khari Masoor ,, —		0 3 0
Khesaree ,, —	0 2 0	—
Kalai ,, —	0 4 0	0 4 6
Biuli ,, —	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mug (Hari) Katcha ,, —	0 5 6	—
Do. (Sona) ,, —		0 5 9
Mattor ,, —	0 2 0	
Salt ,, —	0 2 9	
Barley Powder —	0 4 6	0 7 6
Do. Pearl —	0 6 3	0 12 0
Robinson's Barley Jelly —		
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle —	0 0 0	0 12 0

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Beef per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
Mutton ,,	0 12 0	0 14 0
Goat and Kid ,,	0 12 0	0 14 0
Pork ,,	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY		
Duck each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,,	0 6 0	0 14 0
Chicken ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,,		0 5 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per (score)	0 8 0	0 15 0
Fowl's ,, ,,	0 7 0	0 13 0
FISH		
Pona per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (Cut pieces)	1 0 0	1 8 0
Silong	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa	0 6 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pomfret per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mango fish per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz.	0 6 0	0 12 0
Do. (Desi)		
Bean (French) per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) ,,		
Brinjal ,,	0 4 0	
Cabbage (Country) each		
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 8 0	0 10 0
Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 4 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.		
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz.		
Cucumber per score	0 10 0	1 6 0
Ginger per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Garlic	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger ,,	0 2 0	0 2 6
Onion ,,	0 1 6	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling)	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Patna) ,,		
Do. (Desi) ,,		
Do. (Ranchi) ,,	0 8 0	0 3 6
Potatoes (Nainital)	0 4 0	
Do. (Desi) ,,		0 3 6
Pulbul	0 3 0	0 5 0
Raddish (English) per bundle		
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 2 0	

ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes ,,	0 2 6	0 3 0
Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tomato (Ranchi) per seer		
Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	
White Pumpkin each	0 2 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer ...	2 0 0	
Apricot	2 0 0	
Apples	0 2 0	0 3 0
Figs per seer	1 4 0	1 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 2 6	
Bedana per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
Beal each	0 0 9	0 3 0
Pomegranate ,,	0 10 0	1 4 0
Blackberries per 100		
Cocoanut each	0 1 6	0 2 0
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer	0 10 0	
Almond ,,	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape ,,	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. per box		
Goosbarry per seer ...		
Jack fruit each		
Khubani per see	1 0	1 4 0
Kharbuza ,,		
Lichis per 100		
Lime per score	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote ,,	0 1 6	
Oranges 8 to 10 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer	5 8 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do (Martaban) per doz	0 8 0	
Papaya each	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Plums per score	0 10 0	
Raisins ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Roseberry per score		
Star apple		
Tamarind per seer	0 4 0	
Walnut ,,	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100		
Do, (Madras) 12—16		
Golap Khas		
Langra 16—20		
Bombay 25 to 30		
Totapari per score		
Sipia		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Keshin Bhog 12 to 16		
Fazli 8 to 10		
Prnes S. W. per seer	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer		
Sugareane		
Water Melon each		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb.	1 12 0	2 4 0
Dinajpur ,,	0 12 0	0 12 0
Ghee per seer	2 0 0	2 8 0
Pure Cow's Milk	0 4 0	
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb.		0 2 0
Do. ½ lb.	0 1 0	
Do. ¼ lb.		0 0 9
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Atta ,,	0 4 6	0 5 0
Sujee ,,	0 5 0	0 5 0
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 4 0	
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 5 0	
Do. (Kora) ,,	0 3 0	
Chinisakkhar per seer		
Deshi ,,		
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 10 6	
Sugar		
Tea per lb.	0 14 0	
Cocoanut Oil	1 0 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer	0 6 0	
Chana ,,	0 5 0	
Khari Masoor ,,	0 6 0	
Bhanga ...	0 5 0	
Khasaree ,,		
Kalai ,,		0 2 0
Mung (Hari) ,, ...	0 7 0	
Do. (Sona) ,, ...	0 8 0	
Mattor ,, ...		0 5 0
Salt ,,		0 2 9
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...		
Do. (Elephant) Brand per tin Refined	3 10 3	
Ordinary ...	3 10 3	
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin		

N B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent. Per day.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent. Per day.	Business.
A. 1 & 2	As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.	G. 9	As. 9	To be approved by the Committee.
,, 3 6—12	,, 7	Do.	,, 11 & 13	,, 8 ,,	Do.
C. 10	,, 9	Do.	H. 4	,, 12	Do.
,, 24 & 26	,, 8 ,,	Do.	,, 11	,, 6	Do.
,, 28B	,, 4	Do.	,, 13	,, 8	Do.
D. 1 & 2	,, 12 ,,	Do.	Potato—3, 7, 9, & 12	,, 4 ,,	Potato
E. 3, 5 & 8	,, 6 ,,	Do.	Milk—3	,, 8	Milk.
G. 5	,, 9	Do.	G. & B. 2	,, 4	Ghee & Butter.
,, 6 & 6A	,, 14	Do.	Betel—2, 3 & 4	,, 8 ,,	Betel Leaves.
,, 8	,, 7				

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(Continued from page 668)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.	
H. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.
„ 10	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils
„ 9	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.
„ 11	3 0 0	Cloth.
„ 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth
„ 13	3 0 0	Do.
„ 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.
„ 15	3 0 0	Do.
„ 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.
„ 17	3 0 0	Cloth.
„ 18	3 0 0	Shoe.
„ 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery
„ 20	...	Rent & Business to be approved by the Comt.
„ 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.
„ 31	2 0 0	Do.
„ 32-33	4 0 0	Do.
„ 34	2 0 0	Do.
„ 35	2 0 0	Do.
„ 36	2 0 0	Do.
New Bldg. 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.
„ 8	4 0 0	Do.
„ 9	4 0 0	Do.
„ 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
„ 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.
„ 23	4 0 0	Do.
„ 26-1	1 12 0	Do.
„ [illegible]	2 0 0	Do.
„ [illegible]	1 12 0	Do.
„ 34-1	1 12 0	Mudi.
„ 41	2 2 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
„ 32	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.
„ 39C	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.
„ 46A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.
„ 50	3 4 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.
„ 57	1 8 0	Pork.
K. 84	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.
„ 46	0 6 0	Do.
„ 49	0 6 0	Do.
„ 50	0 6 0	Do.
„ 51	0 6 0	Do.
„ 52	0 6 0	Do.
„ 53	0 6 0	Do.
„ 54	0 6 0	Do.
„ 55	0 6 0	Do.
„ 56	0 6 0	Do.
„ 57	0 6 0	Do.
„ 58	0 6 0	Do.
„ 59	0 6 0	Do.
„ 60	0 6 0	Do.
„ 61	0 6 0	Do.
„ 62	0 6 0	Do.
Potato Range 5	0 6 0	Potato.
„ 12	0 8 0	Do.
„ 16	0 8 0	Do.
„ 23-24	0 12 0	Do.
„ 31	0 6 0	Do.
„ 32	0 6 0	Do.
„ 36-37	...	Do. Rent to be fixed by the Committee.
„ 38	0 8 0	Potato.
„ 39	0 8 0	Do.
Cocoanut Range 5	0 4 0	Cocoanut.
„ 6	0 6 0	Do.
„ 7	0 6 0	Do.
„ 8	0 4 0	Do.
„ 13	...	Rent to be fixed by the Comt.
„ 14	...	Do.
„ 15	0 4 0	Cocoanut.
„ 16	0 6 0	Do.
„ 17	0 4 0	Do.
„ 18	0 6 0	Do.
„ 21	0 6 0	Do.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.	
M. 3	0 8 0	Plantain.
„ 4	0 8 0	Do.
„ 14	0 4 0	Do.
„ 15	0 4 0	Do.
„ 16	0 4 0	Do.
„ 17	0 4 0	Do.
„ 18	0 4 0	Do.
West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.
West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.
„ 1	10 13 0	Jewellery.
„ 3	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.
	Mon. rent	
West Range (old) 32	35 0 0	Kerosene Oil.
„ 33	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.
„ 36	34 0 0	Do.
„ 38	25 0 0	Do.
„ 39	30 0 0	Do.
„ 37	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.
„ 40	25 0 0	Misc. goods.
„ 43	28 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
„ 44	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.
„ 45	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.
„ 48	33 0 0	Do.
„ 49	33 0 0	Tailoring.
„ 50	56 4 0	Oilman's Stores.
„ 51	30 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Comt.
„ 52	30 0 0	Do.
„ 53	30 0 0	Do.
„ 54	30 0 0	Do.
Poultry.		
„ 7-12	0 9 0	Poultry.
„ 13-19	0 11 0	Do.
„ 20-23	0 6 0	Do.
„ 24-28	0 9 0	Do.
„ 29-30	0 3 0	Do.
„ 31-32	0 3 0	Do.
„ 33-34	0 3 0	Do.
„ 35-38	0 10 0	Do.
„ 39-42	0 8 0	Do.
„ 51-52	1 10 0	Do.
„ 63-66	0 8 0	Do.
„ 67-74	3 0 0	Do.
„ 115-130	0 8 0	Do.
„ 75-78		
„ 79-82	0 10 0	Do.
„ 83-98	2 1 0	Do.
„ 99-108	1 6 0	Do.
„ 109-110	0 4 0	Do.
„ 111-114	0 10 0	Do.
„ 131-134	0 8 0	Do.
„ 135-138	0 8 0	Do.
„ 139-140	0 4 0	Do.
„ 141-142	0 4 0	Do.
„ 145-146	0 6 0	Do.
„ 147-150	0 10 0	Do.
„ 151-154	0 8 0	Do.
„ 155-156	0 8 0	Do.
„ 157-162	0 14 0	Do.
„ 163-164	0 8 0	Do.
„ 165-166	0 4 0	Do.
„ 167-170	0 8 0	Do.
„ 171-174	0 8 0	Poultry-Bird Do
„ 175-176	0 4 0	Do
„ 177-178	0 6 0	Do
„ 179-182	0 10 0	Do
„ 183-186	0 8 0	Do
„ 187-188	0 8 0	Do
„ 189-190	0 8 0	Do
„ 191-194	0 8 0	Do
„ 195-198	0 8 0	Do
„ 199-202	0 10 0	Do
„ 203-206	0 10 0	Do
„ 207-208	0 4 0	Do
„ 209-210	0 4 0	Do
„ 211-214	0 10 0	Do
Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
„ 4	10 3 0	Do
„ 6	0 8 0	Do
„ 8	0 8 0	Do
„ 10	0 8 0	Do

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.	
Egg 17	0 8 0	Egg.
„ 18	0 8 0	Do
„ 21	0 3 0	Do
„ 22	0 3 0	Do
„ 23	0 3 0	Do
„ 24	0 3 0	Do
„ 27	0 4 0	Do
„ 28	0 3 0	Do
„ 30	0 3 0	Do
„ 31	0 3 0	Do
„ 33	0 3 0	Do
„ 35	0 4 0	Do
„ 36	0 4 0	Do
N. 5	0 5 0	European Vegetable.
28	0 5 0	Do
36	0 6 0	Do
44	0 5 0	Do
45	0 6 0	Do
46	0 6 0	Do
47	0 5 0	Do
48	0 5 0	Do
51	0 7 0	Do
52	0 5 0	Do
53	0 5 0	Do
54	0 6 0	Do
57	0 5 0	Do
58	0 5 0	Do
59	0 6 0	Do
63	0 5 0	Do
64	0 5 0	Do
65	0 5 0	Do
66	0 5 0	Do
67	0 5 0	Do
72	0 5 0	Do
73	0 5 0	Do
74	0 5 0	Do
75	0 5 0	Do
77	0 5 0	Do
Milk 1	1 5 0	Milk
3, 4, 8 & 9	2 8 0	Do
11	1 8 0	Do
12	2 8 0	Do
Suet 2	0 5 0	Suet
3 & 6	0 4 0	Do
7 & 8	0 5 0	Do
9 & 12	0 4 0	Do
13	0 5 0	Do
17, 18, 19 & 20	0 4 0	Do
22	0 5 0	Do
24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
North Range 2, 3, 4, 9 & 10	0 8 0	Betel
11—12	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
13—14	2 0 0	Do
29—30	2 0 0	Cloth
31	1 0 0	Hosiery
34	1 0 0	Do
25	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
33—37	1 12 0	Miscellaneous Goods
130	0 12 0	Do
148—149	1 8 0	Do
151	1 0 0	Do
R 6—7	1 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
23—33	2 0 0	Do
M 25—26	0 8 0	Plantain
12—24	0 12 0	Do
35—36	0 8 0	Do
37	0 4 0	Do
45—46	1 0 0	Do
47—48	0 8 0	Do
28	0 10 0	Do

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

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GREETINGS

The CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE offers its *EED* and *BIJAYA* Greetings to its Muslim and Hindu readers and well-wishers in Calcutta and throughout the country on its reappearance after the *'Eed' and 'Durga Puja'* holidays.

The Late Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra

The public life of this province is distinctly the poorer by the death of Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, who had so worthily occupied the chair in the Upper House of Bengal legislature since its inception. Mr. Mitra had a most eventful career. He began his political life in the stormy days of the Non-co-operation Movement as a follower of Mr. C. R. Das, whose trust and confidence he won and received in a large measure. Mr. Das had a genius for spotting his lieutenants. Like Nepoleon's Generals, most of them carried the Marshal's batons in their knapsacks. Well-known for his organising abilities and steadfast loyalty to the cause he served, he soon came to the forefront of the Swarajist Party formed by Mr. Das and helped him not a little in winning the elections of 1923 to the provincial legislature under the Montagu-Chelmsford Act. He was not, however, [illegible] allowed to fight by the side of his chief and [illegible] Deported to Mandalay along with Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and several other colleagues of Mr. Das, Mr. Mitra was in exile for some years. His sturdy health suffered in imprisonment and he was never the same man afterwards. But his spirit remained as before. Politics in Bengal and India had changed a good deal in the meanwhile, and Mr. Mitra went to Delhi as a representative of his province on the central legislature. There he gave an excellent account of himself by his quiet but none the less valuable work on many Select Committees, and there he acquired that intimate acquaintance with constitutional procedure which later stood him in such good stead. In the House he fought bravely and resolutely as the champion of the people put under "duress vile" by the fiat of an irresponsible executive. Then followed an unfortunate estrangement between him and the Congress, and he practically retired for a short while from public life till he was elected to the Bengal legislature in 1936. His choice as President of the Bengal Council was amply justified. He was strong, independent, fair and just. His decisions were informed and supported by knowledge. In a word, he proved to be an ideal President, who was respected and popular. In private life, Mr. Mitra was modest and unassuming—a kind friend and wise counsellor. Our heart goes out in sympathy to Mitra's bereaved [illegible] and only child—a daughter, who was recently married to the only son of the late Mr. Guru Saday Dutt of the *Bratachari* fame.

Councillor S. C. Rai Chaudhuri

We offer our sincerest congratulations and extend a cordial welcome to Mr. Sudhir Chandra Rai Chaudhuri, one of the two Councillors representing Ward No. 8 on the Corporation, on his release from imprisonment without trial. This took place immediately before the Puja holidays but not in time, unfortunately, to record our pleasure and sense of relief in the last issue of the *Municipal Gazette*. Mr. Rai Chaudhuri was arrested without any charge in August last and suffered incarceration for nearly two months. He did not know, nor does he, we presume, know even now, why he was so suddenly and unexpectedly taken away. Two more of his colleagues in the Corporation—Mr. Bipin Behari Ganguli and Mr. Bejoy Singh Nahar are still rotting unaccountably in jail. When are they going to be released?

Chungking Municipal Finance

A study of Chungking's Municipal taxes reveals that the city's tariffs are among the lowest of the large cities in the world. For 1942, the Municipal Government of Chungking expects to receive 22,708,748.16 in taxes. This will represent a 2,579.67 per cent. increase over the 1938 total, which was only 847,130.13. The spectacular increase is effected largely by tax reforms, characterized by the abolition of numerous levies and the inauguration of an enlightened tax system.

Since the formation of the Bureau of Finance of the Chungking Municipal Government in January, 1939, reforms have been initiated to improve the city's public finance. Land administration was started to help solve disputes over land ownership and to effect land registration and demarcation in Chungking. During the past 44 months, Commissioner Tiao Pei-jan of the Bureau of Finance reports, a sound financial policy has been laid down for Chungking.

Before January, 1939, according to Commissioner Tiao, there were eighteen taxes enforced in the city. Twelve of them, more or less exorbitant in nature, were abolished in the period under review.

Under the new ruling, the traditional practice of collecting ten per cent. of the profit on land by the Municipal Government has been reduced to five per cent. Only five per cent. of house rent is collected, thus making Chungking's Municipal house tariff the lowest in the world.

The readjustment of the tariff rates has been accompanied by a reorganization of the taxation machinery, the training of personnel, and the standardization of accounting, auditing and public treasury systems. Meanwhile, Chungking has been divided into eleven regions for the assessment of Municipal taxes. All these reforms, coupled by the rising price-level have been responsible for the great increase in the Municipal receipts between 1938 and 1942.

PRESIDENT OF BENGAL COUNCIL DEAD

Hon. Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra Passes Away

The death occurred on Tuesday night (October 27) at his residence in South End Park, Ballygunge, of Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, President of the Bengal Legislative Council. He was 54.

A native of Noakhali, Mr. Mitra was actively associated with the Nationalist movement following the anti-Partition agitation in Bengal.

He was arrested under the Defence of India Rules during the last war and was kept as a security prisoner for about four years on the suspicion of taking part in the revolutionary movement. After release, he became an ardent lieutenant of C. R. Das and he took a leading part in the formation and growth of Sawraj Party. He was arrested in 1928, along with Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and others and kept in Mandalay Jail where he suffered a terrible breakdown in his health.

On the inauguration of Chelmsford Reforms he was elected a member of the Central Assembly from Chittagong Division without any contest while he was confined in Mandalay Jail. On release he joined the Assembly at Delhi and served the same with great zeal and devotion as the Chief Whip of the Swarajya Party. When the old Assembly was dissolved and new elections took place under the present constitution, he was defeated at the polls; but his services to his fellow men and the country were not forgotten and he was elected as President of Bengal Legislative Council in 1937. As in the old Central Assembly, so also in the Bengal Council he soon made his mark by his fearless rulings and very able conduct of business of the House.

Mr. Mitra presided at the joint session of the two Houses of the Bengal Legislature in September last which was addressed by His Excellency the Governor.

He is survived by his wife and a daughter.

As was his wish, the funeral took place on Wednesday morning at the Calcutta crematorium, the funeral procession leaving 20, South End Park at 7-30 in the morning.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Bengal Premier, paying a tribute to Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra says: "I was associated with Mr. Mitra for a long period in the Congress during some of the stormy days of Indian politics. He was well known for quick decisions and a strong resolve and determination never to yield. He displayed these qualities as President of the Bengal Legislative Council."

THE WEEK IN THE CORPORATION (Contd.)

(Continued from page 673)

The Corporation in the opinion of the Committee, with its existing income is unquestionably unable to meet the premium out of its normal income, not to speak of the diminished income due to evacuation, etc. The only possible course left open for the Corporation, in our view, is to apply to the Government of Bengal for subvention in respect of the amount which it will have to pay as premium for effecting the insurance and we recommend this should be done.

If the Committee's view, for any reason, the Government is unable to help the Corporation by a subvention, the latter would be reluctantly compel-

The ... In The Corporation

An Adjourned Meeting Of The Corporation Held on Wednesday, The 7th October, 1942.

EMPLOYEES' DEMONSTRATION WITHIN MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

Services Committees Directed To Hold Enquiry

ON the motion of Councillor Satya Brata Sen seconded by Councillor Surendra Nath Das, the House unanimously adopted the following resolution at the adjourned meeting of the Corporation held on Wednesday, the 7th October:—

"That the Services Committees Nos. I and II be directed to hold an enquiry into the conduct of those employees of the Corporation who behaved in a most unseemly manner towards Aldermen and Councillors on the 29th September, when a demonstration was staged within the precincts of the Central Municipal Office Buildings, and to take such disciplinary measures against them as they may consider necessary with a view to enforce discipline among the Corporation employees and prevent a repetition of such regrettable incidents in future."

Appointments Not Sanctioned Or Provided For

Corporation Accepts Finance Committee's Recommendations

The following recommendations of the Finance Standing Committee, dated the 15th September, 1942, were confirmed by the Corporation on the 7th October —

(1) That the Corporation be informed that sometimes appointments are made and expenditure is incurred, which are not provided for in the Budget, without previous consideration of the matter by the Finance Committee. This procedure is in violation of the delegation of powers by the Corporation to the Finance Committee.

(2) That this Committee recommend to the Corporation to direct the appointing authorities and other Standing Committees not to make any additional appointments temporary or permanent, or incur any expenditure (extra) not provided for in the Budget, without reference to the Finance Committee in the first instance.

(3) That no increase of pay or allowance beyond the normal increase within the grade be allowed in future and that applications for new allowances be not entertained.

(4) That in view of the present financial position of the Corporation and the necessity of effecting all round economy in the expenses of the Corporation, it be a direction that no special increments other than usual grade increments, nor any new personal or any other allowance be allowed to any employee or officer of the Corporation.

(5) That the strictest economy be observed in all directions as far as possible and practicable commensurate with efficiency and that no proposal should ordinarily be accepted by the Corporation involving increase in recurring expenditure.

(6) That it be a direction that no proposal for temporary appointment or additional staff be entertained by the Chief Executive Officer and that if the latter thinks that the appointment is essentially necessary in the interest of the Corporation work, he should distribute the work amongst the existing staff of the Corporation or utilise the services of members of other departments for ...

the Education Department, the Building Department and the Mosquito Control Department.

War Risks Insurance

The reports of the Special Committee, appointed by the Corporation regarding the insurance of Corporation institutions under the War Risks (Factories) Insurance Ordinance, which the House accepted on October 7 advised the Corporation to apply to the Government of Bengal for subvention in respect of the amount which it would have to pay as premium for effecting the insurance.

Under the Ordinance all the different pumping station buildings, workshops, etc., of the Corporation together with the machineries therein are to be compulsorily insured. The total insurable value of the different buildings and machineries coming under the Ordinance, allowing depreciation, works out to cover Rs. 2,58,00,000 and the total premium at the prescribed rate of 4 per cent. comes to about Rs 11 lakhs.

The Corporation, the report states, has to choose between two alternatives, *viz.*, either to pay Rs 11 lakhs for premium and be covered against all risks from enemy action or destruction by way of denial, if necessary, or to obtain exemption and thus remain uncovered against the risk from enemy action with the additional liability of having to find money out of its own funds to replace losses which may occur as the result of enemy action.

Considering the close proximity of Corporation institutions to military objectives and the improbability of the Corporation being able to find money from out of its income to make replacements in the event of loss, the report goes on to add, it would be prudent on the part of the Corporation to take the insurance rather than to bear ...

(Continued on previous page)

The War At Our Doors

GENERAL WAVELL VISITS BURMA BORDER

Pushing In Into Burma For The Offensive

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief lately returned to his headquarters at New Delhi after a four-day inspection of forward positions on the north-east frontier, says a Press communique. During this visit General Wavell crossed the Burma border.

At forward posts, General Wavell studied large-scale maps and cross-examined individual officers who for many weeks have been pushing in ones or twos far into Burma through trackless forests reconnoitering the country with its torrents, mountains and jungles.

Further back General Wavell visited forward headquarters of brigades and divisions and inspected numerous improvizations which units of all arms have developed to carry back into Burma—equipment of a type and on a scale far more appropriate than that which the Burma Army had to leave demolished east of the Chindwin.

INTENSIVE TRAINING

These units, with valuable if bitter experience to guide them, have prepared themselves to cope effectively with any natural as well as human obstacle, be it mountain, forest, river or Jap.

Training to "live on the country" so far as possible, in order to lighten the burden of the soldier has included a reversion by British and Indian troops to primitive lore—to drawing on nature to help them along. They have learned to make rope bridges, river boats and so forth with amazing speed out of the simplest materials to be found on the spot.

Brief as his visit was, General Wavell left behind him a new stimulus to coincide with the improving weather and a general feeling that the hardships and privations undergone during the monsoon and the daily intensifying training would be rewarded by action at the right moment.

JAPAN'S PLANS AND INDIA

Confidence Of Assam Minister

Shillong, Oct. 16.

"All over Assam one would see now our planes, both bombers and fighters," declared Khan Sahib Maulavi Mutabbir Hossein Choudhury, Minister for Civil Defence, in the course of an interview.

"It is a known fact," he said, "that our planes have often been over Burma and the Japanese have failed so far to strike back at us."

Referring to the apprehension that an attack might be launched on India, he said: "Some enemy planes might be able to get through; and if they manage to drop bombs on any town in Assam the people need not be frightened, so long as they obey A. R. P. instructions and go into shelters in time."

"Any Japanese air attacks on Assam will surely be beaten off," he added.

An offensive against Assam by land, according to him, was improbable. "The Japanese attempt to attack China from Burma had failed," and "any attempt to invade India is also bound to fail."

He concluded: "What the Japanese will try to do is to encourage strife among the various people in the country under the cloak of being sympathetic to Indian aspirations; but the people in general are conscious enough not to be duped."

R. A. F. RAID ON BURMA

Review Of Monsoon Offensive

New Delhi, Oct. 20.

A *communique* from Air Headquarters, New Delhi, issued this evening says that the Royal Air Force from India have attacked Japanese targets in the Myittha Valley in Central Burma.

The attack was made yesterday and transport vehicles in the vicinity were the targets. Heavy clouds prevented observation of results.

104 Raids In Four Months

Despite blinding rain electrical storms, and the bad visibility that is so common during the monsoon R. A. F. bombers have carried out 104 raids on Japanese targets in Burma in the period from June to September, writes the special representative of the *Statesman* in New Delhi under date October 19.

Akyab, the important rice-exporting centre in the Bay of Bengal, was the chief R. A. F. objective in Japanese occupied territory. Twenty-five attacks were carried out against the port in which the principal targets were the airport, docks and rice mills.

Enemy river transport was another target that received frequent and destructive attention. Steamers, *sampans* laden with Japanese supplies, motor vessels—often filled with troops—never knew when R. A. F. bombers would come roaring down out of the rain overhead to attack them. Many of the attacks were made on targets on the Irrawaddy and enemy rivercraft on the Mayu and Chindwin rivers were attacked 27 times. In one particular raid a group of enemy barges were crossing the Chindwin river. Suddenly a formation of Blenheims swooped down and three of the barges never reached the other side—they were sunk at once.

Continued bombing and machine-gun attacks were another feature of the R. A. F. "monsoon offensive." At Kalemyo Japanese troops were bombed and machine-gunned 11 times, the aerodrome at Myitkyina was attacked six times, and five raids were made on the aerodrome at Magwe.

The R. A. F. attacks were emphatically underlined by operations carried out by aircraft of the United States Army Air Corps. The American bombers raided the Rangoon aerodrome and docks, objectives at Myitkyina and their bombs pounded down on Japanese targets at Lashio, the start of the Burma Road.

In the Mandalay area, rolling stock and railway installations of this keypoint of the Burmese transport system received particular attention from the R. A. F. and considerable damage was done.

Japanese fighters were not often in evidence during these attacks but heavy anti-aircraft gunfire was encountered by the bombers over many of the targets.

With the arrival of better weather and steady reinforcements it can be expected that the R. A. F's offensive against Japanese-occupied Burma will increase in weight and effectiveness.

PROBLEM OF INDIA'S DEFENCE

Full Consultation With United Nations

London, Oct 22.

Mr. Edgar Granville (Independent) who is a frequent critic of the Government, asked in the House of Commons to-day if the Government would consider the setting up of an Allied War Council in India inviting representatives of the United States, Russia and China to serve with those of Britain and India to secure full strategic co-operation, under a unified command of General Sir Archibald Wavell, of those Powers concerned in India's defence

Mr. Clement Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister replied: "No, sir."

Mr. Granville Can Mr Attlee say if there is any regular consultations with the United Nations on the defence of India?

Mr. Attlee: "There is full consultation."

Mr. Granville: "Will the Government take advantage of the presence of Field-Marshal Smuts and call together an Allied War Conference in London to discuss the defence of India and other allied strategy?"

Mr Attlee: "There was a meeting of the Pacific War Council yesterday to deal with other allied strategy?"

R. A. F. PLANES AGAIN OVER BURMA

Prome And Villages In Akyab Area Raided

New Delhi, Oct. 24.

India-based bombers yesterday carried out attacks on Japanese positions at Prome, in Lower Burma

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"BURMA WILL BE RECOVERED"

Chungking, Oct. 29

Dr Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador in London, who is now at Chungking stated here that Burma whose liberation was vital to China would be recovered and extensive preparations were being made to achieve this end.—Reuter

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To-day's New Delhi *communique* says: Bombs were dropped on Prome and on enemy-occupied villages in the Akyab area on the west coast Heavy clouds prevented the observation of results but explosions were seen at the targets and fires were left burning. None of our aircraft is missing"—*Associated Press of India.*

The Re-Occupation Of Burma

Chungking, Oct. 24.

With China, America and Britain co-operating the re-occupation of Burma will be brought about in no time," writes the Chinese newspaper *Yih Shih Pao* "We believe that the balance of power in the forthcoming battle will be in favour of the Allies," the paper adds.—*Reuter.*

CHITTAGONG BOMBED

Casualties Extremely Light And Small Damage

New Delhi, Oct. 26.

The following *communique* has been issued.

"Yesterday enemy aircraft attacked the aerodrome at Chittagong and some aerodromes in north-east Assam. Reports so far received indicate that civilian and miliary casualties were extremely light and damage was small. Civilian labour in the area displayed extremely high morale and their devotion to duty was most marked."—A.P.

LAST RAID ON MAY 8 AND 9

Chittagong was last bombed on Friday (8th May) afternoon and on Saturday (9th May) morning. A New Delhi Press *communique* issued on the 9th May stated that "a high-level bombing attack, followed by machine-gun attack, was carried out by Japanese aircraft in the Chittagong area during the afternoon of Friday, the 8th May. Slight damage was caused and there were some casualties. This was followed by a further raid in the same area this morning (*i.e.*, Saturday, the 9th May). Details are not yet available."

A Bengal Government Press Note stated that "civilian casualties were moderate and military and civilian damage slight."

AKYAB BOMBED AGAIN

Jap Air Losses In Assam

New Delhi, October 27

The R.A.F. has made yet another raid on targets in the Akyab area.

A Royal Air Force Headquarters *communique*, issued here this morning, says: "Yesterday morning, two formations of R.A.F. bombers, escorted by fighters, attacked Japanese objectives in the Akyab area. Bombs were dropped on enemy-occupied buildings and several fires started. Our fighters followed this up by low-level machine-gun attacks on targets. None of our aircraft is missing."

It is now revealed that at least four Japanese planes were destroyed in Sunday's raid on an aerodrome in north-east Assam. The raid was reported in yesterday's *Statesman*. A *communique* issued here in connection with the attack states:—"Enemy losses so far reported are at least four."—*A.P.I.*

NO PANIC IN CHITTAGONG

Chittagong, Oct 28.

The bombing in Chittagong on October 25 did not affect the morale of the local people who displayed wonderful calmness. Business is proceeding as usual.—U. P.

JAPS RAID DIBRUGARH

Last Sunday's Attack Described

New Delhi, Oct. 28

It is now revealed that enemy planes attacked Dibrugarh during Sunday's raid in North-east Assam.

A *communique* issued by the U. S. Air Force Headquarters says: "Early on the afternoon of October 25, a strong Japanese force of bombers and fighters attacked American airfields in the Dibrugarh area in North-eastern Assam. The Japanese planes came in at an altitude of about 14,000 feet and were at once engaged by our fighters which succeeded in shooting down two Japanese planes. One of our machines was shot down.

"The enemy broke through, bombed the airfields and destroyed or damaged transport air-craft which had been grounded for routine repairs. One American air officer and one British subject were killed and five Americans were injured. Several buildings were struck by bombs, causing some damage. Civilian labour in large numbers resumed their customary work shortly after the 'all-clear' and, as already announced, displayed high morale and courage.

ALL WIRELESS SETS

To Be Seized By Assam Government

Shillong, October 28.

H. E. the Governor has authorized all District Magistrates in Assam to seize all wireless receiving sets which they have reason to believe, are being used for undesirable purposes which is prohibited by a notification to-day.—*U. P.*

BENGAL HOME GUARDS

Fifty Six Adjutants Appointed

The Government have sanctioned the appointment of 56 adjutants of the Home Guards, says a Bengal Government Press Note.

Of these 46 have already been appointed, namely, 27 Hindus and 19 Muslims. In accordance with the communal ratio rules there remain, therefore, nine vacancies to be filled by Muslims and one by a Hindu. The vacancy for a Hindu is reserved for a candidate of the Scheduled Castes. The Government propose to hold as early as possible a special course for the training of approved candidates and their subsequent selection to fill these vacancies.

Applications from Muslims and Scheduled Caste candidates for admission to the forthcoming course are being invited in an advertisement which is now under issue. They are required to reach the Home Department of Bengal on or before November 10, 1942.—*A.P.I.*

TREATMENT OF CASUALTIES

Fresh Drive For Collection Of Blood

A fresh drive for collection of blood for the Blood Bank for treatment of shocks and casualties that might occur in case of air raids, is being launched by the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health.

The Institute has been storing up and maintaining in its laboratory dried serum collected through donations made by individuals towards the Bank. The advantages of dried serum over the liquid is that the former can be stored for a longer period than the latter.

The Director of the Institute, Dr. J. B. Grant, will be leaving shortly for somewhere in the country to enlist as many blood donors from encamped soldiers as possible.

FOOD SUPPLIES

Steps For Removal Of Difficulties

The Government of India propose shortly to take special steps for the removal of the difficulties that Provincial Governments are now experiencing in the matter of supply of foodstuffs to civil defence workers and the civilian population of the country. This was revealed by Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, Civil Defence Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, who was in Calcutta last week on his way to Delhi from Cuttack, in an interview with the *Associated Press*.

Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava said that this question had an important bearing on the ultimate morale of the people and the personnel of the Civil Defence Services. He expressed the hope that with the help of the local Governments concerned a good

deal of difficulties of the people in this regard could be removed.

Giving the impression of his tours of Bombay, Madras and Orissa, Sir Jwala Prasad said that his impressions, so far as civil defence arrangements were concerned, were quite good and assuring. They were better than what they used to be. Everywhere there was a good deal of progress. "But" he pointed out, "what I have been anxious to bring about is public contact and co-operation with the work of A. R. P. I want everybody to take interest in this work. It is a humanitarian work; and it is above all politics. Japanese bombs are no respectors of either political parties or of any particular creed."

Continuing he said that in some places non-officials were playing a useful part in the movement while, in others, they had not done as much as they should have. During his tours he impressed upon people belonging to every community and political persuasion the need for everyone doing something to protect the lives and property of their countrymen. "As a whole," he added, "I have met with a very good response and even those who are of the Congress way of thinking have offered their collaboration."

FOOD GRAINS CONTROL

Application For License

The Controller of Civil Supplies, Calcutta, for the town of Calcutta, the District Supply Officer for each district and the Sub-divisional Supply Officer in each sub-division in Bengal have been authorized by the Governor of Bengal to receive applications for licenses and to issue licenses under the Food Grains Control Order which comes into force on November 15.

Orders have also been issued by the Governor conferring powers on some Government officers to enforce the administration of the Food Grains Control Order.—*A.P.I.*

SALE OF SUGAR IN CALCUTTA

Forty More Shops Approved By Government

Calcutta, Oct. 27

Forty more existing groceries have been approved for the retail sale of sugar in Calcutta under conditions already announced. This brings up the total of shops so approved to 140 (one hundred and forty only).

A Press Note issued in this connection says that 29 of these approved shops will also be selling coarse and medium rice under conditions previously announced, thus bringing up the total of shops approved for selling rice in Calcutta to 93 (ninety-three only).

There is no intention for the present to increase the number of shops any further.

List of approved shops will, as usual, be displayed in all police stations and Corporation Wards.

SUPPLY OF SUGAR

New Government Relief Scheme

Distribution of 50 per cent. of sugar lying in the factories in the province by the Government of Bengal at controlled price is provided in a scheme prepared by the Directorate of Civil Supplies, Government of Bengal. The quantity of sugar to be distributed under this scheme has already been requisitioned by Government.

According to the scheme, the province has been divided into 4 zones and the districts allotted to each zone are expected to draw a limited quantity of sugar from a factory situated within that zone.

In a letter addressed to district officers on the subject, Mr. D. L. Mazumdar, Deputy Director of Civil Supplies, Bengal, is understood to have explained that the object of the scheme is to give immediate relief to the districts in the matter of supply of this commodity and not to replace the normal channels of supply to them. The quantity allotted to different districts is intended to be drawn up in case of unforeseen scarcity so that extreme hardship to consumers may be obviated.

All About Air Raid Precautions

COUNSELS OF PRUDENCE

[*From the "Statesman", October 22, 1942*]

Calcutta, we think, holds too many people, in too complacent a mood. Some of these, if reasonable accommodation and food-supply can be found elsewhere and if they can afford it, might advantageously depart. The large majority who remain should view the war more realistically, pay livelier heed to the occasional "alerts," and bestir themselves in domestic A. R. P. Asked why we regard uneasily the city's present complacency and its fullness compared with last spring, we would point to the map and invite remembrance of what in the last few devastating years, has happened elsewhere. Calcutta lies within range of enemy bombers. Towns in Australia further than it from Japanese-occupied bases have been attacked; though not heavily. Our own aircraft, either R. A. F. or U. S. A. A. C. have repeatedly bombed objectives in Burma, including docks in distant Rangoon. Akyab has been raided twenty-five times.

If unpleasant things are going to befall Calcutta they may begin soon. The monsoon is finished. So are Ramzan and the Durga Pujahs, events on the religious calendar which the aggressor may conceivably have been respecting from a wish to avoid intensifying hatred against himself. The moon approaches the full. "Be Prepared" is a wise motto, applicable in many affairs besides those so admirably founded by Baden Powell. Now seems the times for Calcutta's citizens to act on it.

We pretend to no "inside" knowledge of strategic probabilities, nor to infallibility in our unaided judgment. Commonsense guides, and it suggests that Calcutta could not reasonably be expected to behave so well under stress as did London or Moscow or Chungking. Its inhabitants lack homogeneity, many of them are illiterate or quite unversed in affairs of war, some oppose Government, problems of communications are

peculiar, and the subsoil prevents the building of deep shelters. Militarily we believe the city to be now very strongly defended, but we have less faith in the civil administration's ability to withstand shocks. Calcutta may not be bombed at all; heavy and sustained bombing such as some British cities suffered is for geographical reasons at present impracticable, but it is plain that bombing of a sort can be attempted.

Most certainly we suggest no sort of mass evacuation. All people (the great majority) who have useful jobs to do must stay; that is imperative. If necessary, authority must be drastic in ensuring it. On the other hand we see no purpose, but contrariwise imaginable danger, in unoccupied persons remaining in considerable numbers, whether for reasons of minor economy or supposed morale. Those without serious work to do who linger for the reasons mentioned or from mere thoughtlessness will not find that the Army or Railway officials thank them should emergency arise. Meanwhile, it should be Government's task to reveal more clearly their plans for dealing with the bigger outflow of population which bombing, if it comes, will cause, and in particular for preventing those who go from being victimized by profiteers in the fashion of last spring.

A. R. P. MEASURES IN INDIAN FACTORIES

Safety And Welfare Of Workers

A. R. P. measures in Indian factories are based on the same principles as A. R. P. measures which have proved effective in the United Kingdom, to ensuring the safety and welfare of workers. The actual measures which, naturally, have been modified to suit local conditions, may be placed under the following heads:—

(1) The provision of structural A. R. P. protection (including air raid shelters), fire precaution and fire prevention measures, and First Aid facilities, is well-advanced and is being pressed forward.

(2) It has been laid down that fatcory A. R. P. Services are intended primarily for the defence of the factory and the factory workers.

(3) In addition to the technical training of squads required for specific A. R. P. duties, the principle has been laid down that all factory personnel should receive some regular form of A. R. P. training outside working hours. For this they are to be paid at the appropriate overtime rates.

(4) Allowances and remissions of various kinds are being introduced to counteract hardships due to war conditions. These include payment of bonuses or dearness allowances, and provision for pensions or disability payments.

(5) Stocks of essential foodstuffs, etc., are being laid-in at factories to guard against any possible breakdown in normal supplies.

(6) The evacuation of families of workers from threatened areas has been permitted, in the interval before air-raids develop, and facilities are being provided.

(7) Factories have been advised to establish a news service for their workers (by means of bulletins pasted on notice boards and the use of loud speakers) to dispel ignorant or malicious rumours.

Factory workers are to be trained outside working hours for brief periods, the men being paid at the appropriate over-time rates for the periods spent in training. The cost is to be treated as A. R. P. revenue expenditure in assessing profits for taxation purposes.

In most factories, frequent practice evacuations to the shelters are held. When the siren sounds, the workman is expected to go, quickly but quietly, to his own place in his own shelter as previously arranged and rehearsed, and to stay in the shelter until permitted to leave by the shelter warden.

Finally, it is impressed on workers that frequent practice evacuations, A. R. P. rehearsals and tests are not a danger signal, indicating that raids are immediately expected, but merely a sign that necessary preparations are being made. The workman's safety depends on the smooth and efficient operation of the A. R. P. scheme when the time comes.

LIGHTS AND FANS DURING AIR-RAIDS

No Objection To Internal Lights

The Government of Bengal, in a Press Note, say that, as some doubt appears to exist whether the use of lights and fans is prohibited during an air-raid, the Government consider it desirable to make the position clear. So long as no light is visible from outside or above the house, there is no objection to internal lights being kept lit during an air-raid. There is further no objection to fans being used at such a time. In fact, for the convenience of the public and in order to maintain morale, it is considered desirable that lights, whether electric or kerosene, and fans should be kept on in refuge rooms during an air-raid so long as no light is visible from outside.

The above instructions do not however, refer to gas lights. The danger from fire from these lights is so great that no gas lights should be allowed during air-raids, and, as soon as an air-raid warning is sounded, all gas should be turned off at the main.

GERMAN AIR-RAID PROSPECTS IN BRITAIN

Home Guards To Be Trained

London, Oct. 13.

During the coming winter there will be a serious danger to this country from aerial attacks, particularly, incendiaries, declared the Under-Secretary of State for India, the Duke of Devonshire, in the House of Lords to-day when referring to the demand that all male civilians be trained in the use of arms and all Home Guards be trained to extinguish fires.

The Duke said that manpower shortage must make mutual aid between the civil defence service and the Guards increasingly essential but the two services could not be entirely interchangeable. That would lead to disorganization but the Home Guards would receive instruction this winter in civil defence, particularly fire prevention.—*Reuter.*

Premier's Warning

London, Oct. 19.

The possibility of heavy enemy air raids on Britain was stressed by Mr. Winston Churchill in an address to civil defence workers at Wembley.

The Prime Minister stated that while Allied air strength had grown enormously "we should not rest on our laurels." He added: "It is our duty to be prepared every day and at all points."

Special Article

CORPORATION FINANCE

[By MANMOHAN MUKHERJEE, *Formerly Councillor, Corporation of Calcutta; Chairman, Works Standing Committee; Chairman, Moore-Bateman Special Committee; Chairman, Electric Generating Plants Special Committee; Chairman, Lighting Special Committee*]

IT would be news to many, both inside the Corporation and out, that there is a single head of expenditure which costs the Corporation 60 lakhs of rupees every year, far above half a crore of rupees per annum. In these days of financial difficulties, on a scale unprecedented in the history of the Corporation, Brought on by the exigencies of war, it may pay us to know what that item is, and if that huge leakage cannot be partially stopped to find money so urgently needed elsewhere to meet the daily recurring expenses. That item is the service of loans:—

[TABLE A]

		Rs.
(1)	Interest on loans	41 lakhs
(2)	Contribution for repayment of loans ...	18·6 "
	Total ...	59·6 "

During the last war, the Government loans (income-tax free) went up to 6 per cent., and the Corporation loans up to 6½ per cent. After the war was over, however, the Government replaced the loans carrying higher interests and brought them down to those paying 3 per cent. only. A noticeable feature of the present war is that interests have not gone up. The Corporation, however, did nothing of the kind, and there are to-day loans bearing interests at 6½ per cent., 6¼ per cent., 6 per cent., 5½ per cent., 5 per cent., 4½ per cent., 4 per cent., 3½ per cent. and 3 per cent. The purpose of the present article is not to blame anybody, it serves no useful purpose,—but to focus attention pointedly on this aspect of the Corporation Finance, so that things may still be put right for the better.

The total outstanding loans raised by the Corporation comes to about 8 crores. The position is as follows:—

[TABLE B]

		Rs.
(1)	6¼ per cent. loans ...	1,24,30,000
(2)	6½	65,50,000
(3)	6	1,70,19,592
(4)	5½	38,61,100
(5)	5	86,00,000
(6)	4½ .. .. " ...	8,06,300
(7)	4	84,00,600
(8)	3½	49,61,400
(9)	3	1,46,33,900

If all these loans could be converted into 3 per cent. loans the total saving in interest alone annually is as follows:—

[TABLE C]

		Rs.
3¼%	on item (1) in Table B, is ...	4,85,050
2½%	do. (2) do. ...	2,12,875
3%	do. (3) do. ...	5,10,600
2½%	do. (4) do. ...	96,525
2%	do. (5) do. ...	1,72,000
1½%	do. (6) do. ...	12,090
1%	do. (7) do. ...	84,000
¾%	do. (8) do. ...	24,800
	Say ...	15,47,940

If, therefore, the conversion could be effected, the total saving in interest alone would be about Rs. 15.5 lakhs per annum, out of the present total outgo of Rs. 39.6 lakhs per annum towards interest. (Corporation Budget: 1942-43—page 118). The savings in Sinking Fund will be dealt with later.

But the financial Pundits may shake their heads and contend that it cannot be done as the Corporation cannot repay the loans before the dates of redemption, as there is no such stipulation in the loans. It may be so, but the Government loans stood in no better position. Except for a portion of 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes, which are undated, the rest of the Government loans were dated loans. One method adopted by the Government was that a new loan of lower denomination was floated, and the subscribers were asked to tender either in cash or in higher denomination loans, at a little premium, which was fixed. And the Government succeeded. The Corporation may follow the same path, and there is no reason why it will not succeed. Still another method is that the Calcutta Municipal Debentures can be purchased in the open market, and when the higher denomination loans are thus purchased, and come into the possession of the Corporation, they can be changed into lower denomination loans, and re-issued. But it may be contended that the purchase of higher denomination loans at a bigger premium, and converting them to lower denomination loans and re-issuing them at a lesser premium, would entail capital loss on the Corporation. Let us examine the proposition. In the Official Report and Quotations of the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association Ltd., issued on the 4th September, 1942, we find the following quotations:

[TABLE D]

Calcutta Municipal Debentures

					Rs. As. P.
4	per cent of	1912	1st Nov.	1942	99 12 0
4	ditto	1915	1st Mar.	1945	100 12 0
5½	ditto	1919	1st Feb.	1945	105 0 0
5½	ditto	1920	1st Jan.	1950	112 0 0
6½	ditto	1920	1st Dec.	1950	113 0 0
6½	ditto	1921	1st Oct.	1951	113 0 0
6	ditto	1923	1st Mar.	1953	£ 112 0 0 N
6½	ditto	1924	1st Nov.	1946	108 0 0
6½	ditto	1925	1st Jan.	1955	114 0 0
6	ditto	1925	1st Sep	1955	109 0 0
5	ditto	1928	1st Nov.	1958	108 12 0
5	ditto	1929	1st Aug.	1957	101 8 0
5	ditto	1929	1st Aug.	1958	101 0 0
6½	ditto	1931	1st Feb.	1950-60	110 0 0
6½	ditto	1931	1st Feb.	1951-61	115 12 0
6	ditto	1931	1st July	1948	107 8 0
6½	ditto	1932	1st Mar.	1949	111 0 0
6	ditto	1932	1st Aug.	1940	108 0 0
5½	ditto	1932	1st Oct.	1962	107 0 0
4½	ditto	1933	1st June	1950	101 0 0
4	ditto	1933	1st Oct.	1950	101 4 0
3½	ditto	1934	1st Dec.	1951	93 0 0
3½	ditto	1935	1st July	1965	84 0 0
3	ditto	1936	1st Jan.	1953	95 0 0
3	ditto	1936	1st Oct.	1966	78 0 0
3	ditto	1938	1st June	1968	75 0 0
3	ditto	1938	1st Dec.	1965	88 0 0
4	ditto	1939	1st Nov.	1956	92 0 0
4	ditto	1939	1st Dec.	1956	92 0 0
4	ditto	1940	1st Oct.	1957	91 0 0

If the Corporation purchases these debentures in the open market, the Corporation will be faced

with both gain and loss. The purchase of debentures bearing higher interest at a premium will entail loss. The difference of interests for the unexpired term of the debentures will result in gain to the Corporation. Let us examine how the transactions shape out in actual practice.

[TABLE E]

				Rs.	As.	P.		
6½	per cent.	...	January 1955	114	0	0	1955-42=13×3½=45·5-14=31·5	per cent.
6½	ditto	...	October 1951	113	8	0	1951-42=9×3½=31·5-13·5=18	ditto
6½	ditto	...	1-12-50	113	0	0	1950-42=8×3·5=28-13=15	ditto
6½	ditto	...	1-2-51—61	115	12	0	51-42=9×3·25=29·25-15·75=13·50	ditto
							61-42=19×3·25=61·75-15·75=46	ditto
6½	ditto	...	1-2-50—60	110	0	0	50-42=8×3·25=26-10=16	ditto
							60-42=18×3·25=58·5-10=48·5	ditto
6½	ditto	...	1-3-49	111	0	0	49-42=7×3·5=24·5-11=13·5	ditto
6½	ditto	...	1-11-46	108	0	0	46-42=4×3·5=14-8=6	ditto
6	ditto	...	1-9-55	109	0	0	55-42=13×3=39-9=30	ditto
6	ditto	...	1-3-53	£ 112	0	0 N	53-42=11×3=33-12=11	ditto
6	ditto	...	1-8-49	108	0	0	49-42=7×3=21-8=13	ditto
6	ditto	...	1-7-48	107	8	0	48-42=6×3=18-7·5=10·5	ditto
5½	ditto	...	1-10-62	107	0	0	62-42=20×2·5=50-7=43	ditto
5½	ditto	...	1-1-50	112	0	0	50-42=8×2·5=20-12=8	ditto
5½	ditto	...	1-2-45	105	0	0	45-42=3×2·5=7·5-5=2·5	ditto
5	ditto	...	1-11-58	108	12	0	58-42=16×2=32-8·7=23·25	ditto
5	ditto	...	1-8-58	101	0	0	58-42=16×2=32-1=31	ditto
5	ditto	...	1-8-57	101	8	0	57-42=15×2=30-1·5=28·5	ditto
4½	ditto	...	1-6-50	101	0	0	50-42=8×1·5=12-1=11	ditto
4	ditto	...	1-10-57	91	0	0	57-42=15+9=24	ditto
4	ditto	...	1-12-56	92	0	0	56-42=14×1=14+8=22	ditto
4	ditto	...	1-11-56	92	0	0	56-42=14×1=14+8=22	ditto
4	ditto	...	1-10-50	101	4	0	50-42=8×1=8-1·25=6·75	ditto
4	ditto	...	1-8-45	100	12	0	45-42=3×1=3-·75=2·25	ditto
3½	ditto	...	1-7-65	84	0	0	65-42=23×·5=11·5+16=27·5	ditto
3½	ditto	...	1-12-51	93	0	0	51-42=9×·5=4·5+7=11·5	ditto

The first figure in Table E above shows that the gain in interest in one year is 6½ per cent. minus 3 per cent. *i.e.*, 3½ per cent. The unexpired term of the debenture is 13 years. So that the gain in interest is Rs. 45.5. The loss is the difference in the purchase price to the face value, or, Rs. 114 minus Rs. 100, *i.e.*, Rs. 14. Therefore, the transaction will result in a net gain of Rs. 45.5 minus Rs. 14 *i.e.*, Rs. 21.5 per cent. It is evident from the Table that in every case the transaction will result in gain to the Corporation, the per centage of gain going up as the unexpired term of the debenture is higher.

It may be asked why is it so? What are the reasons for these discrepancies in prices? If the price of 4 per cent. Debenture (1950) is Rs. 101-4-0, the price of 6 per cent. (1949) ought to be about Rs. 150 but it is only Rs. 108. Why is it so? If the price of 4 per cent. (1945) is Rs. 100-12-0, the price of 6½ per cent. (1946) ought to be over Rs. 150, but in the list mentioned above the price is only Rs. 108. Again, the prices of 3 per cent. Debentures vary from Rs. 95, through Rs. 88 and Rs. 78, down to Rs. 75 according as the date of redemption recedes. Why should it be so?

Evidently, the prices do not follow a rational basis. It may be that the prices reflect the speculator's point of view, to whom the prospect of an immediate gain has a greater charm than of a more remote one. It may be the viewpoint of one who looks particularly to getting back his hundred rupees in near future, and can not wait. It may be that debentures do not change hands often, as they are held by investors, as distinct from speculators, and as such the prices are less reasonable than commercial stocks, which go about freely. It may be that the investor's point of view is quite different. He would stress a fixed return and for a long period.

But for our present survey, all that is immaterial. The fact is that those prices are there, and it is upto the Corporation to take advantage of it. Is there any meaning in continuing to pay 6 per cent. interest, when the money market is tuned to a 3 per cent. rate,* and when the acquisition of the 6 per cent. stock does not involve twice the capital outlay, but only a trifle over the same capital outlay?

But the man who is always in doubt, is still unconvinced. He says: All that may be true, but the purchase of debentures means money; where is it to come from?—the Corporation is not flush with cash just at present. So what follows is the inevitable rule in the Corporation—Put that thesis in a file, and relegate it to the dust and silence of the upper shelves, so that it cannot see the light of day again. And the Corporation may beg, borrow or 'steal', but the machinery of democracy will roll on.

II

THERE is something fundamentally wrong with the basic principles of loans and the financing of capital works from loans. Let us take for instance the Moore-Bateman (Water Supply Extension) Scheme. Suppose, we are told that the cost of the scheme was 2·5 crores. Did it really cost the Corporation 2·5 crores, or did it cost much more than that figure? To illustrate:—

Cost of a scheme—say,	...	Rs. 100
Sinking Fund	...	Rs. 100
Interest at, say, 6½%, for say, 80 years	...	Rs. 195
Therefore, actual outgo is	...	Rs. 295

So that when we are told that a scheme cost 2·5 crores, the actual outgo is in the neighbourhood of 7 crores, or that the figure is out by 300%, and all the time we are lulled into a belief that the Moore-Bateman Scheme cost us 2·5 crores only.

But to revert to our theme. The Corporation need not find cash to purchase the debentures.

*Government securities:—2½% Loan at 98/13; 3% Defence Bonds at 102/8; 3% Defence Loans at 100/2.

fortunately for the Corporation, due to a new orientation in its policy, it has invested heavily in its own debentures. And since they were acquired with the issue of a new loan, they are all valued at par. Let us take it that the Corporation has got 3 per cent. scrips worth Rs. 95 in the market. If it exchanges 4 of these scrips, it can get back, roughly, 5 scrips of 3 per cent. valued at Rs. 75 in the market. After acquisition, the fifth scrip, which the Corporation got without paying for it, may be cancelled, and it will save both in interest and in sinking fund to the extent of 1 in every 4. If the Corporation owns a 4 per cent. debenture (1950), it can, by exchange, roughly, get back a $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. debenture (1946), and there is a saving of over 2 per cent. in interest, every year.

The short course is to get the debentures held by the Corporation changed into 3 per cent. ones. If the Corporation holds, say, 4 crores worth of debentures, the saving in interest would be about 7 lakhs per annum. The new debentures can be issued to investors, on tenders, and with the money released, to acquire higher denomination debentures, and gradually exhaust the process.

While on the question of raising of loans, it would be interesting to recall an incident which happened in our time, only a few years back. The Corporation had to raise a big loan. Our usual channel for raising of loans failed us. We were advised to raise the interest by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more, and even then it was doubted if such a large amount could be got, as the last small loan took months to raise. In short, we were given to understand that the Corporation credit was low. We would not accept the position and decided to stand on our own legs. I moved a resolution, through the Estates and General Purposes Standing Committee, that in future all Corporation insurance business was to be allotted to Indian Companies, and in turn the Corporation expected them to underwrite our loans, as and when raised. Tenders were called for, and as many as five or six tenders were received, each asking for the whole loan to be reserved to itself. The loan was several times oversubscribed. Among the applicants, so far as I remember, was a Bank, one or two Insurance Companies, a Stock dealer, and one or two private individuals. We got it at half a per cent. lower rate, and on our own terms. The Finance Standing Committee, which dealt with the tenders, could not oblige all the tenderers, except only one, and the rest had to be sent away empty-handed, which they did not like, and for which they complained.

III

THE subject of loans and the service of loans belong to the realm of high finance. It is very little understood. Capital works are met out of loans. Why? Because that is the law. We bow down to it. Attached to a Loan is a Sinking Fund, to repay the corpus of the Loan, say, in 30 years. But why 30 years? There is a policy behind it. It is this: The life of a capital work is 30 years, and the present generation should not be saddled with the costs of a scheme which will be enjoyed by the future generation as well, as such the costs are spread out over 30 years. Yes, we follow it, quite well.

But in the very opening line to the list on page 118 of the Corporation Budget (1942-43) we come across a stumbling block. A Loan of 84 lakhs was raised in 1912, to be repaid on the 1st November, 1942. The Loan had a currency of 30 years, but with a Sinking Fund of 1 per cent. only, so that the fund is too short by about 50 per cent. The result is that we find on page 303 that a new Loan of Rs. 17,64,400 has to be raised this year to repay the 84 lakh Loan. Why is it so? Well, it is an act of omission on the part of the Old Corporation to provide for sufficient Sinking Fund. We follow that also,—digging a new pit to fill up an old one. But what about the policy underlying it? Why should the present generation be saddled with the costs of capital works which were enjoyed by the past generation? This is not the only instance. There were several occasions during the last 10 or 12 years, when huge sums had to be paid by the New Corporation for acts of omission of the Old Corporation. So the present generation has to shoulder two burdens,—the burden of the present as well as the burden of the past. But does it end here?

Looking through the List of Loans from 1914 to 1940 we come across Loans with currencies of 30 years, 29 years, 28 years, 26 years, 22 years, and 17 years. What becomes of the policy for a 30-year life of a Loan? What are these variations due to? If there was no policy behind it, was it in the interest of the Corporation or of the ratepayers, or was it all a question of demand and submission?

The question is important as it has a direct bearing on the present. While the rate per cent. per annum of Sinking Fund for a 30 year Loan is only about 1·226, the rate for a 17 years Loan jumps up to 4·552. When the number of years is less than half, the rate increases, not by 200 per cent., but by much more than 300 per cent. and a little less than 400 per cent. As the Sinking Fund is met out of revenue, the present revenue is swallowed up by about 400 per cent. more. And what becomes of the policy of which we have heard so much? The present generation is saddled with the costs of capital works which will be enjoyed by the future generation. So the present Corporation has to shoulder two burdens, that of the present as well as that of the future. We have already seen that for acts of omission the present Corporation was shouldering the burdens of the present and of the past. So that between the acts of omission and commission, the present Corporation was already bearing three big burdens,—those of the present, the past as well as the future. And that explains why on a single item of expenditure, *viz.*, the Service of Loans, the Corporation has to pay heavily, *i.e.*, about 60 lakhs per annum. It is a wonder that the Corporation did not crack. And in certain misinformed quarters we hear that the Corporation finance is not sound enough. But then the burning question at the present moment is: how to get over these difficulties? As we have tried to show, this single item is capable of yielding a saving of about 15 to 20 lakhs per annum. The problem is capable of solution.

Calcutta, September 27, 1942.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

Natural Foods For Vitamins

[By Morris Fishbein, M.D., *Editor of "The Journal of the American Medical Association" and "Hygeia, Health Magazine"*]

THERE are two ways to get your vitamins—in the foods you eat, or in especially prepared pills. Almost all nutrition authorities are convinced that healthy people ought to get their vitamins from foods. People who are ill because of vitamin deficiencies, or who need extra vitamins to accomplish certain changes in the body, can take especially prepared vitamin preparations because in that way they get their results much more quickly and certainly. Many people who do not believe that they are suffering from a shortage of vitamins actually have symptoms in what we call a sub-clinical state; that is to say, the doctor can determine that there is a vitamin deficiency, although the person concerned is not really sick enough to have been aware that he was under par.

Since we have learned so much about vitamins, we have been comparing the amounts of vitamins in various foods. It is possible to select foods for the specific vitamins they contain. Dr. C. A. Elvehjem, University of Wisconsin, has noted that corn contains one-third as much nicotinic acid or niacin as does whole wheat. Other cereals vary also; oats and rye are about the same as corn, whereas barley is between corn and whole wheat. Fresh liver and yeast have from six to ten times as much niacin as is available in whole wheat. Some of the fresh fruits and vegetables, so useful for other purposes contain as little as 1/5 to 1/20 as much niacin as does corn. Figures like these show the importance of understanding the various foods and their values for different purposes.

Some of the vitamins which used to be the costliest part of our diet may now be purchased in the form of vitamin salts much more cheaply than in food. The cost of niacin or nicotinic acid in a steak is seven hundred times the cost of niacin in a pill. However, there are other factors about a steak that have to be added into its value.

These questions of the cost of essential foods are of the utmost importance in times like these, when food shortages may occur. Doctor Elvehjem has calculated that all thiamine or vitamin B1 necessary for a human being for one year, provided he is eating an ordinary diet, can be purchased for about fifty cents; and all the niacin or nicotinic acid necessary in the diet for a year, for twelve cents at wholesale prices. Even regarding this factor of cost, however, physicians still feel that the preferable way to get our necessary food substances is in the diet.

Fortunately more and more studies are being made of natural foods, and means are being developed to add to such natural foods the vitamins and mineral salt factors necessary for health. Doctor Elvehjem is convinced that the real gains to be made in improving nutrition must be made by making the necessary substances easy to get. More iodized salt is eaten because practically all salt now sold is iodized. Milk as a part of the dietary program is now widely used, not because of the educational program—although that has been helpful—but largely because milk is most widely distributed and best controlled.

There seems to be every reason to believe that the program for education regarding enriched flour and bread will have a similar effect, so that eventually the vast majority of Americans will be dependent on those materials for their niacin, calcium and riboflavin. We are coming to the time when a sufficient knowledge of diet will be a part of everyone's general education, exactly as reading, writing and arithmetic are now considered absolutely necessary to literacy.

FACTS ABOUT FOOD

INDIAN BULLETIN ON DIETETICS

An attempt to put into simple language important facts about food and diet which the Indian high school pupil should know, has been made in a 20 page bulletin "Food and Diet" prepared in the Nutrition Research Laboratories of the Indian Research Fund Association at Coonoor.

The bulletin, primarily intended for use in schools, has been written in simple language avoiding difficult technical terms.

The purpose of the bulletin is expressed in the following observations of Dr. W. R. Aykroyd, Director of the Laboratories, in his preface: "There is one subject about which all children should learn something namely, health. In India there is a great deal of ill health and disease which could be prevented if people understood more about their causes and were determined to remove them. The kind of food we eat has a great influence on our health and much ill-health and disease are due to eating the wrong sort of diet. This Bulletin deals with this part of the subject of health, which is of great importance in India."

The booklet aims at teaching children about the practical side of dietetics. Thus, while a great deal has been written about vitamins, most of it is of little instructive value to ordinary people. A little knowledge of the more important vitamins is very useful to children. Various points are illustrated by anecdotes, such as they story of how Captain Cook kept his crews free from scurvy.

The purpose of food, what it contains, the roles of vitamins and mineral salts, the value of milk and various cereals, the importance of cooking and regular meals, and the evils that result from badly balanced and poor diets are explained and the conclusions are summarized in 13 "Facts to Remember."

ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL

SANITARY ENGINEERING

A DISTINCT PROFESSION*

[By Arthur B. Morrill, *Engineer of Sewage Treatment, City of Detroit, U. S. A.*]

THIS paper is based on two simple ideas, as follows:—

1. That sanitary engineering is a distinct branch of the engineering profession, not a modification of civil engineering, and has suffered from failure to observe this distinction.

2. That the number of students of basic sanitary engineering subjects in undergraduate courses is too small, so that vocational guidance efforts are necessary to correct the situation.

Curriculum

Even in modern sanitary engineering curricula, sanitary engineering is still considered as a subdivision of civil engineering. This is of course true in the original broad meaning of the latter term but is not true in its present application. And to those practising in the field it is becoming increasingly obvious how relatively useless are some of the subjects in which instruction is usually given and how important are some of the subjects in which they have had no instruction at all.

The increasing inapplicability of regular civil engineering instruction to the training of sanitary engineers may be illustrated by what has happened to sewage treatment in the last thirty years. When the writer was a student one of the cardinal principles was that there should be no moving part in a sewage treating tank. Now in the Detroit plant alone there are thirteen miles of conveyor chain moving continuously submerged in sewage, turning hundreds of sprockets and dragging thousands of wooden flights across the bottoms of the tanks. The plant has 534 electric motors. For the sludge there are great vacuum filters, brought over from the mining industry, and the sludge incinerators are modified ore roasters.

Meantime, according to an up-to-date curriculum, sanitary engineers are still studying topographic drawing and general surveying. Surveying has such broad application that one with training in the subject is loath to see it left out. The hard fact is, however, that many sanitary engineers get into positions where they would be better off if they knew less about surveying and more about mechanical and chemical engineering. It seems, indeed, that historical accident rather than logic has associated modern sewage treatment with civil rather than with chemical engineering.

Valuable Subjects

Below is a list of subjects, not now generally taught to sanitary engineering students, that are urged by a prominent practising engineer:

- Microscopy and Precise Instruments
- Mechanical Drawing (Instead of Topographic Drawing)
- Engineering Statistics
- Fluid Mechanics (Instead of Hydraulics)
- Ventilation Engineering
- Air and Gas Analysis
- Industrial Sanitation Engineering
- Public Health Engineering

Careful study and the weighing of many opinions are necessary to determine what subjects are most essential in the training of sanitary engineers. It must be recognized that the sanitary engineer is no longer,—if he ever was,—an attenuated civil engineer. Some of the specialized training of the civil engineer, for instance in the design and construction of highways and railways, he must forego. He can never hope to include them in a four-year undergraduate course if he gives proper attention to all the subjects that are for him more

*Excerpts of an address on "Vocational Guidance and Sanitary Engineering Instruction", presented before the Sanitary Engineering Section, Society for Promotion of Engineering Education.—Ed.

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important. Every subject must be considered without any reference whatever as to whether it is of importance to civil engineers, but only as to whether it is necessary for sanitary engineers.

Survey Of Teaching Needs

To determine what is and what is not essential in sanitary engineering teaching, a survey of the field would be desirable. In a "Vocational Guidance Monograph on Sanitary Engineering," prepared by Prof. Thomas R. Camp for a committee of M. I. T. alumni on sanitary engineering education, the kinds of work to be done are described, in terms that will find general agreement. Practitioners in all parts of the field might be asked to list all the subjects that should be studied by those who hoped to make a success in their work. Special attention would have to be given to the fact that some of the most successful men, in work that is definitely sanitary engineering, are not by training sanitary engineers or even engineers at all. Some of the best would be found to be men who had received their basic training as sanitary chemists or sanitary biologists. Others would have started as mechanical engineers, chemical engineers, or even metallurgists.

It is significant that recently the New York section of the A. S. M. E. scheduled a series of fruitful meetings devoted to sanitary engineering. They were naturally not much concerned with the chemical and bacteriological phases of the subject, but considered the machines used in sanitary engineering, machines of great and growing importance and about which the mechanical engineers are better qualified to speak than anyone else. That chemical engineers have not claimed the sewage treatment field must be because tradition is against them and because of other demands of their rapidly growing profession.

Engineering Statistics Important

Of the above list of subjects not generally taught to sanitary engineers, one of the most important from the writer's experience is engineering statistics. Possibly other engineers need training in the recently developed statistical methods, but for proper sanitary engineering training it seems indispensable. Many of the measurements on which the sanitary engineer must depend are of a very low order of precision. Too often he does not know that a definite mathematical technique exists by which he can determine the dependability of his data. He may attempt to make a choice between two sources of water or milk supply, using bacteriological data that are entirely inadequate for the purpose. He may attempt to compare the efficiency of two types of sedimentation tanks and reach erroneous conclusions or do a large amount of unnecessary work because of lack of training in statistical methods. Operating reports of many sanitary engineering works are full of evidences that the authors knew little of the precision of the results they obtained.

Fluid Mechanics

Some sanitary engineers have great need for information regarding the use of hydraulic models. This could properly be included in a course in hydraulics or fluid mechanics, but the writer does not happen to know of any institution where particular attention has been paid to it. To design a good sedimentation tank for water or sewage the student would in some ways do better to take his undergraduate work as a naval architect rather than as a civil engineer.

Some sanitary engineering students devote time to hydrographic surveying. Some graduates doubtless have need of the information thus acquired, so it is hard to say whether the subject could be dispensed with. But what of the increasing numbers who will need training in combustion engineering? The incineration of sewage sludge and refuse and the control of the smoke and odour nuisances that might be caused are surely problems of sanitary engineering. And they are problems that cannot usually be turned over to an associate or associate who is merely a master of surveying or mapping.

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[*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed by the correspondents*]

Nimtolla Burning Ghat

To The Editor, "Calcutta Municipal Gazette"

Sir,—At the end of the flight of stairs leading to the Ganges in the Nimtolla Burning Ghat there are certain wood pillars or pins projecting upwards which are the cause of many accidents resulting, in several cases, in the breaking of limbs of persons having occasion to carry water, specially at night. I drew the attention of the Corporation authorities to this in 1913, but I understand that though the Committee formed to enquire into the matter had submitted their report in 1940 recommending the removal of the pins and the filling up of the gaps no steps have as yet been taken by the Corporation to carry out the said recommendations. I once more beg to draw the attention of the City Fathers to this nuisance and beg of them to take immediate steps for the removal of the grievance.—Yours, etc.

TARA PROSAD BANERJEE.

284, Chittaranjan Avenue (North),
Calcutta.

CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS - A DIGEST

ID CELEBRATIONS IN CALCUTTA

To Moslems of Calcutta on the 12th October all roads led to the Maidan. The occasion was Id-ul-Fitr which marks the end of the Ramzan fast.

From early morning, Moslems from all parts of the city repaired to the base of the Ochterlony Monument, around which quite 50,000 people assembled.

When the Imam (Maulana Azad Sobhani) mounted the pulpit, a deep hush fell over the assembly, and then, as if moved by one irresistible impulse, the vast congregation went down on its knees and prayed. The rhythmic movement of the immense multitude as it knelt and rose in unison, keeping time with the recitation of Quranic texts by the Imam, was an impressive spectacle.

In the congregation, rich and poor, high and low, aristocrat and working-man, jostled one another, illustrating the democratic appeal of Islam.

Prayers over, people returned to their homes and exchanged greetings with relatives and friends. The evening was given to relaxation and merry-making.

Prayers were also offered at Dhurrumtollah's and Nakhoda Mosques, where, too, there were large congregations.

DURGA PUJA ENDS

Hindu Calcutta bade regretful fare-well to the Goddess Durga on October 19, when the immersion took place. All roads leading to the river Hooghly to whose waters the images were consigned, as well as balconies and house-tops on the route were crowded with eager sightseers. Each image was accompanied by musicians and entertainers, whose tableaux of episodes from the story of Durga and songs and dances won whole-hearted appreciation. The approach of the gorgeously decked images was the signal for renewed enthusiasm.

After the immersion ceremony, Hindus exchanged Bejoya greetings in traditional fashion.

Despite the weather and the difficult times most of the big houses in Calcutta observed the season with the usual celebrations and gaiety. Among these was the celebration of the Sovabazar Raj family, its 185th anniversary for the first was just after the Battle of Plassey in 1757. This is always in nature a public ceremony, and large numbers attended at the house in Raja Nabinkissen Street and at the immersion at the ghat maintained by the house.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHARI IN CALCUTTA

An earnest appeal to the Indian people not to embarrass the British at the present moment and to have trust in them was made by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, speaking at a meeting held on October 15 at Prince's Restaurant (Grand Hotel), under the auspices of the Conciliation Group, Calcutta. The audience, which was a large one, was mainly composed of Indians, with a sprinkling of Europeans. The Metropolitan of India presided.

Mr. Rajagopalachari began by expressing two convictions, namely, that India will be free after the end of the War and that the United Nations are going to win. Viewed in this context, he said emphatically that he did not like the acts of destruction that were going on in India at the present moment. The reason why he said so was that such acts would not bring India nearer to her objective. Such a policy would do them immense harm, and it was dangerous from every point of view.

Continuing, Mr. Rajagopalachari entered into a strong defence of the Congress position in regard to the Cripps proposals and maintained that it was suspicion and distrust which led to the breakdown of the negotiations. He pleaded for mutual trust between England and India. It was to the interest of both the countries, he added, that they should trust each other. It was in the interest of winning the War that England should trust India. Indians, on their part, should trust England. It was not for long that they would have to trust them. It was only for two or three years, because after that there would be no question of trust or distrust as he felt convinced that, at the end of the War, they were bound to be free.

In introducing Mr. Rajagopalachari, the Metropolitan of India said that he presided at the meeting because he felt that the greatest service that could be rendered to this country was to help in the achievement of real unity—a national unity. He was there not as a politician, but as one who was keen about social matters and believed that great moral and spiritual principles governed every department of life.

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Working President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, and Mr. G. L. Mehta, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, were among those who met Mr. C. Rajagopalachari the same morning. The present situation was discussed at these meetings. It is learnt that Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee acquainted Mr. Rajagopalachari with the position as a result of the talks he had had at Delhi. He also met Dr. Radhakumud Mukherjee, Mr. Arthur Moore and others.

Mr. Rajagopalachari held further discussion in Calcutta on October 16. It is learned that among those he met were Mr. N. R. Sarker and Sir Sultan Ahmed.

He later told a Press representative: "Nothing can be expected to be achieved by me in Calcutta but my visit has been certainly useful. I have taken stock of the situation as it stands from Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee."

COUNCILLOR S. C. RAY CHAUDHURI RELEASED

Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, a sitting Councillor of Calcutta Corporation, who was arrested under the Defence of India Rules some time ago was released on October 7, from the Presidency Jail. Immediately after his release, Mr. Ray Chaudhuri was, however, served with an order under the Defence of India Rules, directing him to remain within the limits of the city and suburbs.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S NEW ADDRESS

Dr. R. N. Dey Chief Engineer changed his residence from No. 4, Theatre Road to No. 11, Lower Rawdon Street, on the 1st October, 1942.

DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

In spite of the hard times caused by the war, the Indian Committee of the District Charitable Society, Calcutta, have carried out their obligations to the poor of the city to the best of their ability. This was stated in the report for 1941, presented at the annual meeting of the Society held at the Jorasanko Rajbati.

The total income of the Society during the year from all sources was Rs. 57,747, and the total expenditure Rs. 51,736. From this income the Society gave help to about 1,100 persons. These included old and infirm persons, poor students, orphans and widows. Temporary relief, as distinct from registered recipients, was given to 242 persons.

Mr. S. N. Banerjee Bar-at-Law, who presided, dwelt on the poverty that existed in Calcutta, and said that the Indian public must face the problem as best as they could. Each one of them must feel that the problem affected him personally and must do his best to solve it.

Two donations, one of Rs. 2,500 from Mr. Jiban Krishna Mitter in memory of his mother and another of Rs. 100 from the Amrita Samaj, were announced at the meeting.

THE LATE MR. KUMAR KRISHNA MITTER

Mr. Kumar Krishna Mitter passed away week before last at his Ahiritola Street residence. Mr. Mitter, who was about sixty-six years of age, is survived by his widow and an adopted son.

Son of Babu Kshirod Gopal Mitter of the Mitra family of Ahiritola Mr. Kumar Krishna Mitter was born in July, 1876. For many years he had been associated with various trades, notably in Mica industry, of which he was a front rank man.

One of the founders of the famous "Swadeshi Mela" started in 1901, he set up a cloth mill for producing *Swadeshi* cloth in the antipartition days.

A close associate of Deshabandhu Chittaranjan, Mr. Mitter helped him in running the first Corporation election on the inauguration of the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1923. Years after, however, he set up an association known as Karadata Bandhab Samiti. He took a leading part in the foundation of the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan.

A connoisseur of art he, along with the late Mr. Aparesh Chandra Mukherjee, Mr. Nirmal Chandra Chunder and others, set up the Art Theatres Limited which brought about a renaissance in the domain of the histrionic art in Bengal. Himself a good musician he was the Secretary of Bharat Sangit Samaj.

CALCUTTA ARRESTS

In further continuation of the lists issued, the Government of Bengal announce the following names of persons arrested in connection with the present movement :—

On 2nd October.—Messrs. Satya Krishna Mukherjee, Sudhir Kumar Ghose, Usharanjan Roy, Surendra Nath De, Bamacharan Chakravarti, Kunjlal Bose, Lalit Mohan Singh and Bejoy Singh Nahar.

On 3rd October.—Mr. Satindra Nath Guha.

On 4th October.—Messrs. Rakhal Chandra Datta and Durga Charan Datta.

On 5th October.—Messrs. Asimratan Sen Gupta, Sailendranath Mukherjee, Sudhamay Ganguli, Sourin Chakrabarti, Asim Kumar Datta, Manigopal Mukherjee and Sailesh Chandra Das Gupta. On 6th October.—Mr. Pannalal Saha.

On 8th October.—Messrs. Debaprasad Guha, Sohanlal Misra, Nani Gopal Swami, Jatindra Nath Sen and Girijabhusan Bose.

On 9th October.—Miss Nirmala Roy, Miss Sushama Sen and Mr. Arun Roy Choudhury.

In further continuation of the lists issued, the Government of Bengal announce the following names of persons arrested in Calcutta :—

On 7th October.—Mr. Amalendu Guha.

On 14th October.—Mr. Manmatha Nath Das.

On 17th October.—Mr. Kalidas Mukherjee.

INDIAN GOODWILL MISSION TO VISIT MOSCOW

An Indian Goodwill Mission, organised by the All India Friends of the Soviet Union, will start for Moscow shortly. The mission will take messages of goodwill from this country to the Soviet Union, and hopes to bring back to India messages from Soviet leaders as also a report on the achievements of that country both in war and in peace.

The members of the mission are Mr. P. N. Sapru, son of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Dr. P. Subaroyan, *ex*-Congress Minister of Madras, Mr. B. T. R. Ranadave, a Communist leader of Bombay, Prof. Hiren Mukherjee, Joint Secretary of the All-India Friends of the Soviet Union, and Mr. Snehanshu Acharyya, a member of the Bengal Committee of the Friends of the Soviet Union.

It will be recalled that a meeting of the All-India Friends of the Soviet Union held in Calcutta in November last year, decided to send a goodwill mission of prominent Indians to Moscow. Later Dr. H. Zaheer, Secretary of the United Provinces Friends of the Soviet Union, was placed in charge of making arrangements for sending the mission. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was one of those who lent their support to this move of the Union.

Committees of the Friends of the Soviet Union all over India are organizing a hearty send-off to the mission.

ENTERTAINMENT OF TROOPS BY BENGAL CHAMBER

Interest in the technique of Indian industry and in the working conditions of Indian labour is being shown by troops stationed locally or visiting Calcutta.

A scheme for the entertainment of troops has been inaugurated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, according to which approximately a thousand troops are conducted around works and mills in and around Calcutta every month.

The troops have greatly appreciated the hospitality extended to them by the management of industrial concerns—tea and refreshments, and in some cases facilities for swimming, darts, billiards, bridge, etc., have been provided.

The visits are proving a popular form of diversion and relaxation, and it is hoped there will be no interruption in the scheme.

THE LATE RAI M. N. BOSE BAHADUR

The death took place on Sunday, the 18th October, of Rai Bahadur Manmatha Nath Bose, M.L.C., from heart failure, at his Calcutta residence, 7, Deshapriya Park West.

Born in 1868, he was the eldest son of the late Babu Hemanga Chandra Bose, a well-known Subordinate Judge of his time and belonged to Pingla in the District of Midnapore. The Rai Bahadur was one of the leading lawyers of Midnapore. He was a member of the Midnapore District Board for 30 years. He was also a member of the Midnapore Sadar Local Board and its Vice-Chairman for some years. He was Chairman of the Midnapore Municipality for 10 years and rendered much useful service to the town. He was Vice-President of the Midnapore College. He was also a visitor of the Midnapore Central Jail. He was also President of the Reception Committee of the Midnapore Sahitya Parishad Literary Conference for 1938-39. He was the life and soul of the Midnapore Central Co-operative Bank and was its Secretary from 1924-33. He was also the first non-official Chairman of the Bank. At the time of his death he was a Director of the [illegible] Five Bank Limited.

Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. He was a pioneer of the co-operative movement in the Province and was awarded the Co-operative Silver Jubilee Medal. He was a visiting member of the Bengal Legislative Council having been elected from the Burdwan Division South-West General Rural Constituency and took prominent part in the debates and was the Deputy Leader of the Bengal Council Progressive Party. He was also a member of the Executive Committee of the South Calcutta Civic Welfare Association and was a prominent rate-payer of Ward 27. He used to take every interest in its welfare and during the passage of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1939, in the Bengal Legislative Council, pleaded for the grant of an extra seat in the Corporation to Ward 27 in view of its importance in the civic life of Calcutta. He left his widow, only son, a married daughter, son-in-law, Mr. N. K. Ghose, Municipal Magistrate of Calcutta, a large number of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

"RABINDRA TEERTHA"

The inauguration of "Rabindra Teertha", a society for the propagation of the Poet's works, was the occasion of a symposium on the many and varied aspects of Rabindranath's genius held at the Mahabodhi Society Hall, College Square.

Participating in the discussion Prof. Bijon Bhattacharya dwelt on a "Forgotten Chapter of Rabindranath's Literature"; Dr. Monomohan Ghosh on "Rabindranath's Prose"; Dr. Nihar Ranjan Roy on the "Criticism of Rabindranath's Works" and Prof. Jagadish Chandra Bhattacharjee spoke on the "Genius of Rabindranath"

Welcoming the foundation of "Rabindra Teertha" Dr. Kalidas Nag, who occupied the chair, hoped that like the Browning Society of England this Society would leave something for the posterity that would give them material and inspiration for the creation of a great literature in the ages to come.

If an entire encyclopaedia on the works of Browning could have been produced by the Society that bore his name alone, Dr. Nag opined, the compilation of a 'Viswabharati' on the works and the genius of Rabindranath was long overdue. A great responsibility lay in this respect on the members of "Rabindra Teertha." It was in this way alone that Bengal could liquidate only an infinitesimal part of the debt she owed to her beloved Poet.

TAGORE'S PORTRAIT FOR CHINA

Safe Arrival At Chungking

The portrait of the late Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, presented to China by the Federation of Indian Music and Dancing on behalf of India, has safely reached Chungking by air according to information received here.

The National Government of China are now organising ceremony, worthy of the person the portrait represents, for its reception. The proposed ceremony, which is expected to be held next week, will be conducted by His Excellency Dr. Chu Chia Hua, Minister of the Department of Organisation of the Central Executive Committee of the National Party of China, as His Excellency Tai Chi Tao, President of the Examination Yuan, Chungking, who was previously appointed by the National Government for the purpose will not be able to do it due to the recent demise of Madame Tai.

THE METROPOLITAN OF INDIA

Mr. Arthur Moore issued the following statement on the occasion of the 79th birthday of the Metropolitan of India on October 23 :—

"I think the general public is unaware that October 23 is the 79th Birthday Anniversary, and, therefore, by Indian reckoning the 80th birthday, of Dr. Foss Wescott, the Most Rev. The Metropolitan of India, and that at this moment many will join me mentally in a tribute of admiration and congratulation and in wishing him many happy returns of the day. The Bishop has served in India for 53 years, and has set us Europeans a good example by making it his home and adopting Indian domicile. At present, as so often happens, he is away on tour. Heat and cold seem to make no difference to him, and he is constantly ranging India from north to south on his pastoral duties. May he long be spared to us, and continue to enjoy his game of tennis."

GROW MORE FOOD : FREE GIFT OF BOOKS

In connection with the "Grow More Food" campaign inaugurated by the Government of India, and enthusiastically pushed up by different Provincial and State Governments several hundred copies of a useful publication entitled "Essential of Rural Development" (price Rs. 3/-) is to be given away *gratis* to those who are interested in the subject to facilitate their doing things systematically and thereby derive maximum benefits. Various suggestions for improving and modernising agricultural methods in simple non-technical language are given. Great stress is laid for affecting an all-round orientation, by the use of better manure, better seeds and better implements in the various stages of agricultural operations. Emphasis is also made on the starting of subsidiary home and cottage industries, and several practical suggestions for these are also given.

Arrangements are being made to get the publication widely distributed in all parts of the country through the Directors of Agriculture, and Registrars of Co-operative Societies in the different Provinces. Copies can also be had from L. Gopinath, P. O. Box No. 45, Cawnpore, by sending 3 annas in stamps to cover postal charges.

EXPLOSION OF LIVE CANNON SHELL

Eight Mohammedans were injured on Tuesday last as a result of explosion of a live cannon shell in Wellesley Street, Calcutta.

It is stated that in their attempt to recover the brass part of a six-inch live shell the men were trying to open its cover by means of a knife. The shell exploded injuring eight of the men, who were removed to hospital. Two of the injured are stated to be is a serious condition.

MR. MOWDUDUR RAHMAN

Mr. Mowdudur Rahman, Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is appointed to act as the Chief Judge of that Court during the absence on leave of Nawabzada A. S. M. Latifur Rahman or until further orders.

LETTER BOX ON FIRE IN CALCUTTA

A letter box in front of Ahiritolla Post Office in North Calcutta was set on fire by demonstrators on Wednesday afternoon when a few letters in the box were burnt. But before much damage could be done, it was detected by the postal employees. The police are enquiring into the

CIVIC NEWS FROM FAR & NEAR

SUPERSESSION OF TWO MORE MADRAS MUNICIPALITIES

The Government of Madras have ordered the supersession of Bezwada and Virudhunagar municipalities for a period of six months for passing resolutions, "protesting against the action of the Government in arresting Congress leaders and deprecating the so-called repressive policy adopted by the Government" and for supporting the activities which are prejudicial to the defence of British India, public safety, maintenance of public order and efficient prosecution of the war.

The Commissioners of the respective municipalities have been appointed special officers for the period of supersession.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' DETERMINATION

The All-India Municipal Workers' Conference concluded its session at Poona on October 25. By one of its resolutions the Conference requested all municipal workers to stand at their posts, notwithstanding conditions involving serious danger to their lives and property in any emergency. The assurance was given to Municipal Workers' Federation that its Provincial and Primary Committees would do all that was necessary in maintaining the essential civic services.

MAULVIBAZAR MUNICIPAL OFFICE SEARCHED

The Maulvibazar Municipal Office and the house of its Head Clerk, Babu Jitendra Mohan Datta were simultaneously searched by the local police. The police have taken away "My Struggle" by Mahatma Gandhi which was found lying outside the office premises. The eldest son and the nephew of Jiten Babu have been arrested.

ASANSOL MUNICIPALITY

At the special meeting of the Municipal Commissioners held on October 8, Rai Sahib Jogendranath Roy, M.L.A., was unanimously elected Chairman of the Asansol Municipality.

The Rai Sahib was the Chairman of the Municipality from 1930 to 1938. During this period he had the completion of water works, electrification of the town and the sewerage scheme involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,43,000 to his credit, besides many other things.

LOCAL BODIES IN ORISSA

The Government of Orissa have published the Orissa Local Authorities Extension of Office Bill, which will be introduced in the present session of the Assembly.

The statement of objects and reasons says that the general elections of most of the major local bodies fall due within this year and the next. It is desirable to avoid embittered feelings arising out of general elections and ensure a calm atmosphere for defence measures. Under the ordinary law the Provincial Government have no power to extend the term of office of the local bodies and Government consider it expedient to assume powers by legislation to postpone elections to local bodies.

An Ordinance has been promulgated under Section 88 of the Government of India Act, 1935, whereby the term of office of members of certain local bodies, on the eve of general elections, has been extended up to the 30th June, 1943. The object of the bill is to provide for extension of the office of the members and office-bearers of any local authority for such period as the Provincial Government may consider desirable but not beyond six months after the termination of the present hostilities.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITIES IN 1940-41

No improvement either in the general administration or financial position of municipalities in Bombay Province is claimed by Divisional Commissioners in their reports for 1940-41, states a Note by the Director of Information, Bombay.

The Commissioner of the Northern Division says that the municipalities in his Division are in general guided more by community and sectional considerations and by the party politics than by a sense of civic responsibility. The main reasons for inefficient administration, says the Commissioner, were unbusinesslike financial dealings, failure to take coercive measures for recovery of rates and taxes, inadequate supervision of staff and failure to impose new taxes.

The Collector of Ahmedabad commended the Ahmedabad Municipality for its continued progressive activities.

The Commissioner of the Central Division reports that, with the exception of Sholapur Municipality, the standard of efficiency was not satisfactory.

The financial aspect continued to be discouraging and the Commissioner refers to the tendency to undertake activities such as the opening of High Schools at the cost of more urgent obligatory duties.

The experience of the superseded municipalities shows that the same staff works efficiently under an able and impartial administrator.

Municipalities in all the three Divisions endeavoured to provide equal facilities to Harijans in respect to education, medical relief, water supply, sanitation and other civic amenities.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL SERVANTS CONVICTED

Five municipal servants of Ahmedabad have been sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months and pay fine of Rs. 200 each in default to suffer further rigorous imprisonment for 3 months on the charge of committing a breach of the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance by refusing to work.

Six persons have been sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment for breach of the curfew order and six others have been sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment for taking out a procession.

STATE FACULTY OF HOMEOPATHY

A resolution urging the Government of Bengal to constitute as early as possible a State Faculty of Homeopathic Medicine was adopted at the tenth annual convention of the International Hahnemannian Society of India which was held in the premises of the Bengal Allen Homeopathic Medical College at Bowbazar Street. Dr. G. Dirghangi presided over the convention, which was opened by the Hon. S. K. Mallick, Minister for Public Health and Civil Defence Co-ordination.

BAFFLE WALL COLLAPSES : COOLIE KILLED

A coolie was killed and another seriously injured when a baffle wall collapsed in Kayatala Road, Ballygunge.

It is stated that several coolies were constructing a culvert by the side of the baffle wall when it collapsed, burying one of them under the debris. The other coolie was extricated with great difficulty and removed to hospital where his condition is reported to be serious.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for ". For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records Price Rs 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present

1 Supply of Indian road tars during the period ending 30th September 1943

2 Supply of Asphaltum during the period ending 30th September, 1943

3 Supply of 2 in to 3 in gauge trap basalt or other equally hard tough stone ballast for asphaltum pavement of roads during the period ending 30th September, 1943

4 Supply of sand for asphaltum pavement of roads during the period ending 30th September 1943

5 Supply of stone metal for roads during the period ending 30th September, 1943

6 Maintenance of weigh bridges and platform machines during the period ending 30th September, 1943

7 Supply and delivery of Hay for one year from 1st January 1943

8 Supply and delivery of Straw for one year from 1st January 1943

Tenders for 1 and 2 will be opened on 6th November, for 3 to 5 on 10th November for 6 on 11th November for 7 on 19th November and for 8 on 20th November 1942 The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months

M RAY
Secretary to the Corporation

Central Municipal Office,
The 28th October 1942

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No II Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for ....." on Tuesday, the 3rd November, 1942, upto 2 p.m .—

The Petty Improvement Contractors are requested to call at this office to note the items and descriptions of works for which tenders are to be submitted, from a copy kept in the District Engineer's room for inspection.

47 Improvement of Ward Office, Ward No. 7 and 8.—Rs 625, dated 27th October, 1942. (1 month)

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II

District II Eng'g Office,
The 27th October, 1942

District No III Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for " on Wednesday, the 4th November 1942, up to 2 p m —

137 Repairs to Pail Depot and Methars quarters near the junction of Hughes Road and Jangra Road, Ward No 18—Rs 133, dated 27th October 1942 (15 days)

138 Repairing Jhantala Pail Depot in Ward No 21 —Rs 183 dated 27th October 1942 (15 days)

139 Closing up the remaining portion of fencing with angle iron in front of 5 1 Gariahat Road —Rs 50 dated 27th October 1942 (7 days)

N B—Please note that the words in italics (7 days' notice) as printed in Clause 6 of the Tender and Agreement form for piece work, is to be read as (3 days' notice)

S C GHOSE,
District Engineer III

District III Eng'g Office
The 27th October, 1942

District No IV Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed, "Tender for ....." on Thursday the 5th November, 1942 up to 2 p m —

52 Repairs to C I Buffalo shed at Gowkhana IV —Rs. 692 dated 3rd October, 1942 (15 days)

53 Repairs to Gowkhana Charitable Dispensary, Ward 24 —Rs 52 dated 18th September 1942, (15 days)

54 Protecting the *nitasht* drain along Shama Bose Road by sulbullah piling, Ward 24 —Rs 559, dated 26th September, 1942, (1 month)

A. F NABI BAKSH,
District Engineer IV

District IV Eng'g Office
The 27th October, 1942

Notice To Ratepayers

Rate payers of the city are respectfully requested to pay all Corporation dues in rates and taxes, as soon as bills are presented They are reminded that the fact of submission of petition for relief does not absolve them from liability in regard to current dues. In their own interest, therefore, they are advised to assist the Corporation in the realisation of their revenue.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Deputy Executive Officer II

Central Municipal Office
The 26th September, 1942

Time Extended.

Notice to Petty Improvement and Petty Plumbing Contractors

Dates for receiving applications for registration of names as Contractors for the following have further been extended. The applications in connection with (1) and (2) below, will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer upto 2 p m. on the dates noted against each instead of on the 29th and 30th October, 1942, as previously advertised —

1 Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works of the Corporation for the year 1942-43,— 1st December 1942

2 Petty Improvement Works (other than Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works) of the Corporation for the year 1942-43, —2nd December 1942

M RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 27th October 1942

Auction Sale.

The following articles will be put up for sale in the public auction to be held on the 14th November, 1942, at the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, New Buildings, at 2-30 p.m.

(1) Three rolls of *Kachi* (rope)

(2) Thirteen and a half bales of Titch

(3) Three green coloured steel trunks (old and broken)

(4) One brown coloured steel trunk (old and broken)

N K. MONDAL,
Assistant Collector.

Central Municipal Office,
The 26th October, 1942

Road Closed.

The public is hereby informed that the entire stretch of road, known as "Dhappa Road," constructed by the Corporation of Calcutta and recognised to be their own private property, shall remain closed to all kinds of traffic on Sunday, the 1st November, 1942

B. N. DEY,
Chief Engineer.

Central Municipal Office
The 8th October, 1942

Offer For Safety Matches

Quantity —150 gross.

Articles —Matches safety full size, each box containing 60 sticks The stick of the matches should be long

Sample to be submitted To state if Sales Tax is to be paid

Delivery —Immediate

B. BANERJEE,
Offg. Controller of Stores.

Central Stores,
148, Lower Circular Road,
The 7th October, 1942

ELEMENTARY PROTECTION AGAINST HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS

Standards Of Protection

To provide immunity against direct hits by 500 lb. High Explosive Bombs requires cover by reinforced concrete 5 to 7 feet in thickness or the construction of shelters 50 to 70 feet below ground level. Protection on this scale would involve immense cost and for a number of other reasons must be judged impracticable for general use.

Protection against the effect of blast and splinters from the bomb at a reasonable distance from the point of explosion is more easily provided, and it has been decided to adopt as a practicable standard the provision of protection against the effect of a 500 lb. bomb bursting not less than 50 feet away.

For this purpose, it is necessary to provide— (1) lateral protection against splinters and blast and (2) overhead protection against light incendiary bombs and falling splinters from our own anti-aircraft shells, or falling debris from any building.

Materials which afford the required protection are as follows :—

Lateral Protection :—15 in. brick wall made of first class brick; 12 in. reinforced concrete; 15 in. cement concrete; 24 in. single or ballast built up in a frame of corrugated iron sheets; 30 in. sand or earth built up in a frame of corrugated iron sheets; 1½ in. mild steel plate.

Overhead Protection :—¼ in. mild steel plate; 5 in. reinforced concrete; 6 in. cement concrete; 8 in. high quality brickwork; 1½ ft. sand, ballast or earth.

The protection required against debris in the event of the collapse of the building varies according to the construction of the building concerned. In a well-built house, a roof and two floors over the refuge room give adequate overhead protection provided that the ceiling immediately above the refuge is strong enough to withstand the fall of debris.



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Enquiries :—DASTIDAR & SONS, CHIEF AGENTS.

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'PHONE CAL. 5286 FOR ALL YOUR INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

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INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

8, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA

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A POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID

LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for cagrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with *Black* numbers on a Yellow badge, from Nos. 290 to 500 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have *Star-Shaped* brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurance.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. *No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.*

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Labater ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Baghda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhanguar ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 12 0	0 15 0
Fowl's eggs „ ...	0 12 0	0 15 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Brinjal „ ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	1 0 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 6	0 4 6
Tomato per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Garlic „ ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly „ ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Onion „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ...		
Do. „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
„ (New) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mangoes (Langra) ...		
Pulbul „ ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Raddish (Country) per score	0 1 6	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes „ ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 3 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes ...		
Alubokhora per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 3 0	0 4 0
Bedana per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Bael each ...		
Dates per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Almond „ ...	1 8 0	2 8 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	0 5 0
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 1 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 0 2	0 1 0
Sugarcane each ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pomegranate ...		
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	2 0 0	
Madras „ ...		1 4 0
Ghee Lakhee ...		
Do. Bhadwa	2 4 0	
Do. Sree ...		
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	3 0 0	
Milk „ ...		
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Atta per seer ...	0 5 0	0 5 0
Sujee „ ...	0 6 0	
Atta Brand ...	0 6 0	
"B" Atta ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...		
Banktulshi per md. ...	11 0 0	11 8 0
„ (Kora) per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Chiniasakkar „ md.		
Deshi (Boiled) „		
Rangoon per seer ...		
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...		
SUNDRIES		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 10 0	
Sugar „ ...		
Tea per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer (medium)	0 6 6	
Chana „ ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Khari Masoor „ ...		
Bhanga „ ...		
Khasaree „ ...		
Kalai „ ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Biuli „ ...	0 3 9	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
„ (Sona) „ ...	0 6 0	
Mattar „ ...	0 4 6	0 4 9
Salt „	0 3 9	
COKE & COAL		
Soft Coke per md. ...		
Coal „ ...	1 4 0	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle „		
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb tin.		
Do. 1 „		
Barley Pearl 1 „		
Do. 2 „		
Corn Flower 1 „		
Mohinder's Barley ...		
Cakes Soot Polish ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
Jelly ...		

N. B.—Prices may vary according to supplies.

Health should not be made to wait

S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.

Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers

Mission Row, Calcutta

Good Plumbing means health and longevity

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Curry Beef ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Sirloin „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Suet (Kidney) —		1 8 0		
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Melted „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...				
Heart each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Oxtails each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0		
Skrits each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Kindney per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	1 0 0			

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	....	0 5 0	
Lion „ —	0 6 0	—	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder „ ...	0 6 0	—	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter „ ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb.	0 8 0			
Other portion per lb. —	0 12 0			

MUTTON.	1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Chops per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Breast „ ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer —	1 0 0		0 10 0	
Leg per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb. ...		0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	
Kidneys each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart „ ...	0 1 0			
Liver „ ...	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Brain „ ...		0 2 0		
Tongue „ ...	0 3 0	0 3 6		
Trotters „ ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each —	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each —	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer ...	1 4 0			
Goat and Kid meat ...		0 10 0		

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz. —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer —	3 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb. ..	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb. —	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb. —	1 8 0	3 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen —	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer —	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Luncheon „ „ ...	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork „ ...	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen ...	1 2 0	

DRY FISH	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer —	1 4 0	1 8 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer —	1 4 0	2 8 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Bhetkee „ —	0 12 0	1 8 0
Maldive „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. large per „ ...	0 0 0	
Bail chau per seer —	4 0 0	4 8 0
Papadams per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
Dry Prawns per seer —	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

The more you put into advertising, the more you take out in profits and prestige.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital	£ 4,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 2,200,000

Head Office :—26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

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(Liability of shareholders limited.)

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Calcutta Branches:—Security House 109-A, Clive Street, 86), Harrison Road (Burrabazar) and 8, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches:—Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad (Kalupur Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay) Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot and Surat

Capital Subscribed	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	..	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 1,18,00,000

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Gagasvihari L. Mehta, Mr Lakshmi Niwas Birla.

General Banking Business Transacted.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta

Branches:—Burrabazar & Shambazar (Calcutta) & Narainganga

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at ½% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or less.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe Custody.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted: Rates, rules, etc., on application.

D F. SANDERS, General Manager.

SPACE AVAILABLE

SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.

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CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at ½ per cent. p.a. on Rs. 500.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest at 2½ per cent. p.a.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 3½ per cent. p.a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone: Park 1186 A. N. SEN, Secretary.

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AND BRANCHES.

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TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS.

Post Box: 105 Phone: Cal. 1356

CITY COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

Head Office:—6, Council Street, Calcutta

Branches at Important Trade Centres in Bengal and Bihar.

Our Specialities—We have arranged [illegible] from Darjeeling [illegible] Etc. [illegible] Electric and [illegible]

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Architects, Builders and Contractors

117-B, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta

Advertise and invite opportunities to knock at your door

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Chicken (Broth) ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Capon ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do (roasting) ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (outlet) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turkey Cock ,, ...	10 0 0	14 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 13 0	0 14 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 15 0	1 0 0
Do. Special ...		
GAME.		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snipes ,, ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ,, ...	4 8 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	3 0 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	15 0 0	20 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...		
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Beetroot Darjeeling per bundle ..	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Country per seer ...		
Bean Country per seer ...		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. Butter per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 3 0	0 3 0
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...		
Do. Country ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...		
Do. per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower, Beneres each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,		
Do. Darjeeling ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 10 0	0 15 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 8 0
Ginger ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Turmaric ...		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...		
Knol khol Country each ...		
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each ..		
Lettuce per score ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Lobia per bundle (small)	0 1 0	
Onions, Madras per seer		0 3 0
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. ,, white ,,	0 4 0	
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur per seer ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Hazaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ..		
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
Do. Country do. ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer		
Do. New per seer ...		
Do. (Old) Nainital ..		
Do. (Hill) (Old) ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...		
Do. Rangoon ,, ...		
Do. Shillong ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Robob each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Pulbul (Patal) per seer ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Country per bundle	0 0 6	0 1 0
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Squash per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 3 6
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 3 0	0 3 6
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Tomato Darjeeling, per sr.	0 12 0	1 4 0
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country ,,		
Do. Gauhati ,,		
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer ...	0 3 0	0 10 0
Vegetable marrow Country ...	0 3 0	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. Africa, 3—5 ...		
Do. Kulu per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Nanital ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 4 to 5	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. King David ..		
Do. Jonathan ..		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 3—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious 4—5 ...	1 0 0	
Amra per score ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Bael Fruit each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	2 0 0	3 0 0
Black Berry per score ..		
Coconut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Country Apples 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Goosebery per seer ...		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Kabul per box (large)		
Do. California per lb. ...		
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Grape Fruit each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Java Orange per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Guava (Allahabad) per score ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. (Country) per doz	0 12 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	2 0 0	
Khurbanee ,, ...		
Do. (large) per lb. ...		
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Lemon (English) per doz.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Lichees per 100 (Mozafferpur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Locket per score ...		
Monkey Lichees per 100 ...		
M. Melon Jaunpur ...		
Musk Melon per seer ...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Musk Melon ,, (Lucknow)	0 6 0	0 8 0
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz.		
Do. Langra 4 ...		
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fazlie 5 ...		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan		
Do. Gulabkhash ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...		
Do. Country ...		
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Madras ...		
Do. Lilam per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Mangosteen per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mosomi per doz.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Poona ,, ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Bombay ,, ,, ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Oranges Nagpur ,, ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. Bombay ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Madras per doz. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles such as tinned fruits, condiments are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, consequent on the war and hence approximate prices are given.

BONDS
BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple Country each ...		
Do. Singapore ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Ceylon ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Assam ,, ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Kalimpong ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plantain Champa Buneh ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Martaban ,, ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul ,, ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. Country ,, ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Country per score ...		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
,, Kandahar ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)		
Do. Liby do. ...		
Do. Delmonta do. ...		
Calasia do. ...		
Pears Cashmere per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cooking) ...		
Do. Kulu per lb. English	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. California per lb. ...		
Do. Peshwar 6—10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Australian per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Cashmere ...		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peaches Peshwar per lb....		
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta) 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Rose Apple per score ...		
Sofata 13—16 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	3 0 0	3 8 0
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 10—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Country 14—16 ...	1 0 0	
Surdah Quetta per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Tamarind per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Water melon Country each	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Goalund each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta each	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Bhagalpur each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Water fruit per score ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
DRY FRUITS		
Apples Ring per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Do. ,, 1 lb. packet ...	2 8 0	
Almond Salted (large) per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Almond English (large) per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 4 0
Almond Kabul per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...	3 4 0	3 8 0
Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Apricots Dry with seed per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 14 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apricots Dry without seed per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 4 0
Alobokhara per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Brazilnuts per lb. ...	3 8 0	3 0 0
Chilgoojs per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cocoanut dry per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Currants Australian per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Chestnut per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Figs 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Hazelnuts per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Khurma per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Pears dry per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	2 4 0	2 12 0
Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0
Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	3 8 0	3 8 0
Do. Salted shelled per lb.	3 8 0	3 8 0
Prunes dry per lb. ...		
Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Sultana per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Table 1 lb. packet...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. American 1 packet...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	0 12 0	1 0 0

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee; the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 38	1 0 0	Plant.
C. (old) 54	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.
,, 55	0 12 0	Do.
,, 74-75	0 12 0	Do.
E. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits
,, 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.
,, 49-50	1 0 0	Do.
F. 7-9	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.
,, 10-12	1 8 0	Do.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.	
P. 19-22	...	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.
,, 21-22	...	Do.
,, 23	...	Do.
F G. 1-2	1 8 0	Do.
,, 3	0 12 0	Do.
,, 6	0 12 0	Do.

Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.	
H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
,, 4	2 4 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
,, 5	2 8 0	Do.
,, 6	2 10 0	Do.
,, 7	1 10 0	Do.

(Continued on page 702)

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. .	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. unshelled per lb. .	1 0 0	1 4 0
BUTTER, Etc		
Aligarh Butter per lb.	1 8 0	
Bombay	1 8 0	
Dinapur	1 4 0	
Butter per cake	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ..	2 4 0	2 8 0
Ghee per seer		
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per seer	0 4 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 6 0
FISH		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ .	1 6 0	1 8 0
Do. (salt-water) „ ..	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ -	1 12 0	2 8 0
Cutla per seer ..		
Do. (Cut pieces) .		
Rohi per seer	0 14 0	1 [illegible] 0
Do. (Cut Pieces) .	1 2 0	1 [illegible] 0
Hilsa each (Padma) .	0 12 0	0 14 0
Crab per lot of 4 .		
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe 6—12		
Mullet per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (cut pieces) .	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pomfret per seer .	1 8 0	2 0 0
Prawns per seer (small)	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Lobster ...		
Sea fish	0 14 0	1 0 0
Other fish .	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Brand (White or Brown) 2 lb. each ...	0 5 0	
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. do. ½ lb. „ ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 1 0	0 1 3
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...		0 8 0
Milk Roll	0 1 3	
Hot dog bread „ ...	0 1 0	
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ..	1 4 0	
Do. Edam „ ...	1 8 0	
Do. Overland „ .		
Do. Cheddarn „ ...	1 12 0	
Preserved, mixed, per lb. ...		0 8 0
Do. unmixed, „ ..	0 6 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)		
Guava cheese per lb	0 6 0	0 8 0
Kraft cheese per lb. ...		3 8 0
***FLOUR.**		
Household No. 3 and all other varieties per seer		0 3 9
Californian flour No. 1 per seer		
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.		
Californian flour No. 2 per seer ...		
Country flour per seer		
*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		0 3 10½
Do. White per seer		0 3 10½
Do Red „ „ .		0 3 7½
***RICE**		
*Medium rice (retail)	6 12 0	
Coarse rice per md. (retail)	6 4 0	
Bhasamanik rice per seer	0 4 6	
Patna per seer		
Do coarse per md. .		
Do. per seer ..		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	12 8 0	
Do. per seer .	0 5 0	
Chinisakkar per md. ...	14 0 0	
Do. per seer .	0 6 0	
Kabul rice per seer	0 10 0	
Golab Soru rice (best) „	0 8 0	
Kamini rice „	0 6 0	
***SUGAR**		
Ordinary (Powder whitish)		0 5 3
Crystal (best) ...		0 5 9
Medium (small grain white)		0 5 6
Medium (small grain) Bengal ..		0 5 9
***DAL Etc.**		
Kalai per seer ...	0 3 3	
Arahar „ ...	0 3 3	
Chola „ ...	0 3 0	
Khari Masoor „ ...	0 3 0	
Khasari „ ...	0 2 6	
Mung (Bhaja) „ ...	0 5 9	
*Salt „ ...		0 1 10½
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin .	0 12 0	
½ lb. „ ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. „ ...	3 12 0	
*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 6
Castor Oil „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	0 8 9	
„ „ „ No. 2	0 7 0	
***KEROSENE OIL**		
Kerosene Oil (*Superior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 5 1½	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A
KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Kerosene Oil (*Inferior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk...	3 14 6	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin .	4 11 0	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 2 10½	
*Matches :—		
40 stick each box ..	0 0 4½	
50 „ „ ..	0 0 6	
80 „ „ .	0 0 9	
***COAL AND COKE**		
Domestic Coke (retail) (including delivery charges) per md. .	1 4 0	
Domestic Coke (wholesale) at the Depot ...		
Soft Coke per md.		
Spices—		
Chillies ...	0 7 0	
Halud .	0 7 0	0 8
CONFECTIONERY		
Cakes Assorted per lb.	1 2 0	
Plum Cake „ .	1 4 0	
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb. .	1 8 0	
Plum Puddings (English) per lb. .		
Slab Chocolates per packet ...		
Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	3 0 0	3 8 0
Short Bread per lb. .		
English Sweet, Assorted per lb. ...		
Caramels Assorted per lb.		
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
„ 2 „		
Indian Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 8 0	
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo ...		
Assorted Creams		
Golden Puffs		
Barley Sugar (English) per lb.		
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb. .		
Assorted Patties per doz.		
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin		
HUNTLEY & PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin ...		
Nice 2 lb. tin ...		
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...		
BRITANNIA		
Cheese ...		
Gem ...		
Gem Iced ...		
Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
Marie „ ...	2 2 0	
Milk ...		
Mixed (Household) ...		
Nice „ ...	2 4 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at Messrs. Baboorali Sirdar, Stall Nos. 46, 47 & 48 (New Building) S. H. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 2 p.m. with increased working hours.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.	2 8 0	
Nimki ...		
Petit Beurre ,, ...	2 4 0	
School ...		
Thin Arrowroot ,, ...	2 0 0	
Water ,, ...	1 14 0	
Zoological ...		
Cream Cracker, Special size tin.	2 0 0 per tin	5 5 0
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...	2 12 0	
Cow & Gate Rusks ...	1 8 0	
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— per Tin	0 4 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. loose ...	1 8 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk Powder No. 1 per bot.	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Pepperments per lb.	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Deresske per tin of 50 ...	1 8 0	
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin 50 of	1 2 0	
,, ,, (magnum)	1 2 0	
Gold Flake per packet ...		0 4 6
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 2 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb		
Spencer's "Doretto" ...		
Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...		1 14 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 12 0	0 13 0
Black & White tin of 50	2 4 0	
Craven A tin of 50 ...		1 12 0
Match Box of 80 stick ea.	0 0 9	
Do. 40 Do.	0 0 6	

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	1 11 0	
Red do. do. ,,	1 7 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb. ,,	2 2 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 2 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do do. ...	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 9 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0	
Do. 2nd quality	1 0 0	
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 3 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 1 0	
"ISPAHANI'S TEA"—		
Special Darjeeling 1 lb. tin	1 12 0	
Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 4 0	
Cafe Brand packets ,,	1 0 0	
Afternoon 1 lb. 2 oz.	1 2 0	
LOOSE TEA		
F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	1 10 0	2 0 0
O. P. Darjeeling and Assam per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
DUST TEA		
Darjeeling and Assam Dust per lb. ...	0 14 0	1 2 0
Red Ensign Coffee ,, ...	1 9 0	
Coccoa 1 lb packet ...	2 8 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz. ...		
Robinson's Barley 1 lbs. ...	1 4 0	
Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	2 4 0	
Delmonte Fruits 2 ,,		
Chutneys 1 ,,	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pickles (Australia) per bot.	3 4 0	
Mustard Colman per tin Do ½ lb.		
Mustard (India) per bottle	0 12 0	
Salad Oil Bott. (Big) ...	2 12 0	
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 6 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott. ...	2 8 0	
Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin ...	4 8 0	
Sausages Australian per tin	2 12 0	
Salad Oil (India) ...	1 4 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Condensed Milk Red Cross	0 10 0	
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. loose ...		1 8 0
Soups, Assorted Small tin	0 14 0	
Tart Fruits, Bott. —	1 12 0	
Isinglass per pkt.	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag ...		
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	1 2 0	1 4 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin ...		
Delmonte Prunes per 1-12 oz. tin		
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt. ...	3 0 0	
King George Chocolate, 1 lb per tin —		
C. & V. Vinegar per bottle	2 8 0	
Radgate or Nickson Ham per lb. ...		
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb. ...		
Oatmeal (Australian) 2 lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Indian Oats per tin. ...	1 12 0	
Rolled Oats (Canadian) per tin	3 0 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin Nos. 3 & 4 ...	0 11 0	
Chamois Leather large ...	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small ...	1 4 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 10 0	
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	2 8 0	
Bisurated Magnesia, medium	0 7 0	2 8 0
	1 12 0	
Elerman's Embrocation...	2 4 0	
Zam-Buk — ...	1 12 0	1 14 0
Antistanjan Pain Balm ...	0 8 0	
Oriental Balm ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Sloan's Liniment ...	0 15 0	
Kruschen Salt ...	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) ,,	7 0 0	

Tea Merchants

Head Office:
11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
(Phone: B. B. 2991)

Rangoon Branch:
233, Fraser Street, Rangoon.

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TOSH'S TEA

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LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg. 1 to 6 } ,, 9 to 15 }	0 3 0 each.	Vegetables.	Betel 3 to 7	0 3 0, each.	Betel
			Potato 3	0 3 0 ,,	Potato
			Fruits 3 to 3 & 6 to 8 }	0 3 0 ,,	Fruits
			Milk 1 to 2	0 3 0 ,,	Milk

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
RICE.		
Balam (Coarse) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Medium) ...		
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	0 4 6	
Do. (Kora) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kamini (Do.) ...		0 5 3
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Golap Khas (Do.) ...		0 4 0
Dadkhani ...	0 6 0	
Deshi Boiled ...	0 3 9	
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra (Medium) ...		0 4 0
Patnai (Coarse) ...		0 4 6
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsai ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Katari Bhog ...		
Chamanmani ...		0 5 0
DAL.		
Gram (Patnai whole) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Gram (Dal) ...		
Mug Dal ...		
Do. (Sona) ...	0 6 0	
Do. (Krishna) ...		
Arahar Dal ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kalai Dal ...		0 4 6
Khasari Dal ...	0 3 6	
Moscor Dal (Split) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Khari) ...	0 5 6	0 6 0
Mattor Dal ...	0 4 0	
Salt ...		0 2 6

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BUTTER & GHEE		
Bombay Butter per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0
Aligarh " ...	1 12 0	
Pabna " ...		
Ghee (Gawa) ...	2 8 0	2 12 0
Do. (Buffalo) ...	2 8 0	2 10 0
Jessore ...	2 8 0	2 12 0
OIL		
Ghani Oil ...		
Mustard Oil ...		0 10 0
Cocoanut Oil ...		1 0 0
Kerosene Oil ..	0 3 0	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White Java) ...		
Do (Brown Java) .		
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flower (Country) ...		0 5 0
Atta (brown) ..		0 5 0
Do (white) ...		0 6 0
Suji ...		0 6 0
Gur (Sugar Cane) ...		
" Khajure	0 7 0	0 8 0
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes (Nainital) ...		
Do. New (Country) ...		
Do. (Gauhati)	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do (Rangoon)		

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Patal ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Brinjal ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Peas ...		
Cauliflower each ...		
Cabbage each ...		
Ginger ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Onion ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
MEAT.		
Mutton ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat & Khasi ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
FISH		
Rohi (Cut-pieces) ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Other ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Parsey ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Koi ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ..	0 9 0	0 10 0

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
RICE		
Chamanmoni ...	11 8 0	12 0 0
Balam per md. ...	9 8 0	10 0 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	11 0 0	11 8 0
Do. (Kora) .		
Do. (Atap) .		
Kamini (Do.) ..		13 0 0
Chinisankkar (Do.) ..		
Dadkhani ...	15 0 0	16 0 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...	9 0 0	10 0 0
Dudkalma ...		
Nagra .	9 8 0	10 8 0
Patnai (Kora) ...	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ..		
Rupsal ..	10 8 0	11 0 0
Sitasal ...	10 8 0	11 0 0
Bhashamanik .	10 0 0	10 8 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 5 9	
Do. (Manja) ...	0 5 9	
Do. (Krishna) ...	0 5 9	
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 3	
Kalai Dal ...	0 3 3	
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 6	
Moscor Dal (Splits) ...		
Do. (Khari) ...	0 3 0	
Mattor Dal ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...		3 0 0
Randhi " —		
Darbhanga " —		2 4 0
Sree (Mark) ..		2 5 0
Khurja ...	2 2 0	2 8 0
Bhadawa ...		2 6 0
Lakhi —	2 0 0	2 2 0
"Debia Debee" per seer		2 4 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer		0 5 9
Do. (Brown) —		
Do. (Bata) —	0 6 6	0 7 0
Flour per seer —		
Atta — ...	0 5 0	
Do. B ...		
Gur ...	0 7 0	0 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BREAD		
Bread 1 lb.	0 2 6	0 4 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
Do. ¼ lb. ..		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		
Bombay per lb. Salted		
Pabna per seer —		
Polson's 1 lb. tin		
Milk ...		
Cows' Head ...		
Condensed Milk ...		
Milk Maid —		
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ..		0 10 0
Cocoanut Oil ...		1 0 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...	1 0 0	
Apples 8—10 —	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer —	2 4 0	2 8 0
Oranges 8—16 " ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Pesta " ...		5 8 0
Dates Arab " —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Grapes per seer ...		
Pomegranates per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0
VEGETABLES		
New Patal ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
New Potatoes " ...		
Potatoes (New) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Brinjal ... —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cabbages each —	0 2 0	0 6 0
Ginger ... —	0 5 6	0 6 0
Cucumber each —	0 0 3	0 0 6
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Onion — ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Cauliflower ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
FISH		
Parsey per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Pona " ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Do. (Cut pieces) "		
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Crab (each) ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Hilsa " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
MEAT		
Mutton ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Goat	0 12 0	1 0 0
EGGS		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 14 0	0 15 0
" (Duck) Do. ...		0 14 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.	...	1 14 0
Yellow per tin ...		
Cocoa Hornby ...		
Coffee Polson's 4 lb. ...		
Condensed Milk ...		
BISCUITS		
Thin Arrowroot ½ lb. ...	...	0 9 3
H. & P. Do. ...		
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 555 ...	1 10 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes 1 tin. ...		
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.		0 12 0
Pearl Sasley (C. Bo) ...		
Sago (Pearl)		
Quaker's Oats ...		
Pascal's Legenges (glass) each —		
Jam ...		
Jelly ...		
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
Quickwhite (White) ...		
KEROSENE OIL		
Elephant Brand tin ...		
Do. per bottle ...		
Do. " bulk		
Rising Sun ...		
Do. per bottle ...		

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...on 1st class per seer		1 0 0
... 2nd " "	0 12 0	
... per seer		
Kid " ...	1 0 0	
Poultry Chicken each		
EGGS		
Ducks per score	0 14 0	0 15 0
Fowls "	0 14 0	0 15 0
VEGETABLES		
Brinjals per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Garlic per seer	0 5 0	
Ginger "		0 5 0
Pati Lemon per score	0 3 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Kagji Lemon per score		0 4 0
Onions Patna red per seer		0 3 0
Do. Bombay "	0 3 0	
Do. Country "		0 2 6
Potatoes Naimital per seer		
Do. Deshi (New)		
Do. Madrasi "	0 1 0	0 7 0
Do. Gauhati "	0 0 0	
Do. Naimital (Pahari)	0 0 0	
Patal Murshidabad per seer		
Do. Desi per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Hilly " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Cabbage each	0 0 3	0 1 0
Cauliflower each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Peas Ranchi per seer		
Do. Darjeeling " ...	0 0 0	0 10 0
Do. Deshi "		
Beans "	0 4 0	0 6 0
Squash " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Tomato "	0 8 0	0 12 0
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS		
Apple Australia		
Do, Cashmere 5—12	1 0 0	
Do. American		
Do. Kulu 6—8	1 0 0	
Do Japan		
Do. Peshwari		
Do. Quetta		2 8 0
Alubokhara per seer		
Apricot "	4 0 0	
Batavia per pair	0 3 0	0 5 0
Beal fruit each	0 3 0	0 6 0
Bedana (green)	1 4 0	2 0 0
Cocoanut each (green)	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. dry per seer	1 4 0	
Chilghoza "		
Dates Arab " ...	0 12 0	
Do. Bagdad "		
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		2 0 0
Do. Nasik "		
Do. Quetta "		
Do. Chaman "	6 0 0	
Do. Australia "		
Khorma "	0 12 0	
Kesur Deshi "		
Do. Singapore "		
Khobani "	2 0 0	2 8 0
Kajoo Nuts "		
Lichis Country per 100		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer		
Prune per lb.	0 4 0	0 12 0
Papaya Country each	0 12 0	0 14 0
Dates fruit per seer		
Do. Basra per lb		
Plums per seer		

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Safata		
Mango (Local)		
Do. Kanchan		
Do Madras		
Do. Langra		
Do Bombay		
Do Nilambari 3—5	1 0 0	
Do. Totapuri		
Do Fazli		
Do Golapkhas		
Do Himsagar		
Do Kissen Bhogh ...		
Mash melon per seer	0 4 0	0 5 0
Kharbuza per seer		
Orange Ichanagore 8—12	1 0 0	
Do Sylhet		
Do. Darjeeling		
Do Nagpur 2—12	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay		
Pesta Bagdad per seer		
Do Multan		9 0 0
Do Kabul		
Peara 8—20	1 0 0	
Pineapple Singapuri each		
Do Assam	0 8 0	1 8 0
Do Country each	0 8 0	1 0 0
Peaches 6—10		
Plantain Champa per score	0 3 0	0 5 0
Do Martaban per score	0 10 0	1 0 0
Musket per seer		
Pomegranate per seer		
Do Multan per seer		
Do Kandahar	1 4 0	
Do Dholka		
Raisin (Rad) per seer	1 8 0	1 8 0
Do Sultana "		4 0 0
Almond shelled "	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do without shell		
Do do. large		
Surdah Quaman per seer		
Water melon Goalando		
Do Deshi		
Do Farukabad		
Do Quetta		
Do Bhagalpur		
Sarbatile on (Musembi) 6—8	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do Shelled "		
Nut Ground "		
Sharifa 4—30	1 0 0	
BUTTER, ETC		
Shillong Butter per pound		
Darjeeling do. "		
Bombay "		
Aligarh "	1 4 0	
Jessore " per seer	3 0 0	
Dinapur "	2 0 0	
Pabna "		
Darbhanga "	2 0 0	
Mazafferpur "		
Ghee	2 4 0	
Cow's Ghee		2 12 0
Do Milk	0 5 0	0 5 6
FISH		
Bagda per seer	0 12 0	1 4 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md		
Do (cut pieces) per s		
Bhetkee "	0 10 0	1 0 0
Prawns "		
Hilsa "	0 9 0	0 10 0
Rohi "	0 10 0	0 12 0
Rohi (cut pieces)	0 14 0	
Small fish	0 8 0	0 10 0
Chetal		
Crab per pair		
Koi per seer	0 6 0	0 12 0
Singhee per seer	0 8 0	1 0 0
Magoor per seer (small)	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do (large)		

ARTICLES	From	To
RICE	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog		
Deshi (Nagra) per md. ...	11 0 0	
Do. (Medium) " ...	9 0 0	
Patnai (Atap) " md. ...	12 0 0	
Hilly (old) per md. ...		
Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasai per md. ...		
Banktoolahi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	10 8 0	11 8 0
Do. No. 2 per md.		
Chamormoni " ...	11 4 0	
Balam (old) per md.		
Chini Shakkar No. 1 per maund (old)		
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund		
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...		
Kamini per maund	12 8 0	
Peshwar Rice per md. ...	22 0 0	
Dhaki Chata	9 8 0	11 8 0
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer		
Java "		
Cocoanut Oil "	1 0 0	
Mustard Oil "	0 10 0	
Salt per seer ...	0 2 9	
Flour "	0 3 10½	
Atta B per md. (Tota) ...		
Sujee " ...		15 0 0
Atta fresh per seer	0 3 10½	
Chandausi Atta per md. ...		
Til Oil	35 0 0	
Til Oil per seer "	0 14 0	
DAL		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 5 9	
Mug Dal " ...	0 6 0	
Arhar "	0 4 0	0 6 0
Kalai " ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Khesari "	0 3 6	0 4 0
Mosoor (spilt) " ...	0 5 0	
Do. (khari) "	0 4 6	
Mator " ..	0 4 0	0 5 0
Chana Dal "	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do "	0 3 0	0 3 6
Biuli "	0 4 6	0 5 0
TEA.		
Family Mixture	1 0 0	1 4 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ..		2 4 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb.	1 8 0	1 12 0
Orange Pekoe	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pekoe per lb. ..	1 4 0	1 6 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb. ..	1 12 0	
Pekoe Dust	1 0 0	1 4 0
KEROSENE OIL.		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
" " Bulk "		
Owl & Swan per tin ...		
" " Bulk ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Elephant Brand per bot. (White) ...	0 3 6	
Elephant Brand per bot. (Red) ...	0 2 9	
Snowflake per tin		
Soft Coke per md. ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

J. K. MITTER & CO.
Engineers, Builders and Contractors
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Telephone :—Calcutta 3623. Telegram :—" Rewaan " Cal.

Prices in the Garden[illegible] Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Silong ...	1 0 0	
Lobster ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 14 0
Bhangaur ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bhetki ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Other Fish ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Parsay ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Mutton " ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 13 0	0 15 0
Fowl's eggs ...	0 15 0	
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...		0 5 0
Brinjal " ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Tomato per seer ...	1 0 0	
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 6 0	
Garlic " ...	0 6 0	
Green Chilly " ...	0 1 6	
Onion " ...		0 3 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Potato (Madras) ...	0 6 0	0 7 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Naini[illegible]) per seer ...		
Pulbul per seer ...		0 4 0
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes	0 4 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
New Potato ...		
FRUITS		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes	1 4 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	2 0 0	
Amra (Belati) per score ...		
Bedana per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 8 0
Almond " ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 10 to 12 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apples 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Pears ...	1 0 0	
BUTTER		
Butter per seer ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Madras " ...		3 0 0
Ghee Lakhee ...	2 0 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	2 5 0	
Do. Srgo ...	2 4 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer ...		2 8 0
Milk " ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer —		0 7 0
Atta White No. 1 —		0 5 0
Sujee " —		0 7 0
Atta Brown —		0 6 0
'B' Atta —	0 4 0	
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 4 0	
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	10 8 0	11 0 0
" (Kora) per seer	0 4 3	
Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		15 0 0
Dechi (Boiled) "	7 8 0	8 7 0
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...	15 0 0	14 0 0
Rice-Course (Controlled) per seer ... —	0 3 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Sugar " ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Tea per lb. ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer ...		0 8 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 8 0
Chana " ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Khari Masoor " ...		0 5 6
Bhanga " " ...		0 4 0
Khasaree " —	0 4 0	
Kalai " —	0 5 0	
Biuli " —	0 5 0	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha) " (Fried) per seer	0 6 0	
	0 6 0	0 8 0
Mattor " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Salt " ...	0 2 9	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...		
Coal	1 4 0	
Fuel — —		1 13 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.		
Pona per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Silong ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Lobster ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Bagda ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Bhetki ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Other Fish ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Koi & Magoor ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Parsey ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Crab ...	0 0 9	0 1 6
Beef per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Mutton " ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Goat & Kid " —	0 10 0	0 14 0
POULTRY & EGGS.		
Duck each ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Fowl " ...	0 6 0	0 14 0
Chicken " ...		0 4 0
Pigeon " ...	—	0 3 0
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Fowl's eggs " ...	0 13 0	0 15 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...		0 5 0
Brinjal " ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflour " "	0 1 6	0 3 0
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. (Darjeeling) "	0 4 0	—
Cucumber per score	0 2 6	0 5 0
Ginger per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)		
Garlic per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly "	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion "	0 1 6	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) "	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Modhupur) "	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potatoes (Naini[illegible]) "	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. (Deshi) "		
Pulbul "	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger "	0 2 0	0 3 0
Raddish per score "	—	—
Squash "	—	—
Sweet Potatoes "	0 1 0	—
Sweet Pumpkin each	0 1 0	0 4 0
White " "	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato Darjeeling "	0 3 0	0 10 0
FRUITS.		
Almond per seer —		
Alubokra " —	—	—
Amra (Belati) per score —	0 1 0	0 1 3
Bedana per seer —	2 8 0	3 0 0
Bael each —	0 0 3	0 0 6
Dates per seer —		0 12 0
Grapes " —	0 14 0	1 0 0
Lime per score —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Plantain (Champa) per doz. —	0 1 3	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) —	0 1 6	0 2 6
Papaya each —	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pomegranates per seer —	0 14 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100 —	—	—
Sugarcane each —	0 0 6	0 1 0
Oranges per score —	0 10 0	0 14 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer —	1 8 0	2 0 0
Ghee Lakhee " —	1 14 0	2 0 0
Do. Bhadwa " —	—	—
Do. Srgo " —	—	—
Pure Cow Ghee per seer —	2 12 0	—
Milk " —	0 4 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer —		
Atta white No. 1 —		
Sujee —		0 0 0
Atta Brown —		0 5 0
"B" Atta —		
RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Patnai per seer —		
Banktulsi (Manja) per md. —	13 0 0	13 8 0
Do. (Kora) per seer —		0 5 6
Do. (Boiled) per md. —	11 0 0	11 4 0
Rangoon per seer —		
Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. —		
Do. (Atap) " —		
Golap Soru ...	16 0 0	17 0 0
Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Sugar " —		
Tea per lb. —	0 8 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer —	0 2 0	0 10 0
Cocoanut oil " —	0 14 0	1 0 0
Arahar per seer —	0 6 0	0 7 0
Chana " —	0 4 0	0 4 6
Khari Masoor " —		0 5 0
Khasaree " —	0 3 0	—
Kalai " —	0 4 0	0 4 6
Biuli " —	0 5 0	0 5 6
Mug (Hari) Katcha " —	0 5 6	—
Do. (Bona) " —		0 5 0
Mattor " —	0 4 0	
Salt " —	0 2 9	
Barley Powder —	0 4 6	0 7 6
Do. Pearl —	0 3 6	0 12 0
Robinson's Barley —		
Jatia —	0 2 0	0 12 0
Condensed Milk (Nestlé's) per tin —		—
Condensed Milk (Milkmaid) per tin —		

Prices in the Retail Market for the ... week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Beef per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Goat's Kid ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Pork ,, —	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,, —	0 6 0	0 14 0
Chicken ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,, —		0 5 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	0 8 0	0 15 0
Fowl's ,, ,, ...	0 7 0	0 18 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Silong —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pomfret per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mango fish per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Do. (Desi) —		
Bean (French) per seer —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) ,, ...		
Brinjal ,, ...	0 4 0	
Cabbage (Country) each ...		
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 8 0	0 10 0
Cauliflower —	0 2 0	0 4 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.		
Do. (Darjeeling) ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz. ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 10 0	1 6 0
Ginger per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Garlic —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger ,, —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Onion ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Patna) ,, —		
Do. (Desi) ,, ...		
Do. (Ranchi) ,, ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Potatoes (Naintal) ...	0 4 0	
Do. (Desi) ,, ...		0 3 6
Pulbul ...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Raddish (English) per bundle ...		
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 2 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Tomato (Ranchi) per seer		
Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	
White Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer ...	2 0 0	
Apricot ...	2 0 0	
Apples ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Figs per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score ...	0 2 6	
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Beal each ...	0 0 9	0 3 0
Pomegranate ,, ...	0 10 0	1 4 0
Blackberries per 100 —		
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer ...	0 10 0	
Almond ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape ,, ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. per box ...		
Goosbarry per seer ...		
Jack fruit each —		
Khubani per seer —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Khurbuza ,, —		
Lichis per 100 —		
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote ,, —	0 1 6	
Oranges 8 to 80 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer	5 8 0	
Plantain (Champa per score ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do (Martaban) per doz. —	0 8 0	
Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Pluma per score —	0 10 0	
Raisins ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Roseberry per score ...		
Star apple ...		
Tamarind per seer —	0 4 0	
Walnut ,, —	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100		
Do, (Madras) 11—16 —		
Golap Khas —		
Langra 6—30 ...		
Bombay 25 to 80 —		
Totapari per score ...		
Sipia —		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Keshin Bhog 12 to 16 —		
Phall 8 to 10 —		
Prune S. W. per seer —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Barda per seer —		
Sugarcane —		
Water Melon each —		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb. —	1 12 0	2 0 0
Dinapur ,, ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
Ghee per seer —	2 0 0	2 8 0
Pure Cow's Milk —	0 4 0	
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. —		0 2 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 6	
Do. ¼ lb. —		0 0 9
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ,,	0 4 0	0 5 0
Atta ,, —	0 4 6	0 5 0
Sujee ,, —	0 5 0	0 6 0
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 4 0	
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 5 0	
Do. (Kora) ,,	0 3 0	
Chinisakkhar per seer —		
Deshi ,, —		
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 10 6	
Sugar —		
Tea per lb. —	0 14 0	
Cocoanut Oil —	1 0 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer —	0 6 0	
Chana ,, —	0 5 0	
Khari Masoor ,, —	0 6 0	
Bhanga ...	0 5 0	
Khasarer ,, —		
Kalai ,, —		0 3 0
Mung (Hari) ,, ...	0 7 0	
Do. (Desa) ,, —	0 8 0	
Mattor ,, ...		0 5 0
Salt ,, —		0 2 0
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...		
Do. (Elephant) Brand per tin Refined —	3 10 3	
Ordinary	2 10 3	
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Per day.			Per day.	
A. 1 & 2	As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.	G. 9	As. 9	To be approved by the Committee.
,, 3, 6—12	,, 7 ,,	Do.	,, 11 & 12	,, 8 ,,	Do.
C. 10	,, 9	Do.	H. 4	,, 12	Do.
,, 25 & 26	,, 8 ,,	Do.	,, 11	,, 6	Do.
,, 28	,, 4	Do.	,, 12	,, 4 ,,	Potato.
,, 2 & 3	,, 12 ,,	Do.	Potato—3, 5, 6, & 12		
,, 1 & 28	,, 6 ,,	Do.	Milk—2	,, 2	Milk.
,, 5	,, 9	Do.	G. & R/C	,, 3	Do.
,, 6 & 26	,, 14	Do.	Misl—3, 5, & 6	,, 9 ,,	Do. & Misl.
,, 3	,, 7	Do.			

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(*Continued from page 695*)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.	
H. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.
„ 10	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils
„ 9	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.
„ 11	3 0 0	Cloth.
„ 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth
„ 13	3 0 0	Do.
„ 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.
„ 15	3 0 0	Do.
„ 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.
„ 17	3 0 0	Cloth.
„ 18	3 0 0	Shoe.
„ 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery
„ 26	...	Rent & Business to be approved by the Comt.
„ 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.
„ 31	2 0 0	Do.
„ 32-33	4 0 0	Do.
„ 34	2 0 0	Do.
„ 35	2 0 0	Do.
„ 36	2 0 0	Do.
New Bldg. 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.
„ 8	4 0 0	Do.
„ 9	4 0 0	Do.
„ 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
„ 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.
„ 23	4 0 0	Do.
„ 26-1	1 12 0	Do.
„ 28-1	2 0 0	Do.
„ 29-1	1 12 0	Do.
„ 34-1	1 12 0	Mudi.
„ 41	2 2 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
„ 42	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.
„ 39C	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.
„ 46A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.
„ 50	3 4 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.
„ 57	1 8 0	Pork.
K. 34	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.
„ 46	0 6 0	Do.
„ 49	0 6 0	Do.
„ 50	0 6 0	Do.
„ 51	0 6 0	Do.
„ 52	0 6 0	Do.
„ 53	0 6 0	Do.
„ 54	0 6 0	Do.
„ 55	0 6 0	Do.
„ 56	0 6 0	Do.
„ 57	0 6 0	Do.
„ 58	0 6 0	Do.
„ 59	0 6 0	Do.
„ 60	0 6 0	Do.
„ 61	0 6 0	Do.
„ 62	0 6 0	Do.
Potato Range 5	0 6 0	Potato.
„ 12	0 6 0	Do.
„ 16	0 6 0	Do.
„ 23-24	0 12 0	Do.
„ 31	0 6 0	Do.
„ 32	0 6 0	Do.
„ 36-37	...	Do. Rent to be fixed by the Committee.
„ 38	0 8 0	Potato.
„ 39	0 8 0	Do.
Cocoanut Range 5	0 4 0	Cocoanut.
„ 6	0 6 0	Do.
„ 7	0 6 0	Do.
„ 8	0 4 0	Do.
„ 13	...	Rent to be fixed by the Comt.
„ 14	...	Do.
„ 15	0 4 0	Cocoanut.
„ 16	0 4 0	Do.
„ 17	0 4 0	Do.
„ 18	0 4 0	Do.
cocoan 21	0 10 0	Do.
„		

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.	
M. 3	0 8 0	Plantain.
„ 4	0 8 0	Do.
„ 14	0 4 0	Do.
„ 15	0 4 0	Do.
„ 16	0 4 0	Do.
„ 17	0 4 0	Do.
„ 18	0 4 0	Do.
West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.
West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.
„ 1	10 13 0	Jewellery.
„ 3	6 10 0	Oilman's Stores.
	Mon. rent	
West Range (old) 32	35 0 0	Kerosene Oil.
„ 33	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.
„ 36	34 0 0	Do.
„ 38	25 0 0	Do.
„ 39	30 0 0	Do.
„ 37	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.
„ 40	25 0 0	Misc. goods.
„ 43	28 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
„ 44	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.
„ 45	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.
„ 48	33 0 0	Do.
„ 49	33 0 0	Tailoring.
„ 50	56 4 0	Oilman's Stores.
„ 51	30 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Comt.
„ 52	30 0 0	Do.
„ 53	30 0 0	Do.
„ 54	30 0 0	Do.
Poultry.		
„ 7-12	0 9 0	Poultry.
„ 13-19	0 11 0	Do.
„ 20-23	0 6 0	Do.
„ 24-28	0 9 0	Do.
„ 29-30	0 3 0	Do.
„ 31-32	0 3 0	Do.
„ 33-34	0 3 0	Do.
„ 35-38	0 10 0	Do.
„ 39-42	0 8 0	Do.
„ 51-52	1 10 0	Do.
„ 63-66	0 8 0	Do.
„ 67-74	3 0 0	Do.
„ 115-130	0 8 0	Do.
„ 75-78		
„ 79-82	0 10 0	Do.
„ 83-98	2 1 0	Do.
„ 99-108	1 6 0	Do.
„ 109-110	0 4 0	Do.
„ 111-114	0 10 0	Do.
„ 131-164	0 8 0	Do.
„ 135-138	0 8 0	Do.
„ 139-140	0 4 0	Do.
„ 141-142	0 4 0	Do.
„ 145-146	0 6 0	Do.
„ 147-150	0 10 0	Do.
„ 151-154	0 8 0	Do.
„ 155-156	0 4 0	Do.
„ 157-162	0 14 0	Do.
„ 163-164	0 6 0	Do.
„ 165-166	0 4 0	Do.
„ 167-170	0 8 0	Do.
„ 171-174	0 8 0	Poultry-Bird
„ 175-176	0 4 0	Do
„ 177-178	0 6 0	Do
„ 179-182	0 10 0	Do
„ 183-186	0 8 0	Do
„ 187-188	0 8 0	Do
„ 189-190	0 6 0	Do
„ 191-194	0 8 0	Do
„ 195-198	0 8 0	Do
„ 199-202	0 10 0	Do
„ 203-206	0 10 0	Do
„ 207-208	0 4 0	Do
„ 209-210	0 4 0	Do
„ 211-214	0 10 0	Do
Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
„ 5	0 3 0	Do
„ 6	0 3 0	Do
„ 7	0 3 0	Do
„ 10	0 3 0	Do

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.	
Egg 17	0 3 0	Egg.
„ 18	0 3 0	Do
„ 21	0 3 0	Do
„ 22	0 3 0	Do
„ 23	0 3 0	Do
„ 24	0 3 0	Do
„ 27	0 4 0	Do
„ 28	0 3 0	Do
„ 30	0 3 0	Do
„ 31	0 3 0	Do
„ 33	0 3 0	Do
„ 35	0 4 0	Do
36	0 4 0	Do
N. 5	0 5 0	European Vegetable.
28	0 5 0	Do
36	0 6 0	Do
44	0 5 0	Do
45	0 6 0	Do
46	0 6 0	Do
47	0 5 0	Do
48	0 5 0	Do
51	0 7 0	Do
52	0 5 0	Do
53	0 5 0	Do
54	0 6 0	Do
57	0 5 0	Do
58	0 5 0	Do
59	0 6 0	Do
63	0 5 0	Do
64	0 5 0	Do
65	0 5 0	Do
66	0 5 0	Do
67	0 5 0	Do
72	0 5 0	Do
73	0 5 0	Do
74	0 5 0	Do
75	0 5 0	Do
77	0 5 0	Do
Milk 1	1 8 0	Milk
3, 4, 8 & 9	2 8 0	Do
11	1 8 0	Do
12	2 8 0	Do
Suet 2	0 5 0	Suet
3 & 6	0 4 0	Do
7 & 8	0 5 0	Do
9 & 12	0 4 0	Do
13	0 5 0	Do
17, 18, 19 & 20	0 4 0	Do
22	0 5 0	Do
24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
North Range 2, 3, 4, 9 & 10	0 8 0	Betel
11—12	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
13—14	2 0 0	Do
29—30	2 0 0	Cloth
31	1 0 0	Hosiery
34	1 0 0	Do
25	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
86—87	1 12 0	Miscellaneous Goods
90	0 12 0	Do
148—149	1 8 0	Do
151	1 0 0	Do
R 6—7	1 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
32—33	2 0 0	Do
M 25—26	0 8 0	Plantain
32—34	0 12 0	Do
35—36	0 8 0	Do
37	0 4 0	Do
45—46	1 0 0	Do
47—48	0 8 0	Do
49	0 10 0	Do

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Chronicle & Comment

Calcutta Must Give The Lead

Bengal has not known within living memory a greater calamity than what has befallen its two important districts. On October 16 last a heavy cyclone from the Bay of Bengal passed over them. A high tidal bore forced up by this cyclone broke into the southern part of Midnapore and 24-Parganas. The wind blew strong, rain fell heavily and the rivers flooded Devastation followed in their wake. Houses were destroyed and people died by thousands. The official estimate, almost always modest in the beginning, puts the loss of human lives at the staggering figure of 11,000 and the loss of cattle at 75 per cent. As to houses, the Bengal Government Press Note says, practically every *kutcha* house has been severely damaged or destroyed and only *pucca* houses except those with corrugated iron roof remain standing. The misery of those who have been spared is indescribable. For thousands there is no food to eat, cloth to wear, no roof over their heads—and, what is ten times worse, no water to drink. The task of rendering relief to the distressed is stupendous. The Government says it must continue for a considerable length of time. Official measures, however generous and quick, cannot be adequate, and the people of Bengal have a duty to perform. We must give abundantly; we must give as much as we can The Hindu Mahasabha the Marwari Relief Association, the Ramkrishna Mission have already taken the field. But all relief operations should be co-ordinated under a central organisation created by representative citizens of Calcutta. Calcutta must give the lead as it did when Bihar was visited with a terrible earthquake in 1935

Mr W. A. Burns

We offer our congratulations to Mr W. A. Burns Deputy Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust on his selection to represent India on the Anglo-American Technical Mission, which has arrived in India in course of its visit to various African and Asiatic coasts on behalf of the United Nations to determine a better co-ordination of the existing facilities with a view to securing the maximum use of shipping.

The Government of India is giving every facility to the Mission to complete its inquiry expeditiously.

An official announcement about the terms of reference of the Mission and its itinerary will be made shortly. It is not known whether Calcutta will be visited by the Mission, but the possibility of such a visit is not ruled out.

Corporation Employees And Emergency Allowance

It is understood that the Labour Commissioner with the Government of Bengal has submitted to the Government his recommendations for the settlement of the dispute between the Calcutta Corporation and its employees over the question of emergency allowance.

Anti-Hoarding In China

Merchants, producers and industrialists of allied and neutral nationalities in Free China have been asked by the Chinese Government to observe the laws and regulations governing anti-hoarding and profiteering in the period of war. They are also expected to co-operate with the Chinese authorities in enforcing other laws bearing on the promotion of national reconstruction and the consolidation of wartime economy.

Although the Chinese Government has justification to enforce, without any national discrimination, emergency measures needed to strengthen the economic structure of the nation in wartime, the laws and regulations promulgated previously were not applicable to foreign traders and producers, recently declared an official of the Ministry of Economic Affairs in Chungking. The Chinese Government's policy has always been to encourage foreign investment and co-operation in reconstruction. Therefore, it extends to foreigners every possible facility so far as it is consistent with the national policy of rebuilding. The fact that the Chinese Government did not enforce the anti-hoarding regulations among foreign merchants and agents for seventeen months after their promulgation showed its unwillingness to do this unless absolutely necessary, added the official.

Foreign co-operation was first asked last May. The Ministry of Economic Affairs, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, informed allied and neutral diplomatic representatives of the intention of the Chinese Government to require their nationals to observe the anti-hoarding and anti-profiteering regulations. Foreign firms were asked to register their holdings with the Ministry of Economic Affairs not later than May 31, 1942. The date was later extended to July 15, after which the law was to be applied to foreigners as well. The Chinese Government has received gratifying response of close co-operation from friendly and neutral embassies and legations regarding this matter.

SCHEDULED CASTES IN LOCAL BODIES

Representation In the Calcutta Corporation

The Calcutta Scheduled Castes Conference in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 25th of October, 1942, was opened by the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister of Bengal and presided by the Hon. Mr. Upendra Nath Barman, Minister, Government of Bengal. One of its resolutions moved by Babu Bhabesh Chandra Das, Working President, All-Bengal Sava-Sundar Samity and seconded by Babu Krishna Chandra Garai, President, All-Bengal Kaibarta (Jalia) Samity, supported by Babu Satya Narayan Pramanik, B.L., resolved as follows :—

"This Conference urges upon the Government to provide for adequate representation of the Scheduled Castes having permanent residence or business at Calcutta in the various self-governing bodies like the Calcutta Corporation, the Calcutta Improvement Trust, the Calcutta Port Trust on the one side and Bengal Legislative Assembly and Council on the other.

"That this Conference further resolves that the selection of reserved seats for the Scheduled Castes in some of the constituencies of the Corporation of Calcutta is unsatisfactory, unjust and inequitable and that the seat reserved for the Scheduled Castes in Ward No. 18, is to be transferred to Ward No. 29, inasmuch as the former compares very unfavourably in all phases *viz.*, in area, houses, population and density as they appear in the Year Book of 1942, of the Calcutta Corporation based on the Census Report of the 1931."

Jadavpur Hospital

It gives us great pleasure to find that the Government of Bengal have sanctioned the payment of an additional recurring grant of Rs. 20,000 per annum to the Calcutta Medical Aid and Research Society towards the maintenance of the Jadavpur Tuberculosis Hospital on condition that 20 free beds are reserved in the hospital for patients from mufassil areas outside Calcutta, both rural and urban.

The only institution of its kind in this province, it is doing splendid work. We find in the report for the year 1942, sent to us sometime ago, that the number of patients treated during the year in the Jadavpur Hospital was 399 of whom 233 were new admissions. Excluding the very advanced cases, the treatment showed satisfactory results. Out of the 224 patients discharged, about half the number were found to be in a hopelessly advanced stage of the disease. Of the rest, 48 were discharged as cured and 60 other patients left in a very improved condition of health. Of the 233 new admissions, 171 were men and 62 women. Students, clerks and housewives topped the classified list of occupations.

The Kurseong sanatorium has accommodation for 33 patients, but to cope with the urgent and pressing demand for accommodation some of the administrative rooms were converted into patients' cabins to arrange for an additional 10 beds.

The demand for treatment in the Jadavpur Hospital is growing. There is never a vacant bed in the hospital for any prolonged period, while over 100 applications are always on the waiting list. There is urgent need for increased accommodation and the authorities appeal to the public, the Government and all local bodies to come to their aid to enable them to complete a scheme under which they aim at providing at least 500 beds in the Hospital and a Convalescent Home at Phuleswar.

The authorities also stress the great need for increasing the number of free beds and particularly appeal to the Government, Municipalities, District Boards, Railways and similar bodies for annual grants towards this object.

We are sure that the appeal will not go in vain.

Marwari Chamber On Food Supply

In the course of a communication addressed to the Commerce Member, Government of India, the Committee of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, has stressed the need of granting facilities to industrial concerns for stocking food-stuffs for the labour population, mostly engaged in the production of war requirements.

The Committee point out that an adequate supply of foodstuffs to the industrial centres would not only keep labour generally content, but also keep down the progressive rise in prices of foodstuffs thus contributing substantially to the solution of the price control problem.

The Committee further suggest that industrial concerns should be encouraged to open cheap grain shops, by according priority to the foodstuffs despatched to those centres and enabling them to purchase their requirements of the controlled commodities direct from the producing centres or concerns.

Motor Vehicles Rules

The Government of Bengal propose to amend the Bengal Motor Vehicles Rules 1940 The proposed amendment empowers the regional transport authority to attach to a stage carriage permit the condition that the carriage or service of the carriage, in respect of which the permit is granted, will carry mails at such rates as the authority may, in consultation with the postal authorities, fix in that behalf from time to time Any objection or suggestion from the public with respect to the proposed amendment will be taken into consideration by the Government provided these reach them on or before November 30

Calcutta Tramways Company

With a view to reducing inconvenience to passengers as a result of the present shortage of pice the Calcutta Tramways Company, Ltd., has issued as change to passengers, coupons for one and two pice. They are being accepted in payment of fare for any subsequent journey or, if desired, can be changed for cash at the Company's head office or at any big depot within a specified period.

The Company appeals to citizens to co-operate in the scheme, which, it is emphasized, is intended for the benefit of the public. The coupon system will be terminated as soon as adequate supplies of pice are once more available.

PUBLICATION OF NEWS

NEW NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, November, 1

A *Gazette* Extraordinary issued here to day announces the cancellation of the Home Department notification of August 8, prohibiting the publication of news of the present disturbances except news derived from official sources three news agencies, and a registered correspondent

This notification applied to printers publishers and editors in Bombay Bengal the Punjab Central Provinces, the United Provinces and Orissa In other provinces and Centrally administered areas the notification has already been cancelled

TEN THOUSAND KILLED IN MIDNAPORE

Cyclone Havoc In Bengal: Government Appeal For Help

A BENGAL GOVERNMENT Press Note issued on Monday states "A heavy cyclone from the Bay passed over several districts of Bengal on the 16th October It began about 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning on the 16th and spent itself up in the early hours of the morning of the 17th

In the afternoon of the 16th, there was a high tidal bore, forced up by the cyclone from the Bay, which broke into the main land and devastated a considerable area in the southern part of Midnapore and 24-Parganas Districts.

The cyclone was accompanied by heavy rain at certain places it was as heavy as 12 inches in less than 24 hours. All the rivers in these districts were in heavy flood due to the tidal bore, rain and force of wind

In the worst-affected areas, there was a heavy loss of human lives—the present estimate being not less than 10,000 persons in the Midnapore district and 1,000 in the 24-Parganas district

The loss of cattle was even heavier, nearly 75 per cent

As to houses practically every 'kutcha' house was severely damaged or destroyed and only 'pucca' houses, except those with corrugated iron roof, remained standing

The havoc caused by the cyclone was so great in the Midnapore district that the first few days had to be spent in restoring communications—without which no relief work could be done. Immediate relief was, however sent from the district headquarters when and where the conditions permitted.

As soon as the news of the havoc reached the Government, water and food as well as medicines and anti-cholera vaccines with doctors and helpers were rushed from Calcutta to the coastal areas of Contai and Tamluk sub-divisions in launches and barges. Four such relief parties have up to now been sent to these areas. Such relief parties were also sent immediately to the affected areas of the 24-Parganas by the Collector.

The devastation caused by the cyclone particularly in the Midnapore and 24-Parganas districts is so great that relief, specially in food, clothing and house-building to the stricken people, must continue for a considerable length of time.

The Government are taking all possible steps to carry on relief operations on an adequate scale, but feel that such a stupendous task can only be handled satisfactorily with the full and unstinted help from non-officials. It is hoped that this help will be forthcoming.—*A. P.*

HELP PEOPLE OF MIDNAPORE AND 24-PARGANAS

FIVE LAKHS NEEDED AT ONCE

TO find out ways and means as to how to render relief to the victims of the recent cyclone, a conference of leading citizens of Calcutta was held on the 20th October last, at the residence of Mr. S. N. Banerjee, Barrister-at-Law. Mr. Banerjee was in the chair.

It was estimated that rupees five lakhs would be required for the purpose.

It was decided at the conference that an appeal for funds would be issued shortly on behalf of prominent citizens, merchants, organisations and various Chambers of Commerce.

The decision of the conference, it is understood, has been communicated to the Government.

The Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha has sent a sum of Rs 500 (first instalment) for the sufferers in the areas affected by the recent cyclone.

Plans To Help Sufferers

Problems relating to the relief of distress in Midnapore were discussed at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha held in Calcutta on the 30th October Dr Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Working President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha was present.

The Mahasabha decided to start relief work in the area and to issue an appeal in this regard.

The Bharat Sevasram Sangha, Calcutta, has sent volunteers to the distressed areas in Midnapore They will work in co-operation with the Government and the Mahisadal Raj estate. The Sangha has appealed to the public for donations Gifts of rice, clothes and medicines would be welcomed. The donations are to be sent to the General Secretary of the Sangha at 211, Rash Behari Avenue, Ballygunge.

HINDU MAHASABHA APPEALS FOR FUNDS

Rendering Of Immediate Relief Necessary

The following appeal for funds for the relief of the people affected by the cyclone which recently passed over certain parts of Bengal has been issued over the signatures of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Mr. S. N. Banerjee and Mr. N. C. Chatterjee on behalf of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha :—

"A cyclone passed over parts of Midnapore and 24-Parganas districts recently causing considerable loss of life and property. Full details are not yet available. The reports already received go to show that immediate relief must be provided. Government have already started relief operations. We are issuing this appeal for private donations also. A relief fund has been opened by the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha.

"Several lakhs of rupees will be necessary both for rendering immediate relief by supplying rice, drinking water, clothes and medicine and for economic rehabilitation by providing seedlings and reconstructing huts. Arrangements will be made for co-ordinating relief operations in a satisfactory manner. We appeal to all irrespective of caste, creed or colour to subscribe liberally to the fund Donations are to be sent to:—

Mr S. N Banerjee, Treasurer,
Hindu Mahasabha
8, Camac Street, Calcutta.

District Magistrate's Appeal

The District Magistrate of Midnapore Mr N. M Khan, in an appeal to the public, states 'You all know that a cyclone swept the district of Midnapore on Friday, October 16 The number of persons rendered homeless by this natural calamity has not been ascertained as yet The Government are making arrangements for giving relief to the distressed, but their endeavour cannot be successful without the help and co-operation of the generous public. A relief committee has been formed under the presidency of the District Magistrate. The Committee appeals for donations. Anything sent by anybody according to his or her means to the treasurer of the Committee (Treasury Office, Midnapore) or to some other person authorised for the purpose, will be gratefully received."

More Appeals For Funds

Appeals for funds for the relief of the people affected by the cyclone which swept certain parts of Bengal on October 16th have been issued by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Working President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, the Marwari Relief Society, Calcutta; and the Ramkrishna Mission.

Dr. Mookerjee's appeal reads:—

"The sufferers of Midnapore immediately require clothes and I therefore appeal to the mill-owners and private individuals to help them with *dhotis*, *saris* and *chaddars*, new and old, of various sizes. Anything that may be spared will be gratefully accepted by Mr. S. N. Banerjee, Treasurer of the Bengal Hindu Mahasabha, at 8, Camac Street, Calcutta, or by the Ramkrishna Mission of the Bharat Sevasram Sangha or the Marwari Relief Society or any relief organisation in Midnapore recognised by the District Magistrate."

Marwari Relief Society Contributes Rs. 50,000

The Marwari Relief Society states that it has decided to take relief measures in Midnapore and other places and appeals to the public to sustain its efforts by contributions. All donations should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Marwari Relief Society, 391, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

At a recent emergency meeting of the Marwari Relief Society it was decided to sanction Rs. 50,000 for starting immediate relief work in the affected area. It was hoped that a similar amount would be given by the Government so that a comprehensive scheme could be put into operation.

Ramkrishna Mission's Appeal

Swami Madhabananda, Secretary, Ramkrishna Mission, has issued the following statement:—

"The Ramkrishna Mission has sent workers to three of the worst affected areas of Midnapore and 24-Parganas in order to afford at least partial relief to the distressed people there. As the workers were instructed to organise relief centres and distribute relief without losing a moment, first instalments must have been distributed by now.

"But the means at the disposal of the Mission are limited, and we have nothing but public charity to fall back upon for this purpose. At this grave hour even the smallest contribution counts for much. Any amount, however small, will be thankfully received by the Secretary, Ramkrishna Mission, P. O. Belur Math, Howrah District; the Manager, Udbodhan Office, 1, Udbodhan Lane, Baghbazar, Calcutta, and the Manager, Advaita Ashram, 4, Wellington Lane, Calcutta."

50,000 MAUNDS OF RICE FOR SUFFERERS

Action Taken By Government

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Finance Minister, Government of Bengal, the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, Minister for Agriculture and Industries, and Mr. P. N. Banerjee, Revenue Minister, left Calcutta on the 30th October for Midnapore, Contai and Tamluk.

The question of relief for the people of Midnapore affected by the recent cyclone is engaging the attention of the Government of Bengal.

As a first instalment, the Government have allotted about 50,000 maunds of rice from their reserved emergency stock to the sufferers. This quantity is being sent to the district immediately.

Resolution Passed At Editors' Conference

A conference of all newspaper editors of Calcutta and Howrah was held at the *Statesman* House on Tuesday afternoon when some important topics were discussed.

The following resolution, among others, was adopted regarding the cyclone havoc in Bengal:—

"This meeting of the Editors of Bengal expresses heartfelt sympathy for the sufferers in the recent cyclone, and appoints a sub-committee for collection of funds for the relief of sufferers and requests whole-hearted co-operation from the Press and public."

PLAN OF RELIEF WORK IN MIDNAPORE

Ministers Confer With Heads Of Departments

The Hon'ble Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, the Hon'ble Nawab Khawja Habibulla Bahadur of Dacca and the Hon'ble Mr. P. N. Banerjee on their return from Midnapore met the heads of different departments in a conference regarding relief measures and had consultations with the Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister.

It is understood that a comprehensive scheme for relief work in the Midnapore district has been drawn up.

Increased transport by boats, buses, cycles, etc., for carrying relief to the interior is being arranged.

It is learnt the affected areas have been divided into different regions, to be placed under selected officers.

The nature of relief being given is supply of foodstuff, medicine, drinking water, construction of huts, supply of cattle, seeds and agricultural implements and clothes.

Test relief works by way of construction of roads, manufacture of salt, etc., are also under consideration.

It is expected that in view of abnormal conditions created by the cyclone, all sections of the people and political workers will co-operate in organising relief on a humanitarian basis.

LOSS TO ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

Babu Jyotish Chandra Paul, a senior Assistant of the Accounts Department in charge of audit of the Moore Scheme and the Main Drainage Scheme, died on the 1st October last after suffering from a serious attack of Pneumonia for about a fortnight. He was only about 52 years at the time of his death. He served the Corporation for about 34 years.

Jyotish Babu had a thorough knowledge and experience in Civil Engineering and Accountancy and auditing, which made him so successful in auditing the accounts of the Moore Scheme.

He was one of the members of the Calcutta Corporation Employees' Association. Due mainly to his ardent endeavour through the Association it was possible to amend the Provident Fund Rules entitling the members to receive full share of benefit on the completion of five years' service and to introduce the nomination system. The present running clerical grade of Rs. 40—150 was also an outcome of his efforts.

In his earlier days he set up a number of Free Night Schools with arrangements for lantern lectures for educating the poor working class people.

Jyotish Babu was a very amiable and popular gentleman, full of sympathy and goodwill for all around him. He was an honest, active, energetic and devoted worker. By his death the Accounts Department has sustained an irreparable loss and many of his colleagues and his co-workers have lost a friend, philosopher and guide.

On the 2nd October last the officers and staff of the Accounts Department assembled at a meeting to mourn his loss, under the chairmanship of Mr. Paritosh Mitra, Deputy Chief Accountant. The Chief Executive Officer was pleased to keep the Accounts Department closed up to 12 noon on the 3rd October, 1942, as a mark of respect to his memory.

The War At Our Doors

JAPANESE AIR-RAID IN NORTH-EAST INDIA

Very Few Casualties And Slight Damage

New Delhi, October 29

YESTERDAY Japanese aircraft attacked an aerodrome in North-east India, says a General Headquarters communique. Preliminary reports indicate that very few casualties were caused and that damage was slight. United States Army Air Corps fighters definitely shot down one enemy Zero fighter and one bomber, both of which crashed. Several other enemy air-craft were damaged.

Yesterday (October 28) R. A. F. Blenheims attacked two Japanese aerodromes in Burma, says a joint war *communique* from India Command. One formation went to Phakokku where their bombs were seen burst on the runway. The other R. A. F. formation, which was larger, raided Shwebo. They dropped high explosive bombs on runways and aerodrome buildings and fires were burning as they left the target. At Shwebo some enemy fighters attempted to interfere. Our bombers destroyed one and damaged others. None of our aircraft is missing.

It is now confirmed that in the Japanese attack on an aerodrome in Assam on Monday, October 26, in addition to the enemy aircraft destroyed by a United States Air Corps pilot, another enemy fighter was destroyed by British anti-aircraft fire.—*A. P.*

JAP RAIDS IN ASSAM

U. S. Planes Hit Back Enemy Bases In Burma

New Delhi, Oct. 29

Lt.-General Bissel, Chief Public Relations Officer with the American Forces in India disclosed at a Press Conference in New Delhi this afternoon that within 24 hours of the first Japanese air attack on an American airfield in north-east Assam, United States planes had hit back the Japanese bases in Burma and elsewhere, including Lashio, from which Japanese planes had probably taken off.

General Bissel said: "We are going to hit again and again." He pointed out how the American airforce took advantage of internal communications in these operations against Japanese occupied territory from North China to Burma. While the Japanese were making their first air-raid on an American airfield in north-east Assam, American forces were attacking Japanese bases further away. Two days before American planes had attacked targets in Hongkong, and the second attack on Hongkong was made on the following day. The Japanese airfield in Canton was also bombed. Recent American raids in North China had been planned with the object of hitting Japanese economy. The Japanese bases, he added, lay almost in a straight line from the Japanese islands through Indo-China. American planes would be in a position to hit all these and they were already doing so.

The Japanese islands, which were the main manufacturing and supply sources for these bases, would be within flying range of American airfields. The Japanese were afraid of long-range bombing, but their country had been raided previously and would be raided again.

Asked whether the Japanese raid on an air-field in north-east Assam indicated the beginning of an enemy offensive, General Bissel said: "There is nothing to indicate that the Japanese are in a position to take a new offensive anywhere."

In conclusion, General Bissel spoke about the relations between the American forces and Indians and said that the object of the American forces was friendliness towards Indians and mutual help in fighting the common fight against the Axis. While the Japanese raided Assam they did not discriminate between Indians and Americans. A few minutes after the raid Americans and Indians were working shoulder to shoulder to repair the damage.—*A.P.*

JAP AERODROMES IN LASHIO BOMBED

Chungking, Oct. 29

A *communique* from General Stilwell's Headquarters of the United States in China says: On October 27, 25 bombers of American Army Airforce with fighter escort attacked a Japanese aerodrome at Lashio. A direct hit was scored on an anti-aircraft battery and hits on a small hanger and dispersal area. The runway was damaged.—*Reuter.*

JAPANESE RAID ON ASSAM AIR-FIELD

New Delhi, November 1

"On October 28, a considerable number of enemy fighters and bombers again attacked our aerodrome in the Assam area," says a *communique* issued by the Branch Office Headquarters of United States Forces, China, Burma and India.

It adds: "Our fighter planes definitely destroyed two enemy planes, probably destroyed another and damaged six others. There was no damage to our aircraft either on the ground or by the air."—*A. P.*

AIR ATTACKS ON JAPANESE BASES IN BURMA

New Delhi, October 31

A joint war *communique* issued by the India Command this afternoon says that yesterday a squardon of R. A. F. fighters made an offensive sweep over the Shwebo area in Burma and carried out an effective low-level attack on a Japanese-occupied aerodrome.

Aircraft on the ground were damaged, and the wireless station was machine-gunned. One building was burnt out and others were damaged. Several enemy personnel are believed to have been killed.

An R. A. F. Blenheim bomber on patrol bombed the railway station at Sewa and damaged trucks standing in the yard. None of our aircraft is missing.

Describing how the Americans hit back within 24 hours of the Japanese air attack on an American airfield in North-east Assam, Lieut.-General Bissel, Chief Public Relations Officer with American forces in India, said at a Press Conference:—

"We succeeded in taking the Japs by surprise and we hope we will be able to keep up the initiative."

INDO-BURMA FRONTIER

Clash With Enemy

New Delhi, Nov. 8.

A general headquarters war *communique* issued here to-day makes a survey of the past and present situation on the Indo-Burma frontier, and says:—

"Rains are gradually diminishing and on the Indo-Burma frontier patrol activity on both sides is increasing. Japanese and small bands of hostile Burmans under Japanese direction have been endeavouring to push out parties into the fringes of our forward patrol areas in an effort to come in contact with the local population to obtain information and to restrict the activity of our patrols. There have been a number of minor clashes between guerrilla parties and small bodies of Japanese which have resulted in the enemy suffering casualties without losses to our forces.

"On the cessation of heavy rain in what is hitherto known as 'no man's land" between Akyab and the Indian frontier, a scouting party opened fire on enemy forces at the village of Mongbo, and without loss to themselves, inflicted casualties on the Japanese.

The Royal Air Force continue to give support to our forward patrols by harassing the enemy with machine-gun and bombing attacks. In addition, the attacks on enemy aerodromes and communications are being maintained".—*A. P.*

EMPLOYMENT FOR EVACUEES

Scheme Of Voluntary Registration

New Delhi, October 30

The Government of India has started a scheme of voluntary registration to help Indian evacuees from Burma, Malaya and the Far East. The scheme is intended to secure employment to these evacuees. It is proposed to open a register of offers of service and applications for employment.

It is pointed out that registration under the scheme is purely voluntary. Compulsory registration, as in the case of male European evacuees, is not contemplated. Applications for registration should be sent to the Defence Department (War Power Section) and should be accompanied with particulars about age, qualifications, experience and other matters. The names of applicants will be recommended to Government departments and responsible private agencies who ask for them.

The scheme, it is explained, is intended particularly for those possessing technical, business and professional qualifications. The Government will give all possible assistance, but they cannot guarantee employment to persons registering their names.

A Press Note issued to-day reminds male European British subjects coming to this country from Burma and other countries in the Far East as evacuees that they should register their names within 14 days of their arrival in India. The registration of the names of all such persons is compulsory.—*A. P.*

HIGH PRICES OF COMMODITIES

Immediate Steps Urged At Calcutta Conference

In continuation with their campaign for controlling high price level of essential commodities, the Peoples' Defence Committee recently held an all-Bengal Food and Price Control Conference in the Town Hall, Mr. K. C. Roy Choudhury, M.L.C., presiding.

In view of the seriousness of the problem the Conference, besides passing several resolutions, decided to address an 'open' letter to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal requesting his personal attention in the matter.

The Conference stated that steps so far taken by Government to control prices had proved unsatisfactory. The prices were daily increasing, and unless immediate steps were taken to control them a situation would soon arise when morale of the people would be affected. In the opinion of the Conference there was no dearth of the commodities, but imperfect transport system and ineffective measures to check profiteering were responsible for the unduly rise in the prices.

The Conference suggested, inter alia, opening of shops in large numbers throughout the country under joint management of Government and consumers' representatives, and asked Government to improve transport facilities [illegible] the Government of India.

Mr. J. C. Mukerjea, former Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, opened the Conference. He thought that if proper transport facilities were afforded the problem would be fairly solved.

Mr. K. C. Roy Choudhury also emphasised the need for better transport facilities. He believed that one of the reasons for the failure of Government's attempts was that they did not enlist consumers' co-operation in the matter.

Mr. Sachindra N. Sanyal, M.L.C., Com. K. K. Singha, Com. Rajani Mukherjee, Mr. Hari Kumar Chakravarti and Dr. Charu Chandra Chatterjee were among others who addressed the Conference.

MUNICIPALITIES AND FOOD PROBLEM

Deputation To Wait On Chief Minister

The view that the authority to tackle various problems, such as acute shortage of essential foodstuffs and the menace of profiteering, should be vested in municipalities, which, being in charge of the units constituted by Government under the Civil Defence Relief Schemes, are best suited for it was expressed in a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-Bengal Municipal Association.

The Committee further expressed the opinion that the essential commodities like *dal*, salt, sugar and kerosene, should be controlled in each municipality, through the agencies of municipal bodies, by the Director of Civil Supplies with the Government of Bengal and the authorities of the district concerned.

The meeting decided to send a deputation on behalf of the Committee to wait upon the Chief Minister, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Minister for Local Self-Government, and the Director of Civil Supplies on the matter.

USE OF PAPER

Economy Urged By Government

A serious shortage of paper is likely to develop unless consumption is drastically reduced in the coming months. Fortunately, however, there is still considerable scope for economy in the use of paper. This conclusion has been reached by the War Resources Committee of the Viceroy's Executive Council who are understood to have under examination the whole question of paper supplies and consumption.

The need for economy affects private individuals, commercial organizations, public and private bodies, homes, societies, associations and departments of Government. The War Resources Committee have decided that the dire need for economy should be brought to the notice of both public and Government users of papers.

In regard to departments of Government, certain measures are already in force. The War Resources Committee have urged that these measures should be more rigorously applied. They have also suggested reduction in the number of Government publications by the suspension of those which do not appear essential in wartime, or else the substitution of brief summaries. Proposals for economy in the volume of the [illegible] scrutiny. Provincial Governments will be asked to adopt similar measures.

The Committee feel that Chambers of Commerce, business houses, associations and various learned societies can adopt with profit similar measures for economy and it is proposed to address them all with a view to securing the suspension of publications and reports which may not be essential in wartime. Among the measures recommended for both public and private users are the use of economy labels on envelops, use of small sheets typed on both sides, the omission of forwarding letters or minutes and of formal acknowledgments in all cases where these are not essential. It is hoped by energetic action on the part of all Government servants and co-operation on the part of the public that it will be possible to avoid the drastic restrictions that have been imposed on the use of paper in England.

KEEPING UP MORALE

Call To Muslims

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Secretary, Bengal Provincial Muslim League, has issued the following statement :—

"Chittagong has once more been bombed by the enemy. On behalf of the Muslim League and on my own behalf, I offer to the sufferers my deepest sympathies, and my congratulations on the brave manner in which they have borne their trials. The Muslims of Bengal, who will have to bear the burnt of enemy action, have, by forming Defence Committees and bodies of Muslim National Guards, given evidence of the fact that they have realized the seriousness of the situation but their duty towards their country, their homes, their kith and kin, their wives and children, their neighbours demands that such defence organizations should be formed and expanded everywhere with feverish energy. This is the best possible manner in which morale will be preserved and panic avoided, and the safety and security of the people of the province safeguarded.

"I earnestly call upon all Muslims to unite at once under the banner of the Muslim League, act under discipline, and meet the situation with that calmness, determination and courage which alone can save them at this critical stage".

RAILWAY TRAVELLING IN ASSAM

Booking Of Civilian Passengers Restricted

Margherita (Assam) Nov. 5

Booking of civilian passengers from stations over the D. S. Railway and from Tinsukia proper for destination beyond Tinsukia over B. and A. Railway has been stopped since October 30 except permits obtained from the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur district, Dibrugarh.—(A. P.)

DEATH BY AIR RAID IN ASSAM

Human Corpse In Premises To Be Notified

Shillong, Nov. 4

A *Gazette* notification states :—

"The Governor is pleased to direct that every person knowing or having reason to believe that there is a human corpse in or upon the premises owned or occupied by him, shall, if death is believed to have occurred as a result of an air raid, without delay inform the officer in charge of the nearest police station. (A. P.)

All About Air Raid Precautions

CIVIL DEFENCE A. R. P. AND A. R. P. SERVICES*

[By A. S. Hands, I.C.S., *A. R. P. Controller, Calcutta*]

THE expressions "Civil Defence", "A. R. P." and "A. R. P. Services" cover such extensive and varied organisations that I think the most useful thing I can do is to give a short account of the working of those services, generally called the A. R. P. Services, which in Calcutta come under the direction of the A. R. P. Controller. I am glad of this opportunity to do so because to-day, instead of having to tell you what we hope to have in the way of A. R. P. Services, I can tell you what we actually have now and in fact have had for many weeks past.

The main object of the A. R. P. Services under the Controller is to render help as quickly as possible to persons injured or trapped in debris during air-raids. To do this you must have first, persons to report where a bomb has fallen and what damage and casualties have been caused. The persons who do this are the Wardens. Secondly, you must have centres to which the report of the damage and casualties can be sent and from which orders can be issued to send help. These places are called Report Centres. Thirdly, you must have places at which the Rescue Parties, ambulances, first-aid parties and mobile first-aid posts are kept permanently ready and from which help can be sent on receipt of those orders.

The A. R. P. Services under the direction of the Controller, therefore, are :—

(1) The Wardens Service, which is responsible for sending in the first information about damage and casualties caused by bombs.

(2) The Communications Service, which is responsible for getting that information to the Report Centres for dealing with it at the Report Centres and for issuing orders to send help to the scene of damage.

(3) The Depot Service, which is responsible for the accommodation and despatch of the mobile A. R. P. Services.

(4) The Mobile A. R. P. Services, consisting of the Rescue Service, the Ambulances, the First-Aid Parties in cars, the cars for sitting cases, and the mobile first-aid posts in small buses, which are responsible for going out to give help at the scene of incident.

These Services work in the following way. If a bomb damages your house and people are trapped or injured the local Warden goes there and sends or takes a message to his Warden's Post. From the Warden's Post the message is sent by telephone or messenger to the Report Centre dealing with that area. From there orders are sent to the nearest A. R. P. Depot to send out the required number of Rescue Parties, First-Aid Parties and ambulances. These go to the scene of the incident and rescue the persons trapped, attend to the injured and send them either to hospital or to nearby First-Aid Posts. That in its simplest form is a description of the way in which these services work. There can, of course, be more complications but that is the principle of their working.

We have now, and have had for a long time, 231 Wardens' Posts throughout the city. Each of these posts deals with an area on an average about five hundrend yards by five hundred yards. In each of the Wardens' Post areas there are 12 to 15 wholetime paid wardens, and as many part-time volunteer wardens as we can get. The posts are manned throughout the 24 hours by the paid wardens. There are now 3,220 paid wholetime wardens, and 873 part-time volunteer wardens making a total of 4,093 wardens.

I want to say something here about the wardens. As I have shown, it is the warden who by his first investigation of an incident sends in the report required to get help. In other words it is he who sets the whole organisation in motion, to help you. Therefore the warden is important, both to the A. R. P. organisation and especially to the public. Therefore, it is important to you to know your nearest wardens and the locality of their posts and to give them all the help you can. You may sometimes think wardens are rather a nuisance when they come round to your houses making enquiries such as how many people live in your house. Such enquiries are made for your safety. For example, we want to know the number of people usually living in each house so that if it did get damaged and if people were trapped in the debris, the A. R. P. Services would know how many people there were to be rescued, which is a very important thing to know. You may feel critical of the capability of your local wardens. To those who feel critical I put this question. Do you think you could do better as a warden yourself? If you do why do you not join the Wardens Service? Being busy is little excuse. Hundreds more part-time volunteer wardens are required.

There are six Report Centres in the city each of which deals on an average with 35 to 40 Wardens Posts. In each Report Centre there are telephones for receiving messages from the posts and for sending out orders to the A. R. P. Depots. There are maps of the area and arrangements for recording what is happening and what action is being taken during a raid. More than 70 per cent. of the Wardens' Posts can send messages to the Report Centres by telephone. Others send them by messenger. There are several hundred messengers for use in case the telephone service is out of order.

Each A. R. P. Depot contains a number of Rescue Parties, Ambulances, First-Aid Parties with

*Speech at the opening ceremony of Civil Protection and A. R. P. Exhibition at the Corporation Commercial Museum on the 11th August, 1942.

cars, Sitting Case cars, and a mobile first-aid post, according to the size of the Depot. In these Depots the men of the mobile A. R. P. Services live permanently. There are arrangements for their messing, drill, training and recreation. In each Depot there is always a proportion of the parties ready to turn out at one minute's notice. The rest are ready to move in a very few minutes. There are at the moment 8 such Depots fully complete and ready to operate containing nearly 2,000 men of the mobile A. R. P. Services and well over 300 vehicles of different kinds. Other Depots are in various stages of being got ready.

Besides the Report Centres to which I have referred there is the Control Centre where during raids the work of the whole organisation is co-ordinated and directed, and where other information of interest to the public utility services and other Defence Services is collected and passed on to them.

On the whole, taking into account also the stationary first-aid posts, the total of the paid whole time personnel to the Wardens, Rescue, Casualty, Communications, and Depot Services is over 7,000. It is steadily increasing.

I have mentioned these facts and figures, because when there are no raids in progress it is not apparent to the public as a whole what a large organisation exists. Although in quiet times you do not see so much of these A. R. P. Services as I hope you will if and when bombing begins, I want to assure you not only that they do exist but are daily undergoing practice and training in all the kinds of work they will be called upon to perform, and that they have reached a degree of efficiency which frankly I did not think feasible in such a short time. There is, of course, no limit to the degree of efficiency that can be reached, and training goes on continuously though often you do not see it.

I cannot promise you that all that we are training for and working for will work perfectly, or even half perfectly, when the time comes. It will depend as much on the courage and tenacity of the A. R. P. Services under my direction as on the courage and tenacity of the other Civil Defence Services and of the public as a whole. One thing I can promise you is that the seven or eight thousand men and women in these A. R. P. Services are doing their best to be ready to give good service when the time does come.

A. R. P. ORGANISATION IN CALCUTTA

Well-equipped With Casualty Service

Both the static and mobile sections of the casualty service of the A. R. P. organisation of the city are now equipped with personnel and appliances for rendering help to the citizens in any emergency.

The static section of the service consists of thirty-nine first-aid posts which are evenly distributed throughout the city. Each post is in charge of a wholetime medical officer and the personnel of first-aid workers is between 15 and 30, according to its size. In addition, each post has not less than 2 lady workers. The first-aid posts will treat medical cases which will be sent to them from sites of incidents of air-raids.

Each first-aid post has got a shelter room for the personnel. There is also a water reservoir as a precaution against failure of water supply in the city in an emergency. Arrangements have also been made for the supply of foodstuffs to workers.

In addition to the official static posts, there are a number of other unofficial posts, organised by the local people. 22 such posts are being run by the Bengal Civil Protection Committee.

The mobile section consists of mobile first-aid posts and mobile action parties the personnel of which live in the nine combined A. R. P. depots. The mobile posts, equipped with appliances and a specially constructed motor van, will go out at any nearest site of incident and lay out their equipment for functioning in the same way as a static first-aid post.

The mobile action parties, consisting of first-aid parties, ambulances, and sitting case cars, will render help to casualties at the site of incidents. The lighter cases will be removed by them to the nearest first-aid posts in sitting cars, while the serious ones will be removed to hospitals by ambulances arranged for the purpose.

CIVIL CAMOUFLAGED BUILDINGS

Guidance For Work

Calcutta, October 31

A Press Note about civil camouflage in Bengal, says:—

Camouflage, unless properly carried out, may result in attracting unfriendly attention to a building more so than if it is left untreated. Also unauthorised camouflage carried out in the neighbourhood of important buildings which are to be camouflaged may result in drawing attention to more important buildings in the vicinity.

It is, therefore, in the interests of all concerned that camouflage work should be controlled and worked in with the general surroundings. Buildings should not be repainted or colour washed unless the new finish is of dull colour, low in tone and harmonising with the surroundings.

Bengal has a Regional Camouflage Officer whose office is in Writers' Buildings to whom all questions or schemes of camouflage should be referred before any work is undertaken.—*U.P.*

KALI PUJA AND LIGHTING RESTRICTION

No Relaxation Of Government Order

Calcutta, November 2

It is understood Government of Bengal have intimated in reply to a letter of Mr. M. N. Mitter, General Secretary, Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, urging relaxation of the lighting restriction order during the Kali Puja festival that in view of the present situation Government are unable to allow any relaxation of the present lighting restriction order.

There is, however, no objection to additional internal lights being used during the festival provided such lights visible outside or above a building is not in excess of that laid down in the Lighting Restriction Order.

Special Article

CORPORATION FINANCE—II

[By Manmohan Mukherjee, *Formerly Councillor, Corporation of Calcutta; Chairman, Lighting Special Committee*]

As a part of A. R. P. measures, street lights and institutional lights are put under hood. There is a hood at the top and the sides to prevent rays going up or about. There is another, a conical one, pushed up, to prevent most of the light coming down. And as if all that was not quite enough, the hoods are blackened to absorb light. Only a small portion of the neck of a bulb is visible from below,—and the neck is a portion of the bulb where light-emission is minimum.

I do not know what the present wattage of the bulbs are, but I take it that in a high-power lamp the bulb is 100 watts and in others it is 75 watts. The question is why should not the 100-watt bulbs be taken out and replaced by, say, 25-watt ones, and a 15-watt put in the place of a 75-watt one. Three-quarters of the energy, and as such three-fourths of the cost of electricity, could be saved. Bulbs are very costly these days. It would save a lot of money buying bulbs if those with lower capacities are used.

It would be interesting to recall an incident to show how large sums of money are wasted in all public bodies, as they have to please many. The high-power electric lamps in Calcutta had 3 bulbs of 200 watts each, and although it was costing much, the Corporation had the satisfaction of knowing that it was burning a 1,000 candle-power lamp, one on each side of its principal streets.

It struck me as unnecessarily wasteful. In other streets, lighted with gas, the lamps were 45-candle-power only. But when I took up the matter in the Lighting Special Committee, The Lighting Superintendent was nervous and pointed out that a hue and cry would be raised in the city, which will be reflected in the Corporation, and the whole attempt at useful economy would be thwarted. I took the hint and moved that as an experimental measure six lamps on the Chittaranjan Avenue be changed into three 100-watt lamps. On inspection, we walked up and down the footpath from 1,000 C.-P. lamps, through 500 C.-P. ones to 1,000 C. P. lamps, and back again, and could not notice the difference in illumination. The Lighting Superintendent agreed and said the difference was not noticeable with the naked eye. But all that we are concerned with in actual practice was what appeared to the naked eye and not in terms of the theoretical lumens or to photometers.

The result was that the Special Committee resolved that all high-power lamps in Calcutta be changed into three 100-watt bulbs each as an experimental measure for six months, during which period the Committee would watch, and the resolution would not go to the Corporation. Eventually a large amount of money was saved, and the passers-by never knew of any change in lighting.

In gas the same thing is noticeable. Inside the hoods two mantles are burning. Why not take out one and ping the passage up, and, if necessary, adjust the conical hood by bringing it down a bit? The gas will be saved, mantles and other fittings will be economised, which means a lot in these days of high prices.

In institutional lighting the same thing is happening, only on an aggravated scale. In the Hogg Market and other markets, the lamps have got two or more burners, having larger size mantles and burners consuming more gas. They are hooded, the same as in street lights. So with electric lights.

The probable cost of electricity and gas in street lighting is about six lakhs: and one or two more for institutional lighting. Three-fourths of all this money could be saved as indicated above. To this may be added the economy of bulbs, mantles and fittings.

If there is any objection to have one mantle to a burner instead of two, it may be pointed out that originally these had one mantle only. I found out that in Western countries they had introduced a super-heater burner, and this increased illumination. So when the question of a new Gas Agreement came up before the Lighting Special Committee, I insisted, among other things, that the Gas Co., should provide us with about 18,000 super-heater burners, free of cost. The Company agreed, and supplied the super-heater burners, which had two mantles of smaller size in each. Thus the twin mantle system in a burner came into being.

The result of the introduction of super-heater burners was that each burner now emitted about 90 candle power as against the old burners giving out only about 15 candle power. The increase in illumination was obtained without any increase in the consumption of gas. The consumption in the new burners was the same as in the old ones, *viz.*, about 2.25 cubic feet per hour (the figure is from memory, and subject to correction). Then we were out to have more illumination, and we got it at less cost. Now we must have less illumination, but why should it be at more cost than is called for?

The cost of lamp-lighters is still another item in this connection, which can be economised. It transpired in the Lighting Special Committee that a lamp-lighter lights twice as many lamps in Bombay as his fellow-worker does in Calcutta. By adopting the Bombay method, 50 per cent. of the total cost of lamp lighters—by no means a small amount—can be saved for the benefit of the Corporation. The methods are these. In Calcutta, the lamp-lighter carries a ladder, places it against a lamp post, goes up the ladder, lights the lamp and comes down. He moves on to the next post, carrying the load of a ladder on his shoulders. In Bombay, carrying the ladder and climbing up and down are eliminated, saving time. There the lighter carries a bamboo pole, with an iron fitting at the top, provided with a socket, into which there is fire,—something of the kind that is familiar here in a "*birt*"

(*Continued on* 714)

HEALTH & HYGIENE

"A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools."—*Cicero*

RINGING IN THE EARS

[By Morris Fishbein, M.D., *Editor of "The Journal of the American Medical Association" and "Hygeia, Health Magazine"*]

THE most common types of head noises arise from contractions of the muscles around the ear, from the blood vessels which pass through that area or nearby, from clicks and squaks around the joints of the jaws, and even from reflections of noises that develop in the stomach and lungs.

Many head noises, therefore, are actual reflections of vibrations going on in the body. Some of these vibrations never reach the ear except under certain circumstances. This sort of head noise cannot be denied by becoming accustomed to it or accepting it as an annoyance to be borne.

A common type of head noise described by Dr. Edmund P. Fowler is a non-vibratory head noise which may not be an actual sound but the illusion of sound. Such noises are based on nerve simultations rather than actual vibrations. Blaming the nerves rather than actual sound is not, however, comforting to the patient, because such sounds are just as distributing as if they were actual. The regulation of such sounds depends on the nerve elements that have been stimulated.

Actually people who have ringing in the ears may become tired exactly as they may become tired of hearing real noises. This type of fatigue may not affect the hearing, but people who have continuous ringing in the ears have the sensation of deafness and inability to hear exactly as one finds it difficult to hear a spoken voice in the presence of loud noises from various sources.

Because of the different types of conditions which may cause ringing in the ears, Doctor Fowler states that every case should be carefully studied to determine, if possible, exactly what is wrong. In order to control the condition, the means by which the noises are conducted must be determined. If the noise comes from a muscle spasm, it is possible to control such a spasm by pressure or by various drugs.

Moving of the head to a different position will bring about a change in the quality of the noises heard inside the ear. Sometimes holding the breath for a short period will bring about a cessation of the head noises.

In some cases the use of sedatives prescribed by physician is valuable, if it helps the general health of the patient; and when complete hygiene of the nervous system is established, the ringing noises tend to become less significant.

Certain drugs are associated with ringing in the ears when people are sensitive to them. This includes particularly those preparations containing arsenic quinine, or salicylates. Some people find that alcohol, caffeine and excess smoking will also produce this effect.

In many cases it is impossible to remove ringing in the ears completely, but loudness may be less apparent by suitable control. Doctor Fowler says, "Whenever tinnitus or ringing in the ears is experienced, there is always some effect on the hearing". Rehabilitation of the hearing of the patient through proper mental hygeine, through education in lip reading, and the use of suitable hearing devices offers help, not only in hearing, but also to some extent in depressing head noises and minimizing their importance.

—Corporation Finance—II

(*Continued from page* 713)

shop, where there is always fire in a hanging rope. As the lamp-lighter approaches a lamp, he puts the pole into the lamp, through an aperture fitted with a flap at the top. The pole goes up and lights the burner. As the pole is taken out, the flap comes down under gravity, and stops the aperture. The Corporation had accepted this recommendation of the Lighting Special Committee. It is time the resolution was put into actual practice.

—Millions Of Gallons Saved In Petrol

(*Continued from page* 715)

for conversion are fitted up for the new fuel, deep-sea tankers will be relieved of the job of carrying 7,000,000 gallons of petrol a year.

But this is only one item in Britain's campaign to save petrol. Already 1,000 commercial vehicles are burning producer-gas, and the Government recently announced plans for 10,000 more vehicles equipped with the system, which will save 80,000,000 gallons of petrol a year.

The launching of this great fleet of vehicles producing their own carbon monoxide gas is the successful result of continuous research into fuel problems since the war began. The first producer-gas unit was made by an Englishman during the last war but subsequent development has been principally in Europe, where, however, it centred rather upon the charcoal fuel to be had there rather than on the coke or anthracite used in Britain. The present success of British chemists and engineers has, therefore, been achieved from an entirely fresh start.

ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL

Water Main Corrosion

SOME interesting information has been published in the United States concerning the corrosion of water mains and the various methods to be adopted for preventing this trouble, which in many cases is extremely serious.

The results of corrosion are first of all the formation of tubercles and the deposition of rust, which considerably reduces not only the life but also the carrying capacity of the main. That is the internal diameter is gradually reduced, often to an incredible extent, because of the lack of scientific methods in utilising pipe cleaners, consisting of a series of cylinders equipped with knives and having the exact bore of the pipe, which are driven through sections of the length by the water pressure, behind, cutting out the deposit.

Another result of corrosion is pitting of the pipes and sometimes deterioration to such an extent that bursting takes place, while a further trouble is that iron dissolves in the water and causes discolouration.

Apart from the use of non-corredible material these difficulties with pipe lines can be overcome by two general methods, the first of which is coatings on the pipes and the second, treatment of the water to remove oxygen and carbon dioxide and increase the alkalinity, since as a rule corrosion of iron does not take place to any appreciable degree in the absence of oxygen and carbon dioxide or other acid. The chief method to adopt in the latter connection is to pass the water through beds of crushed limestone (calcium carbonate), although this is only necessary when the carbon dioxide content of the water is within the range of say 5—30 parts per million.

It is interesting to note that the limestone must be in small particles, and in a given case complete removal of carbon dioxide was obtained by contact for 20 minutes with limestone particles 1 16th to 1 32nd inch in size, but if the particles were $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. then only 75 per cent. of the carbon dioxide was removed in a long period, such as 3 hours.

Usually limestone beds are constructed on the assumption that a contact-period of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour is obtained with a rate of flow of 2.7 gallons per minute per c. yard. Often, however, the water is so corrosive that the contact-period has to be 1—2 hours.

Another trouble is that if the water contains suspended mud or other solid material, say a large amount of algae, it is necessary to remove this before passing through the limestone bed. In certain cases also, with a high content of iron, the latter must be removed as well. At the same time oxygen is eliminated by what are known as de-activators, that is closed vessels containing scrap iron or steel, which can be combined with the use of alkalies, such as sodium silicate as distinct from limestone.

Most of the materials used for coating pipes are of a bituminous character, that is either natural bitumen or heavy petroleum residues, heated before applying to the pipes. In general this method gives good results and very valuable also for the purpose is chlorinated rubber, although this is more expensive.

FOR SPRINGS, ALL KINDS
Write to
SHEFFIELD SPRING & STEEL CO.
COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
135, Canning Street, Calcutta
Phone: Cal. 84. Telegrams: "Sheesko

MILLIONS OF GALLONS SAVED IN PETROL

TWENTY of London's giant passenger buses will soon be trailing behind them miniature anthracite furnaces so that they can run on producer-gas instead of petrol. In their million miles a year of road service the 20 buses will save something like 175,000 gallons of petrol; and, if the whole of the 2430 London Transport buses suitable

(Continued on previous page.)

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CALCUTTA NEWS AND VIEWS - A DIGEST

HOMAGE TO TAGORE

In commemoration of the first anniversary of the passing away of Rabindranath, the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad held a special meeting at its premises on Saturday last, Sir Jadunath Sarker presided.

They were now engulfed in a sanguinary war threatening every aspect of human life—cultural, religious and political. At such a time the speaker would remember Rabindranath, not as a poet, or a litterateur, but as teacher of humanity. To them Rabindranath was not a poet only but their master. A true poet was a seer. He showed humanity the path to enlighten life, a life that led to salvation.

Dr. Meghnad Shaha said that he did not feel himself competent to speak on Rabindranath as a poet or a seer. But as a Bengalee he had been feeling everyday, since his death a year ago, Rabindranath's absence in every walk of national life. It was Rabindranath who introduced modern India to the Western world. Dr. Shaha had been to Western countries many times, and he was told on several occasions that next to the Buddha, Rabindranath was the only Indian well-known in those parts of the world. Bengal to-day was growing under his influence. A few years ago he was asked by an upcountry gentleman what objection Bengal had to the adoption of Hindi as the *lingua franca* of India. Dr. Shaha answered him by saying that all opposition would melt away if only Hindi had a Rabindranath.

Dr. Sushil Kumar De said that Rabindranath told every individual Bengalee how to live, how to raise oneself above the narrow limits of everyday existence and wander in the high plane of culture and thought. Rabindranath was not a mystic, but sought to realize the Supreme Being in the small details of his everyday life. He asked his countrymen to seek salvation in work and not in renunciation.

Mr. Tarasankar Banerjee, the well-known short story writer, and Maharaj Sris Chandra Nundy also addressed the meeting.

Kumari Gopa Banerjee recited a poem on Rabindranath composed by Mr. Sajanikanta Das; while Kumari Basanti Roy, a girl of 12, was praised highly by Sir Jadunath for the poem which she had composed for the occasion and recited at the meeting.

THE COLLECTION DEPARTMENT

The staff of the Collection Department held a meeting on the 29th October, 1942 to record their sense of deep sorrow at the death of Mr. Nagendra Nath Roy, Head Clerk, Division IX and conveyed their heart-felt condolence to the members of the bereaved family.

The department was closed up to 12 noon on the 30th October as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

THE LATE HIRENDRANATH DATTA

The members of the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad at a special meeting held at Ramesh Bhawan on Sunday last paid their tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Hirendranath Datta.

An outstanding trait of Hirendranath's life, Sir Jadunath said, was the planning, almost since its inception, of his career and the perfection it attained in the fulness of time. He had dedicated his life to the pursuit of a particular ideal and his "sadhana", attaining culmination in the seventy-fifth year of his life, led him to the desired goal. Another solitary instance of planned and dedicated life they found in the case of the English poet Milton, but even in that case the planning, for various reasons, failed to attain perfection. The nation would immensely profit if the example of Hirendranath's life were held out before the young Bengalees for study and emulation.

A product of Western learning Hirendranath's best service to the Motherland was as a votary of Bengali literature and a steadfast upholder of India's culture and civilisation. It was his fond dream to dedicate his life to the propagation of Indian and, for the matter of that Bengalee, culture and the dream had materialised in his writings and works.

A true Nationalist, he had no desire for the limelight of publicity and had served the country silently and steadfastly holding offices of trust and responsibility. For the past half a century he had been intimately associated with the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad serving the institution in various capacities as President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. It was mainly due to his untiring efforts and ungrudging sacrifices that the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad was what it was at this time.

Maharaja Sris Chandra Nundy, Kumar Saradindu Narayan Dey, Mr. Kiran Chandra Datta, Mr. Prafulla Kumar Sarkar and Mr. Manmatha Mohan Bose also addressed the meeting.

CALCUTTA INCIDENTS

Two letter-boxes attached to Shambazar and Hatkhola Post Offices were set fire to on the 30th October. The fire was detected and extinguished by the postal employees at both the places. Some letters were totally burnt and some others damaged.

Two liquor shops in different parts of Calcutta were raided by gangs of young men the same night. The first was a foreign liquor shop in Lower Circular Road. In the second case, it was a country wine shop in Banerjee Lane off Bowbazar Street. The gang then ransacked the till, containing about Rs. 250 and decamped. No arrests have been made so far.

A stirrup pump had to be requisitioned to extinguish a fire in a leter-box attached to the General Post Office, Calcutta, on the 31st October.

A constable on duty in the post office brought a stirrup pump and extinguished the fire. Some of the contents, however, were destroyed.

Five more attempts were made on the same day to destroy the contents of letter-boxes in North Calcutta. Combustible powder and match sticks were found on opening these boxes. The offenders in all these cases were undetected.

Attempts at throwing chemicals at tramway passengers in Calcutta were reported on Sunday night (1st November) from the Ballygunj area. Two persons were slightly injured.

Two letter-boxes, one in Burrabazar and the other in Grey Street, were also set on fire. The contents of the first letter-box were completely burnt, while some of those in the one in Grey Street were partially damaged before the fire could be extinguished by the police. A similar incident was also reported from Barrackpore.

CALCUTTA ARRESTS

In further continuation of the lists issued, the Government of Bengal announce the following names of persons arrested in connexion with the present movement :—

On the 15th October, Mr. Sunil Kumar Ballav.

On the 26th October, Mr. Haripada Chatterjee, M.L.A.

On the 30th October,—Messrs. Satish Chandra De, Sudhir Kumar Mukherji, Subimal Ray, Ashit Ranjan Ghosh, Swadesh Ranjan Ghosh, Saroj Bhusan Roy, Manoranjan Banerjee, Sunil Kumar Sen and Jiten Kushari.

CALCUTTA SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Schools and colleges in Calcutta reopened on Monday, the 2nd November, after the Puja recess. These institutions were closed earlier this year for the holidays owing to the disturbances then prevailing. The attendance was fair everywhere.

NATIONAL UNITY WEEK

In celebration of the National Unity Week arranged by the Bengal Committee of the Communist Party of India, about 150 propaganda squads including 15 women squads went out on the 1st November for unity propaganda among the people. They visited several houses urging for national unity to secure the release of Congress leaders and the formation of National Government. At several private gatherings they emphasised that through national unity they should be able to stop sabotage and other acts of violence.

"INDOSOVIET JOURNAL"

An English fortnightly magazine to be called "Indo-Soviet Journal" to inculcate Soviet ideals among the Indian masses will be published from Calcutta on November Day, the day on which the Russian Revolution commenced. Mr. S. K. Acharya has been declared Printer and Publisher of the Journal by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

RUSSIA AS AN EXAMPLE TO INDIA

"The study of the earth in relation to man", was the topic of an address by Dr. C. S. Fox at the weekly luncheon meeting of the Calcutta Rotary Club last week.

Emphasizing that the title of his address defined the true scope of geography, the speaker, after describing various regional and local geographical phenomena, pointed out that it was partly due to the latter that the populations of some areas were small and those of others great. Fertility of the soil and mineral wealth also had their influence on this aspect of human affairs. He added : "None of these is as great as a drive in industrial development with proper technical skill and ability."

After contrasting the industrial progress of countries, Germany and Japan with that of India, whose mineral wealth was far greater, the speaker referred to Russia's achievements in this field. He said : "Here is one of the greatest lessons of geography. The peoples—Uzbegs, Kazaks, Tartars, Cossacks and Russians were knit together by a great spirit of enterprise and the discord of conflicting religions was gone." He said that at this moment of her destiny India should learn from Russia that strength lay in unity which came from a common desire for progress. There seemed no reason why unity could not be secured in India now when mineral exploitation, technical training and military employment were urgently necessary and welcomed by the Government.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. S. C. MITRA

When the Bengal Legislative Council met on Monday last after the Pujah recess, the Deputy President, Khan Bahadur Abdul Hamid Chaudhury, referred to the death of Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Chandra Mitra, President of the Council, and adjourned the business of the House till Tuesday (November 3).

The Deputy President informed the House that the Council Department would remain closed for the rest of the day and the Council flag would fly half-mast as a mark of respect to the memory of the late President.

In making the reference to the death of Mr. Mitra, the Deputy President said that a life full of devoted public service had drawn to a close, a life, he added, which everybody would remember and should try to emulate.

The House then rose.

THE WORLD OF BOOKS

THREE YEAR BOOKS

I NALANDA YEAR BOOK AND WHO'S WHO IN INDIA : *Special War Edition* 1942-43. *Edited by Tarapada Das Gupta, M.A. Published by Nalanda Press*, 204, *Vivekananda Road, Calcutta. Price : Ordinary Edition, Rs.* 3 ; *Special Edition, Rs.* 5. *Size : Double Crown* 16 ; 478 *pages.*

II HINDUSTHAN YEAR BOOK, 1942 : *Edited by S. C. Sarkar. Published by Messrs. M. C. Sarkar and Sons Ltd.*, 14, *College Square, Calcutta. Price : Bound Rs.* 2 ; *Unbound, Rs.* 1-12. *Size : Double Crown* 16 ; 596 *pages.*

III THE NEW YEAR BOOK 1942 : *Edited by J. Guha Thakurta, M.A., M.Sc., etc., and Amal C. Ghatak, M.A. Published by Messrs. S. C. Sarkar and Sons Ltd.*, 1-1-C, *College Square, Calcutta Price : Unbound, Rs.* 1-4-0 ; *Bound, Rs.* 2-4-0. *Size : Double Crown, pages.*

Of these three annual publications—compilations of Indian and international events, personalities, facts, dates, records and statistics—the second one, in the tenth year of its issue, has been undoubtedly the pioneer in the field. The "Hindusthan Year Book and Who's Who, 1942," not only maintains its reputation as a reliable guide to

knowledge and information, but considerably adds to it by the revision that it has gone through this year and the addition of several new features, notably being an exhaustive chapter on the Indian Census of 1941. Another new section has been added this year dealing with the advancement of Indian industries during the war we are passing through. The "Nalanda Year Book," coming much later in the field, has created a distinct place for itself. Compact and well-knit, the chapters are arranged under classified heads, the information given is not only copious but well-presented. The section on War, with its chapters on "The Grand Strategy," "The Russian Front" and "The Pacific Outburst," fully sustain the claim of the issue under review as a "Special War Edition." The Editor, Mr. Das-Gupta, is to be congratulated on the extremely painstaking and accurate character of his work. "The New Year Book, 1942," the youngest in the field, is less ambitious in its scope and plan than its two seniors. Its chief and noteworthy feature is "An Outline of the War" (January to December, 1941) by Mr. Nirad C. Chaudhuri, the well-known writer and commentator on military affairs. As an objective study of the war it is a marvel of precise and correct information.

So much for praise. All the three publications, however, suffer more or less from the perfunctory character of their "Who's Who" section. While the "Nalanda Year Book" devotes 79 pages to the careers of well-known Indians, the *Hindusthan* and "The New Year" Books give 37 and 25 pages respectively to them. Even in this inadequate treatment of the subject, the "Nalanda Year Book," though it leaves out many better known people with larger claims to inclusion than those whom it has favoured, is more correct and compact than the other two. The selection of people for the "Who's Who" chapter of the "New Year Book" is a study in snobishness, while its "Glimpses into the Lives of Men Behind the War" display ill-concealed signs of drawing too much upon American tabloid magazines.

NATIONAL SOCIALISM

THE MIND AND FACE OF NAZI GERMANY *By Pro. N. Gangulee, C.I.E., Ph.D., with a Foreward by Edward Benes, President of the Czechoslovak Republic: Published by John Murray, London. Size: Double Crown 16; 175 pages. Price, 5 s. net.*

This anthology selected and edited by a former Professor of Calcutta University is an interesting study. Under ten heads he has gathered quotations from the writings, speeches and interviews of the leaders of Nazi Germany—Hitler, Goering, Goebbels, Rosenberg and many others which give a clear and correct picture of (i) the Fuehrer-Saviour, (ii) the Goal of Nazi Germany, (iii) the National Socialist Party, (iv) the Myth of Race-Purity, (v) the German-Nordic Religion, (vi) the Mission of the Nordic-Germanic race, (vii) the Pattern of Nazi Freedom, (viii) the Glorification of War, (ix) the Nazi View of Soviet Russia and (x) the meaning of National Socialism. The anthology is carefully and logically presented. It will help the reader in a true understanding of the cult of violence, hate and racial superiority on which is based the ideology of the Nazis, who here present their case themselves in a kaleidoscopic exposition of their guiding principles, desires and interests which permeate the state of Germany to-day. An illuminating "Preface" by the author discussing the concepts of culture and civilisation motivating and actuating Germany under Hitler and a "Foreword" by Dr. Edward Benes, successor to Masaryk, add greatly to the value of the book. Mr. Gangulee has done a good piece of work.

EDUCATION

THE PROBLEMS OF EDUCATION IN BENGAL: By *P. C. Sinha with a Foreword by Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan: Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co., Ltd., Pp. xviii+328.*

The occasion for writing this book was the ill-conceived Secondary Education Bill (1940) of the last Bengal Ministry. The Bill, as is well-known, provoked a whirl-wind of controversy throughout Bengal and fanned communalism to a deplorable extent. Fortunately, wiser counsel prevailed, and the present Ministry has introduced a new Bill which is claimed to have none of the defects of the old one. Nevertheless the book under review still remains in a sense 'a tract for the times' and all interested in the educational problems of the province will be surely benefited by its perusal.

The author is well-read in the literature relating to the history of modern Indian education and has laid under contribution not only the State Educational Documents like Macaulay's Minute (1835), Wood Despatch (1854), the Hunter Commission Report (1882) or the Sadler Report (1919) but also the convocation speeches and other public utterances and writings of Rabindranath, Asutosh, Gurudas and Annie Besant. In tracing the history of Western education in this country he has taken pains to prove that it does not suit the genius of the people, that it has all through served as a recruiting agency for the public services and that it sadly and deliberately neglected the claims of the masses. The role of the State has thus naturally come under review and the author propounds his own views on the question of a State-managed and State-controlled education. He has also ably put forth the point of view of the Bengalee Hindus over the claims made by the Muslims for a dominating share in running the educational machinery. He does not deny that the present sysem is full of defects and is rather outworn, but he stoutly rejects the contention that the Hindus are to be blamed for this. Contributions, financial and otherwise, of Hindu individuals and the indifference of the State for real enlightenment have been portrayed ably.

The peculiar feature of the book, we do not know whether to call it a defect or a merit, is that it is partly a scholarly performance based on facts and figures, and partly a political pamphlet in which matters other than educational have been freely and rather frequently referred to. The style is also rather high flown and heavy. But the book is a treatise to reckon with, and Hindus and Muslims will derive benefit from its perusal.

GEORGE V & VI STANDARD RUPEES AND HALF-RUPEES

TO CEASE TO BE LEGAL TENDER FROM MAY 1, NEXT YEAR

New Delhi, November 1

A Press Note states :—

The public are reminded that according to a notification recently issued by the Government of India, George V and George VI Standard Rupees and Half-Rupees will cease to be legal tender from the first of May next year, although they will be accepted in all Government treasuries, Post Offices and Railway Stations till the end of October, 1943. After that date and until further notice they will be accepted at the office of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. This must be the final stage in the policy of the Government of India to replace progressively standard silver coins by the new coins. The step has been taken to minimise the use of silver for coining purpose and to check counterfeits.

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for ." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present

1 Supply of 2 in to 3 in gauge trap basalt or other equally hard tough stone ballast for asphaltum pavement of roads during the period ending 30th September, 1943

2 Supply of sand for asphaltum pavement of roads during the period ending 30th September 1943

3 Supply of stone metal for roads during the period ending 30th September, 1943

4 Maintenance of weigh bridges and platform machines during the period ending 30th September, 1943

5 Shoeing ponies and horned cattle at the Municipal Gowkhanas during the year 1942 43

6 Supply and delivery of Hay for one year from 1st January, 1943

7 Supply and delivery of Straw for one year from 1st January, 1943

Tenders for 1 to 3 will be opened on 10th November, for 4 on 11th November for 5 on 13th November, for 6 on 19th November, and for 7 on 20th November 1942 The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months

N B—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents. *e g.*, Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 4th November, 1942.

Notice To Petty Plumbing House Drainage Contractors

District No. I Engineer's Department.

Tenders for the following work are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for ....." on Friday, the 13th November, 1942, up to 2 p m —

17 Repairs to District Office Lavatory and partition doors at 79 Cornwallis Street Ward 3 Rs 230 dated 3rd November 1942, (15 days)

N B Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the tender and agreement form for piece work should be read as "3 days' notice"

K. L. DE
District Engineer I.

District I Eng'g Office
The 3rd November 1942

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No I Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for ....." on Friday the 13th November 1942, up to 2 p m

14 Repairs to paved sewered ditch at 10 B Nirode behari Mullick Road, Ward 3 Rs 374 dated 3rd November, 1942 (1 month).

15 Repairs to out houses at 5, Star Lane Ward 3 —Rs 913, dated 3rd November 1942, (1½ months)

16 Repairs to Blacquire Square, Ward 3 – Rs 295, dated 3rd November 1942 (3 weeks)

N B —Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the tender and agreement form for piece work should be read as "3 days' notice"

K. L DE,
District Engineer I

District I Eng'g Office
The 3rd November, 1942

District No. II Engineer's Department, (Maniktala)

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Tuesday, the 10th November, 1942, up to 2 p.m. :—

11 Reconstruction of culvert connecting the Nikashi off Bagmari Road, Ward 29.—Rs. 201, dated 16th June, 1942, (15 days).

12 Repairs to surface drain in Maniktala Main Road, Ward 29.—Rs. 213, dated 1st October, 1942, (1 month).

13. Repairs to roadway in Jewish Burial Ground at 45, Narkeldanga Main Road, Ward 28.—Rs. 804, dated 3rd October, 1942, (2 months).

14 Repairs to Maniktala Office Building, Ward 29—Rs. 561, dated 31st October, 1942, (2 months).

N. B—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the tender and agreement form for piece work should be read as "3 days' notice"

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g Office,
The 31st October, 1942

District No III Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 11th November, 1942, up to 2 p m :—

140 Repairs to Cart Registration Office, Ward 20 – Rs 193, dated 3rd November, 1942, (15 days).

141 Repairs to Maddox Square, Ward 21 Rs 223, dated 3rd November, 1942, (15 days)

N B—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the tender and agreement form for piece work, should be read as "3 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 4th November, 1942.

Time Extended.

Notice to Petty Improvement and Petty Plumbing Contractors

Dates for receiving applications for registration of names as Contractors for the following have further been extended. The applications in connection with (1) and (2) below, will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer upto 2 p.m. on the dates noted against each instead of on the 29th and 30th October, 1942, as previously advertised :—

1 Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works of the Corporation for the year 1942-43,—1st December, 1942.

2. Petty Improvement Works (other than Petty Plumbing and House Drainage Works) of the Corporation for the year 1942-43 —2nd December, 1942.

M. RAY,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 29th October, 1942.

CORPORATION NOTICES - *Contd.*

Notice To Ratepayers

Rate-payers of the city are respectfully requested to pay off Corporation dues in rates and taxes, as soon as bills are presented. They are reminded that the fact of submission of petition for relief does not absolve them from liability in regard to current dues. In their own interest, therefore, they are advised to assist the Corporation in the realisation of their revenue.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
Deputy Executive Officer II.

Central Municipal Office,
The 25th September, 1942.

Notice.

Applications are invited for the enrolement of the name of a Demolition Contractor. He will be called upon, as and when the occasion arises, to demolish unlawful structures, in pursuance of orders of the Municipal Magistrate. The applicants must clearly state their experience and will be required to carry out all instructions expeditiously. All applications must reach the undersigned by the 30th November, 1942, between the hours of 10-30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

M. MAITRA,
City Architect.

Central Municipal Office,
The 3rd November, 1942.

Auction Sale.

This is to notify for public information that the C. I. shed with *pucca* walls details of which are given below and in which a tube-well was formerly accommodated at 2, Deb Lane, Ward No. 19, will be sold by public auction, on Friday, the 13th November, 1942, at 9-30 a.m.. It should be noted that the whole of the bid money is to be deposited with the Officer-in-charge at the spot just after the auction is closed, and the structure has to be dismantled to ground level and the materials thereof removed from site within a month from date of sale, failing, the materials left will be confiscated to the Corporation.

Schedule of materials to be sold

1. One corrugated C. I. shed with *pucca* walls—plinth area—289 sq. ft.
2. Probable items of materials—
(a) Lime-brick work—1,200 c.ft.
(b) Corrugated G. I. sheets—360 sq. ft.
(c) Door and windows—8 Nos.
(d) Teak wood—8 c.ft.

N. B.—The shed to be dismatled up to the ground level.

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

Central Municipal Office,
The 3rd November, 1942.

The following articles will be put up for sale in the public auction to be held on the 14th November, 1942, at the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, New Buildings, at 2-30 p.m.

(1) Three rolls of *Kachi* (rope).
(2) Thirteen and a half bales of Pitch
(3) Three green coloured steel trunks (old and broken).
(4) One brown coloured steel trunk (old and broken).

N. K. MONDAL,
Assistant Collector.

Central Municipal Office,
The 26th October, 1942.

Road Closed.

The public is hereby informed that the entire stretch of road, known as "Dhappa Road," constructed by the Corporation of Calcutta and recognised to be their own private property, shall remain closed to all kinds of traffic on Sunday, the 1st November, 1942.

B. N. DEY,
Chief Engineer.

Central Municipal Office
The 8th October, 1942.

Notice.

Quotations are hereby invited for shoeing ponies and horned cattle at the Municipal Gowkhanas as detailed below for an approximate period of three months.

SCHEDULE OF RATES & QUOTATION FORM

Description of works.	*Probable quantity Nos.*	*Unit of calculation.*
(1) Shoeing ponies in the area of—		
(a) District I excluding Cossipore-Chitpore	80	Per head per mensem
(b) District II excluding Manicktala	170	"
(c) District III	60	"
(d) District IV	230	"
(2) Shoeing horned cattle in the area of—		
(a) District I excluding Cossipore-Chitpore	16	"
(b) District III	110	"
(c) District IV	250	"
(d) Cossipore-Chitpore	160	"
(e) Manicktala	140	"

The accepted contractors shall have to supply all labour and materials and shall shoe each animal on all four hoofs in a proper and workmanlike manner once a month and must in addition replace fallen shoes whenever necessary as ordered by Superintendents of Gowkhanas.

The quotations will be received by the Chief Engineer, Corporation of Calcutta, up to 2 p.m. on the 11th November, 1942.

B. N. DEY,
Chief Engineer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 29th October, 1942.

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THE CONCORD of INDIA
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
8, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA

THE EASTERN FEDERAL UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
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TRANSACTS ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE BUSINESS
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LAMP, SUN AND TARA BRANDS

DISINFECTS

Drains, Cess-pools, Hospitals, Sick-rooms, Lavatories and every place where Dirt and Disease Germs are likely to lurk.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with *Black* numbers on a Yellow badge, from Nos. 290 to 500 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have *Star-Shaped* brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurance.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. *No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.*

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the market.

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

Prices in the Lake Road Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH		
Pona per seer ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cut pieces ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Silong ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Labster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Baghda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhanguar ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
EGGS		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 12 0	0 15 0
Fowl's eggs „ ...	0 12 0	0 15 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Brinjal „ ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	1 0 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 6	0 4 6
Tomato per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Garlic „ ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly „ ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Onion ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ...		
Do. „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
„ (New) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mangoes (Langra) ...		
Pulbul „ ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Raddish (Country) per score	0 1 6	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes „ ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 8 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes „ ...		
Alubokhora per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 3 0	0 4 0
Bedana per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Bael each ...		
Dates per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Almond „ ...	1 8 0	3 8 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Plantain (Champa) per score	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 6 0
Sugarcane each	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	2 0 0	
Madras „ ...		1 4 0
Ghee Lakhee ...		
Do. Bhadwa ...	2 4 0	
Do. Sree ...		
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	3 0 0	
Milk „ ...		
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0 5 0	0 5 6
Sujee „ ...	0 6 0	
Atta Brown ...	0 5 0	
"B" Atta ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...		
Banktulshi per md. ...	11 0 0	11 8 0
„ (Kora) per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Chinisakkar „ md.		
Deshi (Boiled) „		
Rangoon per seer ...		
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...		
SUNDRIES		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 10 0	
Sugar „ ...		
Tea per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer (medium)	0 6 6	
Chana „ ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Khari Masoor „ ...		
Bhanga „ „ ...		
Khasaree „ ...		
Kalai „ ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Biuli „ ...	0 3 9	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
„ (Sona) „ ...	0 6 0	
Mattar „ ...	0 4 6	0 4 9
Salt ...	0 2 9	
COKE & COAL		
Soft Coke per md. ...		
Coal „ ...	1 4 0	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb tin.		
Do. ...		
Barley Pearl 1 „		
Do. 2 „		
Corn Flower 1 „		
Robinson's Barley ...		
Cobra Boot Polish ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Jelly ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

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S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, LTD.
Water-Works, Drainage and Plumbing Engineers
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Sound Plumbing means health and longevity

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To
BEEF	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Brisket per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Curry Beef ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Sirloin „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Suet (Kidney) —		1 8 0		
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Molted „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump „ ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round „ ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...				
Heart each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Oxtails each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0		
Skrits each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Kindney per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	1 0 0			

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs A. P.	Rs A P	R. A. P.	Rs A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Loin „ —	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder „ ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter „ ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb.	0 8 0			
Other portion per lb. —	0 12 0			

ARTICLES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
MUTTON.			
Chops per seer ...	1 4 0 — 1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Breast „ ...	0 14 0 — 1 6 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer —	1 0 0	0 10 0	
Leg per lb. ...	0 10 0 — 0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb. ...	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 14 0 — 1 0 0	0 10 0	
Kidneys each ...	0 1 0 — 0 1 6		
Heart „ ...	0 1 0		
Liver „ ...	0 3 0 — 0 6 0		
Brain „ ...	0 2 0		
Tongue „ ...	0 3 0 — 0 3 6		
Trotters „ ...	0 0 6 — 0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each —	0 1 0 — 0 1 6		
Head (entire) each —	0 5 0 — 0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer ...	1 4 0		
Goat and Kid meat ...	0 10 0		



USE—
AMRUTANJAN
SOLD EVERYWHERE
AMRUTANJAN LTD., P. O. Box No. 6825, Calcutta

FOR HEADACHE
—AND—
ALL OTHER PAINS

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz. —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer —	3 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb. „	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb. ...	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb. —	1 8 0	3 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen —	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer —	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Luncheon „ „ ...	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork „ ...	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen ...	1 2 0	

DRY FISH	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer —	1 4 0	1 8 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer —	1 4 0	2 8 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Bhetkee „ —	0 12 0	1 8 0
Maldive „ ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. large per „ ...	6 0 0	
Bali chau per seer —	4 0 0	4 8 0
Paladams per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
Dry Prawns per seer —	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices very according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

SOME SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT IN KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA

Subscribed Capital ...	**£ 4,000,000**
Paid-up Capital ...	**£ 2,000,000**
Reserve Fund ...	**£ 2,200,000**

***Head Office*:—26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.**

***Branches*:**—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Chittagong, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Aden, Steamer Point, Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza.

The Bank transacts GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description.

THE CHARTERED BANK
OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.)
(Liability of shareholders limited.)

with which is affiliated the Allahabad Bank Limited.

Capital (Paid-up) ... £3,000,000 | Reserve Fund ... £3,000,000

Head Office: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.

West End Branch { 28, Charles II Street, Haymarket, London, S. W. 1

Over 40 Agencies and Branches in India and the East, and at Manchester and New York.

All forms of Banking Business transacted

RECOVERY OF INCOME-TAX

The Bank's London Office also acts in approved cases as Executor and/or Trustee of Wills and/or Settlements for its constituents and as Agent for the recovery of Income-Tax and the preparation of Income-Tax and Super-Tax returns.

Calcutta Offices:— { 1-1 Clive Street—R. MACFARLANE, Agent. 1, Fairlie Place.—A. C. WATKINS, Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

EVERY FORM OF BANKING, INCLUDING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS, TRANSACTED

THE EASTERN BANK LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Liability of Shareholders limited.)

Head Office:—**2 & 3, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate London, E. C. 3.**

Subscribed Capital	—	**£ 2,000,000**
Paid-up Capital	... ...	**£ 1,000,000**
Reserve Fund	—	**£ 500,000**
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	—	**£ 1,000,000**

Branches:—Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah Mosul, Bombay Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras and Singapore.

The Bank transacts General Banking and Exchange Business of every description.

N. R. NEWSUM,
9, Clive Street, Calcutta. **Manager,**

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LARGEST INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANK

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Nation Serving Institution, having BRANCHES & PAY OFFICES in all important places in India.

For all FOREIGN BUSINESS facilities as well as for our HOME SAVING SAFES, THREE YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES, RUPEE TRAVELLERS CHEQUES, Gold Bars and Special Life Insurance Scheme, please enquire at Calcutta (Main Office) 100, Clive Street and at local branches at 10, Lindsay Street, 71, Cross St., 133, Cornwallis Street and 8-A. Russa Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

***Head Office*:—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.**

Calcutta Branches:—Security House 102-A, Clive Street, 201, Harrison Road (Barabazar) and 8, Chittaranjan Avenue, South.

Bombay Branches:—Sutton Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi and Malabar Hill.

Other Branches:—Ahmedabad (Bhadra Main Office), Ahmedabad Ellis Bridge Branch), Ahmedabad (Station Branch), Andheri, (Near Bombay), Bandra, (Near Bombay) Jamshedpur, Karachi, Nagpur, Nagpur City, Poona, Poona City, Rajkot and Surat

Capital Subscribed	**Rs. 2,00,00,000**
Capital Paid-up	**Rs 1,00,00,000**
Reserve Fund	**Rs. 1,18,00,000**

Rules of Business on Application.

Calcutta Local Committee:—Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, Mr. Jagannivasi L. Mehta, Mr Lakshmi Niwas Birla.

General Banking Business Transacted.

W. H. WHITTINGTON, Agent—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta

THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

***Head Office*:—7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta**

Branches:—**Burrabazar & Shambazar (Calcutta) & Narainganga**

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest at ½% per annum allowed on daily balances of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1 lac, provided interest amounts to at least Rs. 2 half-yearly.

Interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS allowed at 1½% per annum. Withdrawals by Cheque permitted.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or less.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS & OVERDRAFTS allowed against approved security Securities, Shares, etc., purchased, sold and received for Safe Custody.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted: Rates, rules, etc., on application.

D F. SANDERS, General Manager.

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SOME SELECTED INDIAN BANKS

THE LUXMI INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.

84, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—Interest at ½ per cent. p.a. on Rs. 300.
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FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest at 3½ per cent. p.a.
LOANS:—Granted against Gold ornaments and other approved securities.

Telephone: Park 1168 A. N. SEN, *Secretary.*

BANK OF COMMERCE LD.

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AND BRANCHES.

for all of your banking requirements.

Phone: Cal. 3436

BANKERS' UNION LIMITED

P7, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta

TRANSACTS ALL MODERN BANKING BUSINESS.

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Branches at Important Trade Centres in Bengal and Bihar.

Our Specialities—We have arranged Safe-Custody in Branches far off from Danger-Zone. We undertake charge of collection of House-rent, interest on loans, mortgages, bills, drafts, cheques and hundies Etc. We help in Paying Insurance premiums, Municipal Taxes, Electric and Telephone Bills.

Residence Phone No. B. B. 5274 **N. GUIN & CO.** Office Phone B. B. 2171

Architects, Builders and Contractors

117-B, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta

Advertise and invite opportunities to knock at your door

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Chicken (Broth) ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Capon ,, ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do (roasting) ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turkey Cock ,, ...	10 0 0	14 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 13 0	0 14 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 15 0	1 0 0
Do. Special ...		
GAME		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Portridge ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snipes ,, ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ,, ...	4 8 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	3 0 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	15 0 0	20 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...		
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Beetroot Darjeeling per bundle ...		
Do. Country per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Bean Country per seer ...		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. Butter per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 2 6	
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Mursidabad ...		
Do. Country ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...		
Do. per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower, Beneres each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,		
Do. Darjeeling ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 10 0	0 15 0
Garlic per seer ...		0 8 0
Ginger ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Turmaric ...		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...		
Knol khol Country each ...		
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. Darjeeling each ...		
Lettuce per score ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Lobia per bundle (small)	0 1 0	
Onions, Madras per seer		0 3 0
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. ,, white ,,	0 4 0	
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur per seer		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Hazaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ...		
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
Do. Country do. ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer		
Do. New per seer ...		
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old) ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...		
Do. (Small) ,, ...	0 6 0	
Do. Shillong ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Robob each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Pulbul (Patal) per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 2 6	0 5 0
Do. Country per bundle	0 0 6	0 1 0
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Squash per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 3 6
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 3 0	0 3 6
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Ranchi per seer		
Do. Country ,,		
Do. Caukerdhurpur ,,		
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. Africa 3—5 ...		
Do. Kulu per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Nanital ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 4 to 5	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. King David ...		
Do. Jonathan ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 3—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious 4—5 ...	1 0 0	
Amra per score ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Bael Fruit each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	2 0 0	3 0 0
Black Berry per score ...		
Coconut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Country Apples 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Goosebery per seer ...		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Kabul per box (large)	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. California per lb. ...		
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Grape Fruit each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Java Orange per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Guava (Allahabad) per score ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. (Country) per doz	0 12 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Khurbanee ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (large) per lb. ...		
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Lemon (English) per doz.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Lichees per 100 (Mozafferpur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Locket per score ...		
Monkey Lichees per 100 ...		
M. Melon Jaunpur ...		
Mask Melon per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Mask Melon ,, (Lucknow)		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz.		
Do. Langra 4 ...		
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fazlie 5 ...		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Golapkhash ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...		
Do. Country ...		
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Madras ...	3 0 0	5 0 0
Do. Lilam per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Mangosteen per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mossomi per doz.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Poona ,, ,, ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Bombay ,, ,, ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Oranges Nagpur ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Bombay ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Madras per doz. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controlable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

BONDS
BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple Country each	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Singapore „	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Ceylon „	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Assam „	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Kalimpong „		
Plantain Champa Buneh	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Martaban „	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar „	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul „	0 4 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. Country „	0 4 0	0 6 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul)	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. S. African per lb.	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Country per score		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer	0 12 0	1 4 0
„ Kandahar	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pumalo each (country)	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pumalo balbar each	0 6 0	0 8 0
Prunes Fresh per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb)		
Do. Liby do.		
Do. Delmonta do.		
Calasia do.		
Pears Cashmere per lb.	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cooking)		
Do. Kulu per lb. English	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. California per lb.		
Do. Peshwar 6—10	1 0 0	
Do. Australian per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. S. African per lb.		
Do. Cashmere		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb.		

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peaches Peshwar per lb.		
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta) 6—8	1 0 0	
Rose Apple per score		
Sofata 12—16	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	3 0 0	3 8 0
Star Apple per score		
S. Africa Orange per doz.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8—10	1 0 0	
Do. Country 14—16	1 0 0	
Surdah Kabul per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Tamarind per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
Water melon Country each		
Do. Goalund each		
Do. Farukhabad		
Do. Quetta each		
Do. Bhagalpur each	0 12 0	1 0 0
DRY FRUITS		
Apples Ring per lb.	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. „ 1 lb. packet	3 4 0	3 8 0
Almond Salted (large) per lb.	3 8 0	4 0 0
Almond English (large) per lb.	2 0 0	2 4 0
Almond Kabul per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb.	2 4 0	2 8 0
Almond Salted (small) per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Apricots Dry with seed per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES	From	To
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apricots Dry without seed per lb.	1 12 0	2 4 0
Alobokhara per lb.	0 12 0	1 0 0
Brasilnuts per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Chilgooja per lb.	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cocoanut dry per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Currants Australian per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. 1 lb. per packet	1 4 0	1 8 0
Chestnut per lb.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Dates Arab per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Figs Kabul per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
Figs 1 lb. per packet		1 8 0
Hazelnuts per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Khurma per seer	0 8 0	0 10 0
Monkeynuts Madras per seer	0 4 0	0 6 0
Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet	2 4 0	2 8 0
Pears dry per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Pears dry 1 lb. packet	2 4 0	2 12 0
Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb.	4 0 0	4 8 0
Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb.	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0
Pista Salted unshelled per lb.	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Saltdd shelled per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Prunes dry per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Raisin 1 lb. per packet	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (red) per lb.	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Sultana per lb.	0 12 0	
Do. Do. 1 lb. pocket	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Table 1 lb. packet	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. American 1 packet	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet	0 12 0	1 0 0

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 38	1 0 0	Plant.
C. (old) 54	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.
„ 55	0 12 0	Do.
„ 74-75	0 12 0	Do.
E. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits
„ 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.
„ 49-50	1 0 0	Do.
F. 7-9	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.
„ 10-12	1 8 0	Do.
P. 19-20	...	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.
„ 21-22	...	Do.
„ 32	...	Do.
F. G. 1-2	1 8 0	Do.
„ 3	0 12 0	Do.
„ 6	0 12 0	Do.
H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
„ 4	2 4 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
„ 5	2 8 0	Do.
„ 6	2 10 0	Do.
„ 7	1 10 0	Do.

(*Continued on page* 732)

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Bombay ...	1 8 0	
Dinapur ...	1 4 0	
Butter per cake ..	0 14 0	1 6 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ..	2 4 0	2 8 0
Ghee per seer ..		
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per seer	0 4 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 6 0
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ..	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (cut pieces) „ ..	1 6 0	1 8 0
Do. (salt-water) „ ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (cut pieces) „	1 12 0	2 8 0
Cutla per seer ...		
Do. (Cut pieces) ..		
Rohi per seer ..	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cut Pieces) ..	1 2 0	1 4 0
Hilsa each (Padma) ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...		
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe 6—12 .		
Mullet per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (cut pieces) ..	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pomfret per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Prawns per seer (small)	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Lobster ...		
Sea fish ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Brand (White or Brown) 2 lb. each ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Do. do. 8 oz ...	0 1 6	0 1 9
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...		0 8 0
Milk Roll	0 1 3	
Hot dog bread „ ...	0 1 0	
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Edam „ ...	1 8 0	
Do. Overland „ ..		
Do. Cheddarn „ ...	1 12 0	
Preserved, mixed, per lb. ...		0 8 0
Do. unmixed, „ ...	0 6 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)		
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Kraft cheese per lb. ...		3 8 0
***FLOUR.**		
Household No. 8 and all other varieties per seer		0 3 9
Californian flour No. 1 per seer		
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.		
Californian flour No. 2 per seer		
Country flour per seer ...		
*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		0 3 10½
Do. White per seer ...		0 3 10½
Do. Red „ „ ...		0 3 7½
***RICE**		
*Medium rice (retail) ...	6 12 0	
Coarse rice per md. (retail)	6 4 0	
Bhasamanik rice per seer	0 4 6	
Patna per seer ...		
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	12 8 0	
Do. per seer ..	0 5 0	
Chinisakkar per md. ...	14 0 0	
Do. per seer ..	0 6 0	
Kabul rice per seer	0 10 0	
Golab Soru rice (best) „ ...	0 8 0	
Kamini rice „ ...	0 6 0	
***SUGAR**		
Ordinary (Powder whitish)		0 5 3
Crystal (best) ...		0 5 9
Medium (small grain white)		0 5 6
Medium (small grain) Bengal		0 5 9
***DAL Etc.**		
Kalai per seer ...	0 3 3	
Arahar „ ...	0 3 3	
Chola „ ...	0 3 0	
Khari Masoor „ ...	0 3 0	
Khasari „ ...	0 2 6	
Mung (Bhaja) „ ...	0 5 9	
*Salt „ ...		0 1 10½
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin ...	0 12 0	
2 lb. „ ...	1 4 0	
6 lb. „ ...	3 12 0	
*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 6
Castor Oil „ ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	0 3 0	
„ „ „ No. 2	0 7 0	
***KEROSENE OIL**		
Kerosene Oil (*Superior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 3 1½	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P
KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Kerosene Oil (*Inferior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk...	3 14 6	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 2 10½	
*Matches :—		
40 stick each box ...	0 0 4½	
50 „ „ ...	0 0 6	
80 „ „ ...	0 0 9	
***COAL AND COKE**		
Domestic Coke (retail) (including delivery charges) per md. ...	1 4 0	
Domestic Coke (wholesale) at the Depot ...		
Soft Coke per md. ...		
Spices—		
Chillies	0 7 0	
Halud	0 7 0	0 8 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 2 0	
Plum Cake „ ...	1 4 0	
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Plum Puddings (English) per lb. ...		
Slab Chocolates per packet ...		
Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Assorted Chocolates per lb.	3 0 0	3 8 0
Short Bread per lb. ...		
English Sweet, Assorted per lb.		
Caramels Assorted per lb.		
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
„ 2 „		
Indian Sweet Assorted per lb. ...	1 8 0	
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo		
Assorted Creams ...		
Golden Puffs		
Barley Sugar (English) per lb.		
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.		
Assorted Patties per doz.		
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin		
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie 2 lb. tin ...		
Nice 2 lb. tin ...		
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...		
BRITANNIA		
Cheese ...		
Gem ...		
Gem Iced ...		
Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
Marie „ ...	2 2 0	
Milk ...		
Mixed (Household) ...		
Nice „ ...	2 4 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at Messrs. Baboorali Sirdar, Stall Nos. 45, 47 & 48 (New Building) S. S. Hogg Market from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
Assorted Biscuits 2 lb. tin.	2 8 0	
Nimki ...	—	
Petit Beurre ,, ...	2 4 0	
School ...		
Thin Arrowroot ,, ...	2 0 0	
Water ,, ...	1 14 0	
Zoological ...		
Cream Cracker, Special size tin.	2 0 0 per tin	5 5 0
Cow & Gate Milk Food ...	2 12 0	
Cow & Gate Rusks ...	1 8 0	
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— per Tin	0 4 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. loose ...	1 8 0	
Skimmed Milk ...	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk ...	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do. ...	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk Powder No. 1 per bot. ..	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Pepperments per lb.	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Dereszke per tin of 50 ...	1 8 0	
Scissor per pkt. ...	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin 50 of	1 2 0	
,, ,, (magnum)	1 2 0	
Gold Flake per packet ...		0 4 6
Cavender per tin of 50 ...	1 2 0	
Glassgow Mixture per lb		
Spencer's "Doretto" ...		
Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin ...		1 14 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 12 0	0 13 0
Black & White tin of 50	2 4 0	
Craven A tin of 50 ...		1 12 0
Match Box of 80 stick ea.	0 0 9	
Do. 40 Do.	0 0 6	

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label 1 lb. packet	1 11 0	
Red do. do. ,,	1 7 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb. ,,	2 2 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb. pkt	1 6 0	
Red do. do. ...	1 2 0	
Orange do. do. ...	0 12 0	
Pyramid do do.	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 10 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 8 0	
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt. ...	1 6 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb. pkt.	1 4 6	
"ISPAHANI'S TEA"—		
Special Darjeeling 1 lb. tin	1 12 0	
Lion Brand packets per lb.	1 4 0	
Cafe Brand packets ,,	1 0 0	
Afternoon 1 lb. 2 oz.	1 4 0	
LOOSE TEA		
F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb.	1 10 0	2 0 0
O. P. Darjeeling Assam per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
DUST TEA		
Darjeeling and Assam Dust per lb. ...	0 14 0	1 2 0
Red Ensign Coffee ,, ...	1 9 0	
Coccoa 1 lb packet ...	2 8 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz. ...		
Robinson's Barley 1 lbs. ...	1 4 0	
Macaroni (Australian) 1 lb.	2 4 0	
Delmonte Fruits 2 ,,		
Chutneys 1 ,,	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pickles (Australia) per bot.	3 4 0	
Mustard Colman per tin Do ½ lb.		
Mustard (India) per bottle	0 12 0	
Salad Oil Bott. (Big) ...	2 12 0	
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 6 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott. ...	2 8 0	
Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin ...	4 8 0	
Sausages Australian per tin	2 12 0	
Salad Oil (India) ...	1 4 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Condensed Milk Red Cross	0 10 0	
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. loose		1 8 0
Soups, Assorted Small tin	0 14 0	
Tart Fruits, Bott.	1 12 0	
Isinglass per pkt.	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag ...		
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	1 2 0	1 4 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin ...		
Delmonte Prunes per 1- 2 os. tin		
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt. ...	3 0 0	
King George Chocolate, 1 lb per tin —		
C. & V. Vinegar per bottle	2 8 0	
Radgate or Nickson Ham per lb. ...		
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb. ...		
Oatmeal (Australian) 2 lb. tin ..	2 8 0	
Indian Oats per tin. ...	1 12 0	
Rolled Oats (Canadian) per tin ... —	3 0 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin Nos. 3 & 4 —	0 11 0	
Chamois Leather large ...	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small ...	1 4 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 10 0	
Eno's Fruit Salt ...	2 8 0	
Bisurated Magnesia, medium	0 7 0	2 8 0
Elerman's Embrocation...	1 12 0	
Zam-Buk — ...	2 4 0	
Amrutanjan Pain Balm ...	1 12 0	1 14 0
Oriental Balm ...	0 8 0	
Sloan's Liniment ...	0 4 0	1 0 0
Kruschen Salt ...	0 15 0	
	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) ,,	7 0 0	

Tea Merchants

Head Office:
11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
(Phone: B. B. 2091)

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8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal.
(Opp. Sealdah Stn.)

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned rooms on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg. 1 to 6 ,, 9 to 15	0 8 0 each.	Vegetables.	Betel 8 to 7	0 2 0 each.	Betel.
			Potato 8	0 8 0 ,,	Potato.
			Fruits 8 to 8 ,, 6 to 6	0 8 0 ,,	Fruits.
			Milk 1 to 2	0 8 0 ,,	Milk.

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
RICE.		
Balam (Coarse) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Medium) ...		
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	0 4 6	
Do. (Kora) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kamini (Do.) ...		0 5 3
Chinisbakkar (Do.) ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Golap Khas (Do.) ...		0 4 0
Dadkhani ...	0 6 0	
Deshi Boiled ...	0 3 9	
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra (Medium) ...	...	0 4 0
Patnai (Coarse) ...		0 4 6
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Katari Bhog ...		
Chamanmani ...		0 5 0
DAL.		
Gram (Patnai whole) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Gram (Dal) ...		
Mug Dal ...		
Do. (Sona) ...	0 6 0	
Do. (Krishna) ...		
Arahar Dal ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kalai Dal ...		0 4 6
Khasari Dal ...	0 3 6	
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Khari) ...	0 5 6	0 6 0
Mattor Dal ...	0 4 0	
Salt ...		0 2 6

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BUTTER & GHEE		
Bombay Butter per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0
Aligarh ,, ...	1 12 0	
Pabna ,, ...		
Ghee (Gawa) ...	2 8 0	2 12 0
Do. (Buffalo) ...	2 8 0	2 10 0
Jessore ...	2 8 0	2 14 0
OIL.		
Ghani Oil ...		
Mustard Oil ...		0 10 0
Cocanut Oil ...		1 0 0
Kerosene Oil ...	0 3 0	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White Java) ...		
Do. (Brown Java) ...		
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flower (Country) ...		0 5 0
Atta (brown) ...		0 5 0
Do. (white) ...		0 6 0
Suji ...		0 6 0
Gur (Sugar Cane) ...		
,, Khajure ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes (Nainital) ...		
Do. New (Country) ...		
Do. (Gauhati) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Patal ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Brinjal ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Peas —		
Cauliflower each ...		
Cabbage each ...		
Ginger —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Onion —	0 1 6	0 2 0
MEAT.		
Mutton —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat & Khashi —	0 12 0	1 0 0
FISH.		
Rohi (Cut-pieces) —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Other —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns —	0 0 0	0 12 0
Parsey —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bagda —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab per pair —	0 1 0	0 1 6
Koi —	0 12 0	1 8 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
RICE		
Chamanmoni ...	11 8 0	12 0 0
Balam per md. ...	9 8 0	10 0 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	11 0 0	11 8 0
Do. (Kora) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Kamini (Do.) ...		18 0 0
Chinisankkar (Do.) ...		
Dadkhani ...	15 0 0	16 0 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...	9 0 0	10 0 0
Dudkalma ...		
Nagra ...	9 8 0	10 8 0
Patnai (Kora) ...	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal ...	10 8 0	11 0 0
Sitasal ...	10 8 0	11 0 0
Bhashamanik ...	10 0 0	10 8 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 5 9	
Do. (Bhaja) ...	0 5 9	
Do. (Krishna) ...	0 5 9	
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 3	
Kalai Dal ...	0 3 3	
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 6	
Mosoor Dal (Splits) ...		
Do (Khari) ...	0 3 0	
Mattor Dal ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...		3 0 0
Ranchi ,, —		
Darbhanga ,, —		2 4 0
Sree (Mark) —		2 5 0
Khurja ...	2 2 0	2 8 0
Bhadawa ...		2 6 0
Lakhi —	2 0 0	2 2 0
"Debla Debee" per seer		2 4 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer		0 5 9
Do. (Brown) —		
Do. (Bata) ...	0 6 6	0 7 0
Flour per seer —		
Atta — ...	0 5 0	
Do. B		
Gur ... —	0 7 0	0 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
Do. ¼ lb. ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		
Bombay per lb. Salted		
Pabna per seer —		
Polson's 1 lb. tin ...		
Milk ...		
Cows' Head ...		
Condensed Milk ...		
Milk Maid ...		
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...		0 10 0
Cocoanut Oil ...		1 0 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...	1 0 0	
Apples 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer —	2 4 0	2 8 0
Oranges 6—10 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Pesta ,, ...		5 8 0
Dates Arab ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Grapes per seer ...		
Pomegranates per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0
VEGETABLES		
New Patal ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
New Potatoes ...		
Potatoes (New) ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Brinjal ... —	0 2 6	0 4 0
Cabbages each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
Ginger	0 5 6	0 6 0
Cucumber each	0 0 3	0 0 6
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Onion — ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Cauliflower ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
FISH		
Parsey per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Pona ,, ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ,, ...		
Bagda ,, ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ,, —	0 12 0	1 0 0
Crab (each) ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Hilsa ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi per seer ...	1 2 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
MEAT		
Mutton ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Goat ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
EGGS		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 14 0	0 15 0
,, (Duck) Do. ...		0 14 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.	...	1 14 0
Yellow per tin ...		
Cocoa Hornby ...		
Coffee Polson's lb. ...		
Condensed Milk ...		
BISCUITS		
Thin Arrowroot ½ lb. ...	...	0 9 3
H. & P. Do. —		
Household per tin —		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 555 ...	1 10 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes 1 tin. ,, —		0 12 0
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.		
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sago (Pearl) ..		
Quaker's Oats ...		
Pascal's Logenges (glass) each —		
Jam ...		
Jelly —		
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
Quickwhite (White) ...		
KEROSENE OIL		
Elephant Brand tin ...		
Do. per bottle ...		
Do. ,, bulk		
Rising Sun ...		
Do. per bottle ...		

Prices in the College Street Market for the current week.

ARTICLES	From	To
MUTTON	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
Mutton 1st class per seer		1 0 0
Do. 2nd " " ...	0 12 0	
Goat per seer ...		
Kid "	1 0 0	
Poultry Chicken each ...		
EGGS		
Ducks per score ...	0 14 0	0 15 0
Fowls " ...	0 14 0	0 15 0
VEGETABLES		
Brinjals per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 5 0	
Ginger " ...		0 5 0
Pati Lemon per score ...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Kagji Lemon per score ...		0 4 0
Onions Patna red per seer		0 3 0
Do. Bombay " ...	0 3 0	
Do. Country " ...		6 2 6
Potatoes Nainital per seer		
Do. Deshi (New) ...		
Do. Madrasi " ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. Gauhati " ...	0 6 0	
Do. Nainital (Pahari)	0 6 0	
Patal Murshidabad per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Desi per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Hilly " ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Cabbage each ...	0 1 6	0 8 0
Cauliflower each ...		
Peas Ranchi per seer ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Do. Darjeeling " ...		
Do. Deshi " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Beans " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Squash " ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Tomato " ...		
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS		
Apple Australia ...	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 5—12 ...		
Do. American ...	1 0 0	
Do. Kulu 6—8 ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Peshwari ...		
Do. Quetta ...		2 8 0
Alubokhara per seer ...	4 0 0	
Apricot " ...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Batavia per pair ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Beal fruit each ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Bedana (green) ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Cocoanut each (green) ...	1 4 0	
Do. dry per seer ...		
Chilghoza " ...	0 12 0	
Dates Arab " ...		
Do. Bagdad " ...		2 0 0
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		
Do. Nasik " ...		
Do. Quetta " ...	6 0 0	
Do. Chaman " ...		
Do. Australia " ...	0 12 0	
Khorma " ...		
Kesur Deshi " ...		
Do. Singapore " ...		
Khobani " ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Kajoo Nuts " ...		
Lichis Country per 100 ...		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer ...		
Prune per lb. ...		
Papaya Country each ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Dates fruit per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Do. Basra per lb. ...		
Plums per seer ...		

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
Safata ...		
Mango (Local) ...		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Madras ...		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Nilambari 3—5 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Totapuri ...		
Do Fazli ...		
Do. Golapkhas		
Do. Himsagar ...		
Do. Kissen Bhogh ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Mash melon per seer ...		
Kharbuza per seer ...		
Orange Ichanagore 8—12	1 0 0	
Do. Sylhet ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Nagpur 20—32 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ...		
Pesta Bagdad per seer ...		9 0 0
Do. Multan		
Do. Kabul ...		
Peara 8—20 ...	1 0 0	
Pineapple Singapuri each	0 8 0	1 8 0
Do. Assam ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. Country each ...		
Peaches 6—10 ...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Plantain Champa per score	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. Martaban per score		
Musket per seer ...		
Pomegranate per seer		
Do. Multan per seer	0 4 0	
Do. Kandahar		
Do. Dholka ...		
Raisin (Rad) per seer	1 8 0	1 8 0
Do. Sultuna " ...		4 0 0
Almond shelled " ...	2 0 0	3 0
Do. without shell		
Do. do. large		
Surdah Quaman per seer		
Water melon Goalando ...		
Do. Deshi ...		
Do. Farukabad ...		
Do Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Sarbati Lemon (Musembi) 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer ...	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. Shelled " ...		
Nut Ground " ...		
Sharifa 4—20 ...	1 0 0	
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound		
Darjeeling do. " ...		
Bombay " " ...		
Aligarh " " ...	1 4 0	
Jessore " per seer ...	3 0 0	
Dinapur " " ...	2 0 0	
Pabna " " ...		
Darbhanga " " ...	2 0 0	
Mazafferpur " " ...		
Ghee " ...	2 4 0	
Cow's Ghee " ...		2 12 0
Do. Milk " ...	0 5 0	0 5 6
FISH		
Bagda per seer	0 12 0	1 4 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md. ...		
Do. (cut pieces) p. s. ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Bhetkee " ...		
Prawns " ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Hilsa " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Rohi " ...	0 14 0	
Rohi (cut pieces) " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Small fish " ...		
Chetal " ...		
Crab per pair ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Koi per seer ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Singhee per seer ...		
Magoor per seer (small) Do. (large)	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES	From	To
RICE	Rs.A. P.	Rs.A. P.
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog —		
Deshi (Nagra) per md. ...	11 0 0	
Do. (Medium) " ...	9 0 0	
Patnai (Atap) " md. ...	11 0 0	
Hilly (old) per md. ...		
Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasal per md. ...		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	10 8 0	11 8 0
Do. No. 2 per md.		
Chamormoni ...	11 4 0	
Balam (old) per md. ...		
Chini Shakkar No. 1 per maund (old) ...		
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund ...		
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...		
Kamini per maund —	12 8 0	
Peshwar Rice per md. ...	22 0 0	
Dhaki Chata ...	9 8 0	11 8 0
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer ...		
Java " " ...		
Cocoanut Oil " ...	1 0 0	
Mustard Oil " ...	0 10 0	
Salt per seer ...	0 2 2	
Flour " ...	0 3 10½	
Atta B per md. (Tota) ...		
Sujee " ...		15 0 0
Atta fresh per seer ...	0 3 10½	
Chandausi Atta per md. ...		
Til Oil " ...	35 0 0	
Til Oil per seer ...	0 14 0	
DAL		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 5 9	
Mug Dal " ...	0 6 0	
Arhar " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Kalai ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Khesari " ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Mosoor (split) " ...	0 5 0	
Do. (khari) " ...	0 4 6	
Mator " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Chana Dal ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. " ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Biuli " ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
TEA.		
Family Mixture ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...		2 4 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 8 0	1 12 0
Orange Pekoe ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pekoe per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 6 0
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb. ...	1 12 0	
Pekoe Dust ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
KEROSENE OIL.		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
" " Bulk "		
Owl & Swan per tin ...		
" " Bulk ...		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Elephant Brand per bot. (White)	0 3 6	
Elephant Brand per bot. (Red) ...	0 2 9	
Snowflake per tin ...		
Soft Coke per md. ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

THE BENGAL STONE CO. LTD.,
9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.
The largest quarry owners in the Mirzapore District.
Supply Mirzapore and Chunar Stones of every description.

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH.	Rs A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Pona per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Silong ...	1 0 0	
Lobster ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 14 0
Bhangaur ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Other Fish ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Parsay ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 13 0	0 15 0
Fowl's eggs ...	0 15 0	
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Brinjal ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 3 0	
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 6 0	
Garlic ,, ...	0 6 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion ,, ...		0 3 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Potato (Madras) ...	0 7 0	0 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—Contd.	Rs A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Pulbul per seer ...		0 4 8
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 4 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
New Potato ...		
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes	1 4 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	2 0 0	
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 8 0
Almond ,, ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 10 to 12 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) ... per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apples 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Pears ...	1 0 0	
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...		2 0 0
Madras ,, ...		
Ghee Lakhee ...	2 2 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	2 5 0	
Do. Sree ...	2 5 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer		2 12 0
Milk ,, ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Flour per seer —		0 7 0
Atta White No. 1 —		0 7 0
Sujee ,, —		0 7 0
Atta Brown —		0 5 0
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 4 6	
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	11 0 0	11 8 0
,, (Kora) per seer	0 5 0	
Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		18 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) ,,	7 8 0	8 7 0
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...	18 0 0	20 0 0
Rice-Coarse (Controlled) per seer ... —	0 3 0	
Rice Medium (Controlled)	0 3 3	
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Sugar ,, ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Tea per lb. ...	1 5 0	2 8 0
Gur per seer —		0 8 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 8 0
Chana ,, ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Khari Masoor ,, ...		0 5 0
Bhanga ,, ,, ...		0 4 0
Khasaree ,, —	0 4 0	
Kalai ,, —	0 5 0	
Biuli ,, —	0 5 0	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 6 0	
,, (Fried) per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
Mattor ,, ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Salt ,, ...	0 2 9	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md.		
Coal	1 8 0	
Fuel — —		2 0 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		

Prices in the Park Circus Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
FISH & MEAT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pona per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Silong ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Lobster ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Bagda ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Bhetki ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Other Fish ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Koi & Magoor ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Parsey ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Crab ...	0 0 9	0 1 6
Beef per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Goat & Kid —	0 10 0	0 14 0
POULTRY & EGGS.		
Duck each ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Fowl ,, ...	0 6 0	0 14 0
Chicken ,, ...		0 4 0
Pigeon ,, ...	—	0 8 0
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Fowl's eggs ,, ...	0 13 0	0 15 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...		0 6 0
Brinjal ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each	0 1 6	0 3 0
Cauliflour ,, ,,	0 1 0	0 3 0
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 1 6	0 3 0
Do. (Darjeeling) ,,	0 4 0	—
Cucumber per score ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Garlic per seer	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly ,, —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Onion ,, —	0 1 6	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ,, —	0 3 6	0 4 0
Do. (Modhupur) ,, —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Potatoes (Nainital) ,, —	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. (Deshi) ,, —		
Pulbul ,, —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ladies finger ,, —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Raddish per score ,, —	—	—
Squash ,, —	—	—
Sweet Potatoes ,, —	0 1 6	—
Sweet Pumpkin each —	0 1 0	0 4 0
White ,, ,, —	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato Darjeeling ,, —	0 8 0	0 10 0
FRUITS.		
Almond per seer —		
Alubokra ,, —	—	—
Amra (Belati) per score —	0 1 0	0 1 3
Bedana per seer —	1 8 0	2 0 0
Bael each —	0 0 3	0 0 9
Dates per seer —		0 12 0
Grapes ,, —	0 14 0	1 0 0
Lime per score —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Plantain (Champa) per doz.	0 1 3	0 1 6
Do. (Martaban) ,, —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Papaya each —	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pomegranates per seer —	0 14 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100 —		
Sugarcane each —	0 0 9	0 1 0
Oranges per score —	0 10 0	0 14 0
BUTTER		
Butter per seer —	1 8 0	2 8 0
Ghee Lakhee ,, —	1 14 0	2 0 0
Do. Bhadwa ,, —	—	—
Do. Sree ,, —	—	—
Pure Cow Ghee per seer —	2 12 0	—
Milk —	0 4 0	0 5 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FLOUR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Flour per seer —		
Atta white No. 1 —		
Sujee —		0 6 0
Atta Brown —		0 5 0
"B" Atta —		
RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Patnai per seer —		
Banktulsi (Manja) per md.	13 0 0	13 8 0
Do. (Kora) per seer		0 5 6
Do. (Boiled) per md. —	11 0 0	11 4 0
Rangoon per seer —		
Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. —		
Do. (Atap) ,, —		
Golap Soru ...	16 0 0	17 0 0
Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer	0 10 0	0 12 0
Sugar ,, —		
Tea per lb. ,, —	0 8 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Cocoanut oil ,, —	0 14 0	1 0 0
Arahar per seer —	0 6 0	0 7 0
Chana ,, —	0 4 0	0 4 6
Khari Masoor ,, —		0 3 0
Khasaree ,, —		
Kalai ,, —	0 2 0	—
Biuli ,, —	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mug (Hari) Katcha ,, —	0 4 0	0 4 6
Do. (Sona) ,, —	0 5 6	—
Mattor ,, —		0 5 9
Salt ,, —	0 4 0	
	0 2 9	
Barley Powder —	0 4 6	0 7 6
Do. Pearl —	0 5 6	0 12 0
Robinson's Barley —		
Jelly —		
Kerosene oil—Elephant Brand per bottle. —	0 9 0	0 12 0

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Beef per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Goat and Kid ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Pork ,, —	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,, ...	0 6 0	0 14 0
Chicken ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,, —		0 5 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	0 8 0	0 15 0
Fowl's ,, ,, ...	0 7 0	0 13 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Silong —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pomfret per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mango fish per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Do. (Desi) —		
Bean (French) per seer —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) ,, ...		
Brinjal ,, ...	0 4 0	
Cabbage (Country) each ...		
Do. (Darjeeling)	0 8 0	0 10 0
Cauliflower —	0 2 0	0 4 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.		
Do. (Darjeeling) ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz. ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 10 0	1 6 0
Ginger per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Garlic —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger ,, —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Onion ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Patna) ,, ...		
Do. (Desi) ,, ...		
Do. (Ranchi) ,, ..	0 8 0	0 3 6
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 4 0	
Do. (Desi) ,, ...		0 3 6
Pulbul ...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Raddish (English) per bundle ...		
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 2 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tomato (Ranchi) per seer		
Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	
White Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer ...	2 0 0	
Apricot ...	2 0 0	
Apples ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Figs per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score ...	0 2 6	
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Beal each ...	0 0 9	0 3 0
Pomegranate ,, —	0 10 0	1 4 0
Blackberries per 100 —		
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer ...	0 10 0	
Almond ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape ,,	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. per box ...		
Goosbarry per seer ...		
Jack fruit each —		
Khubani per see —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kharbuza ,, ...		
Lichis per 100		
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote ,, —	0 1 6	
Oranges 8 to 10 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer	5 8 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz. —	0 8 0	
Papaya each —	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pineapple ,, ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Plums per score —	0 10 0	
Raisins ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Roseberry per score ..		
Star apple ...		
Tamarind per seer —	0 4 0	
Walnut ,, —	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100		
Do, (Madras) 12—16 —		
Golap Khas —		
Langra 16—20 ...		
Bombay 25 to 30 —		
Totapari per score ...		
Sipia —		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Keshin Bhog 12 to 16 —		
Fazli 8 to 10 —		
Praas S. W. per seer —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer —		
Sugarcane —		
Water Melon each ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb. —	1 12 0	2 4 0
Dinapur ,, ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer —	2 0 0	2 8 0
Pure Cow's Milk —	0 4 0	
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. —		0 2 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 6	
Do. ¼ lb. —		0 0 9
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Atta ,, —	0 4 6	0 5 0
Sujee ,, —	0 5 0	0 5 0
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 4 0	
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 5 0	
Do. (Kora) ,,	0 3 0	
Chinisakkhar per seer —		
Deshi ,, —		
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 10 6	
Sugar —		
Tea per lb. —	0 14 0	
Cocoanut Oil —	1 0 0	
DAL,		
Arahar per seer —	0 6 0	
Chana ,, —	0 5 0	
Khari Masoor ,, —	0 6 0	
Bhanga ...	0 5 0	
Khasaree ,, ...		
Kalai ,, —		0 2 0
Mung (Hari) ,, ...	0 7 0	
Do. (Sona) ,, ...	0 8 0	
Mattor ,, ...		0 5 0
Salt ,, —		0 2 9
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...		
Do. (Elephant) Brand per tin Refined —	3 10 3	
Ordinary ...	2 10 3	
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Per day.			Per day.	
A. 1 & 2	As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.	G. 9	As. 9	To be approved by the Committee.
,, 3, 6—12	,, 7 ,,	Do.	,, 11 & 13	,, 8 ,,	Do.
C. 10	,, 9	Do.	H. 4	,, 12	Do.
,, 24 & 26	,, 8 ,,	Do.	,, 11	,, 6	Do.
,, 28B	,, 4	Do.	,, 12	,, 8	Do.
D. 1 & 2	,, 12 ,,	Do.	Potato—3, 7, 9, & 12	,, 4 ,,	Potato.
E. 3, 5 & 8	,, 6 ,,	Do.	Milk—2	,, 2	Milk.
G. 5	,, 9	Do.	G. & B. 2	,, 3	Ghee & Butter.
,, 6 & 6A	,, 14	Do.	Betel—2, 3 & 4	,, 3 ,,	Betel Leaves.
,, 8	,, 7				

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(*Continued from page 725*)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
H. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.
„ 10	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils
„ 9	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.
„ 11	3 0 0	Cloth.
„ 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth
„ 13	3 0 0	Do.
„ 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.
„ 15	3 0 0	Do.
„ 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.
„ 17	3 0 0	Cloth.
„ 18	3 0 0	Shoe.
„ 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.
„ 26	...	Rent & Business to be approved by the Comt.
„ 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.
„ 31	2 0 0	Do.
„ 32-33	4 0 0	Do.
„ 34	2 0 0	Do.
„ 35	2 0 0	Do.
„ 36	2 0 0	Do.
New Bldg. 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.
„ 8	4 0 0	Do.
„ 9	4 0 0	Do.
„ 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
„ 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.
„ 23	4 0 0	Do.
„ 26-1	1 12 0	Do.
„ 28-1	2 0 0	Do.
„ 29-1	1 12 0	Do.
„ 34-1	1 12 0	Mudi.
„ 41	2 2 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
„ 42	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.
„ 39C	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.
„ 46A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.
„ 50	3 4 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.
„ 57	1 8 0	Pork.
K. 34	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.
„ 46	0 6 0	Do.
„ 49	0 6 0	Do.
„ 50	0 6 0	Do.
„ 51	0 6 0	Do.
„ 52	0 6 0	Do.
„ 53	0 6 0	Do.
„ 54	0 6 0	Do.
„ 55	0 6 0	Do.
„ 56	0 6 0	Do.
„ 57	0 6 0	Do.
„ 58	0 0 0	Do.
„ 59	0 6 0	Do.
„ 60	0 6 0	Do.
„ 61	0 6 0	Do.
„ 62	0 6 0	Do.
Potato Range 5	0 6 0	Potato.
„ 12	0 6 0	Do.
„ 16	0 6 0	Do.
„ 23-24	0 12 0	Do.
„ 31	0 6 0	Do.
„ 32	0 6 0	Do.
„ 36-37	...	Do. Rent to be fixed by the Committee.
„ 38	0 8 0	Potato.
„ 39	0 8 0	Do.
Cocoanut Range 5	0 4 0	Cocoanut.
„ 6	0 6 0	Do.
„ 7	0 6 0	Do.
„ 8	0 4 0	Do.
„ 13	...	Rent to be fixed by the Comt.
„ 14	...	Do.
„ 15	0 4 0	Cocoanut.
„ 16	0 4 0	Do.
„ 17	0 4 0	Do.
„ 18	0 4 0	Do.
„ 21	0 10 0	Do.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
M. 3	0 8 0	Plantain.
„ 4	0 8 0	Do.
„ 14	0 4 0	Do.
„ 15	0 4 0	Do.
„ 16	0 4 0	Do.
„ 17	0 4 0	Do.
„ 18	0 4 0	Do.
„ 25—26	0 8 0	Do.
„ 32—34	0 12 0	Do.
„ 35—36	0 8 0	Do.
„ 37	0 4 0	Do.
„ 45—46	1 0 0	Do.
„ 47—48	0 8 0	Do.
„ 49	0 10 0	Do.
West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.
West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.
„ 1	10 13 0	Jewellery.
„ 3	8 10 0	Oilman's Stores.
	Mon. rent	
West Range (old) 32	35 0 0	Kerosene Oil.
„ 33	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.
„ 36	34 0 0	Do.
„ 38	25 0 0	Do.
„ 39	30 0 0	Do.
„ 37	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.
„ 40	25 0 0	Misc. goods.
„ 43	28 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
„ 44	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.
„ 45	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.
„ 48	33 0 0	Do.
„ 49	33 0 0	Tailoring.
„ 50	56 4 0	Oilman's Stores.
„ 51	30 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Comt.
„ 52	30 0 0	Do.
„ 53	30 0 0	Do.
„ 54	30 0 0	Do.
Poultry.		
„ 7-12	0 9 0	Poultry.
„ 13-19	0 11 0	Do.
„ 20-23	0 6 0	Do.
„ 24-28	0 9 0	Do.
„ 29-30	0 8 0	Do.
„ 31-32	0 8 0	Do.
„ 33-34	0 3 0	Do.
„ 35-38	0 10 0	Do.
„ 39-42	0 8 0	Do.
„ 51-52	1 10 0	Do.
„ 63-66	0 8 0	Do.
„ 67-74	3 0 0	Do.
„ 115-130		
„ 75-78	0 8 0	Do.
„ 79-82	0 10 0	Do
„ 83-98	2 1 0	Do.
„ 99-108	1 6 0	Do.
„ 109-110	0 4 0	Do.
„ 111-114	0 10 0	Do.
„ 131-134	0 8 0	Do.
„ 135-138	0 8 0	Do.
„ 139-140	0 4 0	Do.
„ 141-142	0 4 0	Do.
„ 145-146	0 6 0	Do.
„ 147-150	0 10 0	Do.
„ 151-154	0 8 0	Do.
„ 155-156	0 4 0	Do.
„ 157-162	0 14 0	Do.
„ 163-164	0 6 0	Do.
„ 165-166	0 4 0	Do.
„ 167-170	0 8 0	Do.
„ 171-174	0 8 0	Do.
„ 175-176	0 4 0	Do.
„ 177-178	0 6 0	Do.
„ 179-182	0 10 0	Do.
„ 183-186	0 8 0	Do.
„ 187-188	0 8 0	Do.
„ 189-190	0 6 0	Do.
„ 191-194	0 8 0	Do.
„ 195-198	0 8 0	Do.
„ 199-202	0 10 0	Do.
„ 203-206	0 10 0	Do.
„ 207-208	0 4 0	Do.
„ 209-210	0 4 0	Do.
„ 211-214	0 10 0	Do.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
„ 4	0 3 0	Do
„	0 3 0	Do
„ 8	0 3 0	Do
„ 9	0 3 0	Do
„	0 3 0	Do
„ 17	0 3 0	Do
„ 18	0 3 0	Do
„ 21	0 3 0	Do
„ 22	0 3 0	Do
„ 23	0 3 0	Do
„ 24	0 3 0	Do
„ 27	0 4 0	Do
„ 28	0 3 0	Do
„ 30	0 3 0	Do
„ 31	0 3 0	Do
„ 33	0 3 0	Do
„ 35	0 4 0	Do
„ 36	0 4 0	Do
N. 5	0 5 0	European Vegetable.
„ 28	0 5 0	Do
„ 36	0 6 0	Do
„ 44	0 5 0	Do
„ 45	0 6 0	Do
„ 46	0 6 0	Do
„ 47	0 5 0	Do
„ 48	0 5 0	Do
„ 51	0 7 0	Do
„ 52	0 5 0	Do
„ 53	0 5 0	Do
„ 54	0 6 0	Do
„ 57	0 5 0	Do
„ 58	0 5 0	Do
„ 59	0 6 0	Do
„ 63	0 5 0	Do
„ 64	0 5 0	Do
„ 65	0 5 0	Do
„ 66	0 5 0	Do
„ 67	0 5 0	Do
„ 72	0 5 0	Do
„ 73	0 5 0	Do
„ 74	0 5 0	Do
„ 75	0 5 0	Do
„ 77	0 5 0	Do
Milk 1	1 8 0	Milk
„ 3, 4, 8 & 9	2 8 0	Do
„ 11	1 8 0	Do
„ 12	2 8 0	Do
Suet 2	0 5 0	Suet
„ 3 & 6	0 4 0	Do
„ 7 & 8	0 5 0	Do
„ 9 & 12	0 4 0	Do
„ 13	0 5 0	Do
„ 17, 18, 19 & 20	0 4 0	Do
„ 22	0 5 0	Do
„ 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
North Range „ 2, 3, 4, 9 & 10	0 8 0	Betel
„ 11—12	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
„ 13—14	2 0 0	Do
„ 29—30	2 0 0	Cloth
„ 31	1 0 0	Hosiery
„ 34	1 0 0	Do
„ 25	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
„ 86—87	1 12 0	Miscellaneous Goods
„ 90	0 12 0	Do
„ 148—149	1 8 0	Do
„ 151	1 0 0	Do
R 6—7	1 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
„ 12—33	2 0 0	Do

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

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Chronicle And Comment

THE HALSHIBAGAN DISASTER

A WAVE of horror passed over Calcutta at the news of the awful tragedy that occurred in Halshibagan on the afternoon of Sunday, the 8th November. Inside a 'pandal' temporarily erected for celebration of the *Kali Puja* on the night previous, an entertainment was being held in the afternoon at which about a thousand people had assembled. Fire accidentally broke out in the pandal, and within the incredibly short period of fifteen minutes or so, the entire place was a blazing inferno, and the whole burning structure collapsed upon the people struggling to get out. Over 119 people perished on the spot burnt to death, and nearly a hundred more were severely injured. At the time of our going to press twenty-six more had succumbed to their injuries and there are some more in hospital, where the chances of life of many of them are precarious. What adds poignancy to the incident is that the dead and injured are mostly women and children. This in short is the story of the tragedy, of which a short account appears elsewhere in this issue, but when one tries to imagine the plight, the agony, the frantic frenzied struggle of the numberless women and children to escape from the death-trap, imagination shies at it and our hearts bleed at the horrible picture conjured up. Scores of families have been suddenly bereaved of their near and dear ones, and the smiling, laughing women and children who left their home gaily decked out in their holiday attire and in holiday mood, were suddenly and, within a few minutes, violently *plunged into an inferno* of agony and death, and *returned no more to their* homes. Calcutta has hardly ever known a disaster of such magnitude.

While the bereaved families bewail their loss and our hearts go out to them in deep sympathy, we must at the same time take stock of what has happened and ask ourselves first: Why and how it happened? The next questions that come uppermost in our minds are: Could not the happening have been prevented? Were sufficient measures and precautions taken to prevent such a catastrophe happening? Other questions come tumbling one after the other—Whether when it did happen, sufficiently prompt rescue work was undertaken; whether all that was possible was done to alleviate the sufferings of those found living, to rush them to hospitals: and, finally, whether suitable arrangements were made for the disposal of the bodies of those who had passed beyond all earthly aid? The affair was ghastly, it was lamentable, woeful, appalling—but all the adjectives in the world will not help those who perished, nor soothe the pain of those so suddenly bereaved. It is, therefore, now our duty, the duty of the public as well as the duty of the authorities—the Police and the Calcutta Corporation—who are jointly responsible for the safety of the citizens, to go care-

fully into the causes that led to the calamity and to take stern measures to prevent the possibility of any such tragedy occurring in future. Two minor incidents had, some years before this, happened during the *Durga Pujas*—at the Kumartuli and Baghbazar *Sarvajanin Puja* pandals—though fortunately without any loss of life. It must be admitted that all the elements of a great tragedy were present in every one of those temporary structures built of flimsy and highly inflammable materials, and it was only by the grace of Providence that catastrophes were averted.

To devise ways and means of preventing such occurrences, we must first go to the root of the matter and put the question: Who are the people responsible for organizing these *Pujas*, sprouting up all over the City? The answer properly is: Nobody. These are mostly organised by bands of youths who are as enthusiastic as irresponsible, and busy bodies of the locality, who perhaps use the name of some bigwig as a figure-head but the actual organisation is all done by these youths, who would in a crisis assume no responsibility whatever. But on this particular occasion it was not, we understand, a *Sarvajanin Puja*—got up by the people of the locality. It was, more or less, a private affair organized by a so-called "Sadhu." There was evidently a money-angle to it. Organising such *pujas* with a side-show is also a profitable proposition because of the contributions that come in from the disciples of the "Sadhu." However, this aspect of it does not concern us now. What does concern us is that often at these shows you will not be able to point a finger at anybody as the person actually at the helm and responsible for such mishaps—which is an intolerable state of affairs, and the sooner it is ended, the better. It is common knowledge, says a contemporary, that anybody and everybody is allowed to erect a 'pandal' for a show, and there are at present no effective rules and regulations, to ensure the safety of the people who might assemble there. We say, the rules are there, the Theatre and Cinematograph Bye-laws of the Corporation exist, and it remains only to take necessary measures to enforce them not only against permanent houses of entertainment but also in respect of all temporary structures in which the public congregate in large numbers. The present "happy-go-lucky" attitude of the public as well as the authorities must go, and before permission to erect temporary pandals is granted, the authorities must be satisfied that sufficient precautionary measures have been taken to preserve the safety of the public and that there are persons in charge of such functions who can be held responsible for anything untoward happening. In this connection we invite the attention of our readers to the article written by Mr. B. V. Roy appearing in this issue under the title of "Crowds and Fire." Mr. Roy has ably analysed some of the causes which led to the disaster and given constructive suggestions on certain aspects of crowd-psychology, which deserve the serious attention of all who are responsible for the safety of the public.

We have received many reports regarding the organisation of the Halshibagan show. Serious charges have been made against those responsible for getting it up. Allegations have also been made in respect of the fire-fighting arrangements. We are sure that the motion tabled by Mr. Madan Mohar Barman for the appointment of a Special Committee to enquire into the matter will be accepted by the Corporation and all these allegations fully looked into. Till then all comments on these unsavoury aspects of the affair have to be withheld.

The Special Committee

Since the above had been set up in type the Corporation had met and appointed a Special Committee of Enquiry to investigate into the causes of the outbreak of fire. The Committee have a personnel which will inspire all-round confidence. We have on it two former Mayors, who are two well-known lawyers of the city, a distinguished member of the medical profession who is an *ex*-Councillor of the Corporation. And we have five sitting Councillors all of whom can be trusted to hold a sifting enquiry. The allegations made by Councillor Sudhir Chandra Ray Chaudhuri on the floor of the House are so serious that each one of them has to be closely looked into and the offenders brought to book. Not only that. The repetition of such tragedies has to be put an end to for all time. And all that is required to attain that end has to be done. Calcutta looks to the C
anguish and hope.

The Governor's Appeal

We must be thankful for the rather belated appeal His Excellency the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make on behalf of the distressed people of Midnapur. Starvation, disease, death—these are the things that still menace the survivors from Bengal's most disastrous cyclone. And Sir John Herbert's call to the people of Bengal, to all sections of the community, to sink all their differences and co-operate in the great humantarian work of giving adequate relief to the helpless has come not a day too soon. No political differences have, we can tell His Excellency, ever been allowed in Bengal to stand in the way of such noble work. This province has always risen above them. And it will no doubt do the same on this occasion also. Calcutta, as we had said in a previous issue, must give the lead. All efforts should be centralised so that there might be no overlapping, no waste of funds or energy. The Mayor of Calcutta may start a fund as the then Mayor of Calcutta did on the occasion of the Bihar Earthquake. A public meeting of the citizens of Calcutta should be convened at an early date and a Central Relief Organisation started with a controlling committee composed of the leading representatives of all communities. His Excellency the Governor may, perhaps, be invited to participate at the meeting, which, we think, the Mayor may convene. The head of the province and the first citizen of Calcutta may well be expected to co-operate in this noble work. As His Excellency says, "on an occasion such as this all disruptive tendencies, political and other, must give way to the urgent call for united humantarian assistance".

Chief Executive Officer

We are glad to note that Mr. Sailapati Chatterji, our Chief Executive Officer, who had rather a bad attack of malignant malaria during the Puja holidays and took leave for 8 weeks with effect from the 2nd November, is now much better.

The WEEK IN THE CORPORATION

The Fire Holocaust At Halshibagan

The Corporation Appoints Special Committee Of Enquiry

THE Corporation of Calcutta, at their first meeting after the Puja holidays, held on Wednesday, the 11th November, adopted a resolution recording their "profound sense of horror and consternation at the grim and ghastly tragedy" which occurred at the Kali Puja 'pandal' at Halshibagan on Sunday last and conveyed to the members of the bereaved families a message of the Corporation's sympathy and condolence.

The resolution was moved from the Chair and adopted, all standing.

The Corporation also unanimously decided to appoint a Special Committee of Enquiry to investigate the causes leading to the outbreak of the fire.

The motion for the appointment of the Committee, which was tabled by Councillor Madan Mohan Barman, authorised the members thereof to frame suitable bye-laws regulating the erection of *hogla* sheds on ceremonial and other occasions to prevent a recurrence of such tragedies.

The Special Committee of Enquiry, which consists of eight members—five Councillors and three well-known citizens not belonging to the Corporation—includes:

1. MR. P. N. BRAHMA; 2. MR. HAMOODUR RAHMAN; 3. KAVIRAJ SATYA BRATA SEN; 4. MAJOR P. BARDHAN; 5. MR. MADAN MOHAN BARMAN; 6. MR. SANAT KUMAR ROY CHOWDHURY; 7. DR. SUNDARI MOHAN DAS AND 8. DR. R. AHMED.

Mr. Sudhir Chandra Rai Chaudhuri, one of the two Councillors representing Ward No. 3 in which the tragedy took place, in supporting the motion made sensational disclosures. Serious allegations were made.

The resolution adopted by the House reads as follows:—

That a Special Committee be immediately constituted to enquire into the causes which led to the outbreak of the fire on Sunday, the 8th November, 1942, at the Kali Puja pandal at 5, Nirode Behari Mullick Street, Halshibagan.

That the Special Committee be authorised to frame suitable bye-laws regulating the erection of Hogla *sheds on ceremonial and other occasions and to make suitable recommendations to prevent recurrence of such tragedies in future.*

That pending the framing of bye-laws, no permission for the erection of Hogla *sheds, where members of the public are likely to be admitted, be granted by the Corporation or the Police authorities, unless adequate protection against the outbreak of fire is provided to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive Officer.*

That the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation be requested not to grant temporary electric connections to private consumers applying for electrical energy required for Hogla *sheds or sheds made of inflammable materials pending final approval to the bye-laws to be framed by the Corporation.*

CORPORATION CONVEYS SYMPATHY TO BEREAVED FAMILIES

In moving the first resolution of condolence, the Mayor said that whatever might be the origin of the fire or whatever might be the shortcomings in the arrangements, the tragedy was unprecedented in the annals of the city.

MR. MADAN MOHAN BARMAN

In moving the resolution, Mr. Madan Mohan Barman said that when he heard of the tragedy he was reminded of a similar incident which occurred 25 years ago near his house in Syed Sally Lane

when the Muslim Orphanage building there collapsed, resulting in the death of 40 boys and serious injuries to hundred others. In this particular case a demonstration of physical feats was being held and proper precautions ought to have been taken under the rules of the Corporation.

He had seen many *hogla* fires in different parts of the city, but he had never heard of a *hogla* shed collapsing immediately after the fire had broken out. There must have been something wrong somewhere.

Mr. Barman had been informed that *hogla* shed at the pandal was supported by bamboo poles which were tied to posts of a certain neighbouring house and that as the fire spread the ropes were cut off to save the house from flames. If anyone had done this, he should be prosecuted by the Government. If the city had been bombed, Mr. Barman held, there would not have been so many deaths in a particular locality.

Proceeding, Mr. Barman deplored that throughout the whole story of the tragedy they did not come across any instance of sacrifice and heroism which might have led the youth of the locality to attempt the rescue of these helpless women and children trapped in flames.

Mr. Barman was also told that the gate of the 'pandal' was closed when the fire broke out; there was also fencing and barricades near the gate. Now-a-days owing to the high prices of electric wires, patched up and worn out things were sometimes used and it might be that the fire was due to some defect in the electric wiring. It was necessary that an enquiry should be made into all these allegations and suitable bye-laws should be framed to prevent recurrence of such incidents. Let them, Mr. Barman said, ask the Police to enquire into the matter and prosecute those persons who might be directly or indirectly, found guilty in connection with the tragedy.

MR. S. C. RAY CHAUDHURI

In supporting the motion, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Ray Chadhuri said that Mr. Barman had voiced the feelings of the people of the locality in placing the motion before the House. The people of the locality demanded an unfettered, open public enquiry into the matter. The scene of the tragedy was close to the speaker's house; he had collected certain facts in connection with the incident.

Mr. Ray Chaudhuri wanted to clear a misunderstanding as to the character of the *Puja* held at the pandal that might have been caused to the public mind in consequence of publications in certain newspapers. It was absolutely a private affair, not a *Sarrajanin Puja*, held by the Ananda Asram situated at Narendra Park in Nirod Behari Mullick Street. This *Asram* was a *pucca* building where a *Sadhu*, Thakur Biswanath Dev, a Brahmin by caste, lived. He was the son of a Postmaster of Entally Post Office and son-in-law of Dr. S. K. Gupta, who was the President of the Asram. And the *puja* was their private *puja* and had nothing to do with the people of the locality.

Mr. Ray Chaudhuri proceeded to say that he himself had witnessed the fire, his residence being close to the spot. Mr. Ray Chaudhuri supported the allegation of Mr. Barman that the bamboos supporting the structure were tied to the rods of the windows of an adjoining building and that the ropes were cut off as the fire advanced towards that building.

Dwelling on the origin of the fire, Mr. Ray Chaudhuri pointed out that it was admitted on all hands that the fire had started from the green-room. The fire broke out, Mr. Ray Chaudhuri held, some time after the display of a fire show, that is, holding balls of fire at the end of sticks, by the party showing physical feats. It should be a subject of enquiry whether the fire originated on account of defective electric installation or from some other cause. It must also be found out who was responsible for the outbreak.

"Inside the *pandal*, Mr. Ray Chaudhuri went on, there was special accommodation for ladies, separated from men's enclosure by barricades of bamboo rods. It was everybody's case that the door was closed from inside. Either it was locked or it was blocked by chairs and benches that were placed at the gate for accommodating the invitees of the Asram."

Dealing with the time of the arrival of the Fire Brigade staff at the place of occurrence Mr. Ray Chaudhuri informed the House that one of the gentlemen of the locality had told him that immediately the fire was discovered he (the gentleman) telephoned to the Fire Brigade and requested them to come to the place instantly. The name of the gentleman concerned was Mr. Arun Kumar Sarker of 67, Badridas Temple Street. The Fire Brigade people, Mr. Ray Chaudhuri alleged, told Mr. Sarker that the fire might be managed by the local A. R. P. staff. Mr. Sarker insisted that it was beyond the power of the local A. R. P. staff to cope with the flames.

The Fire Brigade, Mr. Sarker had told Mr. Ray Chaudhuri, arrived twenty minutes after the phone call. In the meantime there was no fire-fighting apparatus worth the name in the pandal.

Continuing, Mr. Ray Chaudhuri alleged that among the staff of the Fire Brigade that had arrived on the spot there were some who were novices at their work. They did not know how to apply the key to the Corporation hydrant for drawing out water. After the local people had helped them they succeeded in getting the hose ready. The Fire Brigade people, Mr. Ray Chaudhuri added, poured out torrents of water with their big hoses on the burnt bodies of the victims. They did not remove the burnt bamboo sticks lying here and there. By the time the A. R. P. men and the Rescue Parties arrived everything had been over.

In this particular *pandal*, Mr. Ray Chaudhuri further alleged, there was no arrangement for volunteers. There was not a single boy or a young man there who might be called a volunteer and could help the women and children inside. No license or permission to hold the celebration at the place was taken from the police authorities. There was no arrangement for fighting the fire, not even a bucket of water, not to speak of fire-extinguishers inside the pandal.

No first aid was given to anybody on the spot either by the Ashram authorities or the A. R. P. Neither the *Thakur* nor the President of the *Asram*, under the auspices of which the *Puja* was held, Mr. Ray Chaudhuri, stated, was there. Immediately after the occurrence the people of the locality went

to meet the *Thakur* but it was found that he had left the place.

Mr. Ray Chaudhuri failed to understand why almost all the patients were sent to the Carmichael Medical College Hospital and only one patient was removed to the Medical College Hospitals. He had learnt from some people that the former could not cope with the large number of patients that had been taken there. Mr. Ray Chaudhuri had got written statements from the persons concerned.

Concluding, Mr. Ray Chaudhuri suggested that the Committee of enquiry that would be set up should enquire (1) as to the cause of the fire, (2) as to the cause of such heavy casualties, (3) into the conduct of the *Ananda Asram* and lastly (4) as to the part played in the incident by the A. R. P., the Fire Brigade and the Hospitals.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, associating himself with the motion, observed that when he visited the place next morning, he was amazed that so many lives should have been lost. It was due to the fact that the ladies and children were trapped, and trapped into death, because they were so barricaded by chairs and benches that they could not make any effort to save themselves and the children.

It was not only the duty of the Corporation to mourn the loss of so many citizens but to see that no such tragedy happened in future. The Corporation was not responsible for the tragedy, for it was beyond its power to intervene in the matter. He supported the contention of Mr. Barman that the Corporation bye-laws should be amended and at the same time, if necessary, the Fire Brigade Act should be amended; the Police authorities and the Fire Brigade authorities should co-operate with the Corporation in this matter.

As to the charge made by Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri that the ropes holding the bamboo poles of the structure had been cut off, Mr. Chatterjee said that Dr. Ahmad, Health Officer of the Corporation, was definitely satisfied that in order to keep the roof of the structure standing, the ropes were tied to a neighbouring building and when the ropes were cut off the shed collapsed. As to the arrangement of fire-fighting apparatus, Mr. Chatterjee held that it was the duty of the Police and civic authorities to see that when such demonstrations were allowed to take place proper fire-fighting arrangements should be there.

Mr. H. P. Ghose

Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose alleged that instruction was issued to the doctor in charge of the Nimtolla Burning Ghat by a certain officer of the Calcutta Corporation that the bodies of the victims should be given a mass cremation without being cremated individually. This instruction, Mr. Ghose held, must have hurt the feelings of the Hindu communuity.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee denied that any mass cremation had taken place.

Mr. Ghose, however, replied that he had said that instruction to that effect was given; he did not say that it was carried out.

Mr. Sushil Ch. Sen

Mr. Sushil Sen felt that whoever might be responsible for the tragedy it was the duty of the House to see that such things did not happen in future. The facts stated by Mr. Ray Chaudhuri gave ample grounds for instituting an enquiry without delay to find out who were responsible for the loss of so many lives. The matter deserved serious consideration and the House must not be dilly-dallying.

Mr. H. Rahman

Mr. Hamoodur Rahman, on behalf of the Muslim League Party, expressed his sympathy with the members of the bereaved families. He regretted that in their excitement some of the members made some unsubstantiated charges. If charges were to be made they should be made before the committee of enquiry and not before the House, because that might prejudice the committee.

He could not help remarking that there had been dereliction of duty on the part of the authorities concerned. In view of the charges made on the floor of the House an enquiry committee was absolutely necessary. If there was any truth in these charges, proper action should be taken. In every civilised city there were bye-laws regulating the erection of temporary sheds, but in this city they had no such bye-laws. It was essential that adequate protection should be taken so that there might not be any recurrence of such incidents. Mr. Rahman supported the motion.

Mr. J. H. Method And Others

Mr. J. H. Method, who also supported the resolution, expressed his surprise that permission should have been given to erect *hogla* sheds. *Hogla*, he said, was an extremely inflammable material and the Fire Brigade and A. R. P. authorities were opposed to the erection of such sheds.

Mr. Satish Chandra Bose said that a *prima facie* case had been made out for an enquiry.

Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen also supported the motion.

As stated, Mr. Barman's resolution was carried unanimously.

Condolences

The Corporation then condoled the deaths of Hon'ble Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, President, Bengal Legislative Council, Rai Bahadur Manmathanath Bose, M.L.C., Mr. Subol Chandra Dutta, a businessman, Mr. Kumar Krishna Mitra, Khwaja Abdul Karim of Dacca and Dr. Amaresh Bhattacharjee and adjourned its meeting as a mark of respect to their memory.

MADRAS LOCAL BODIES PUNISHED

For Disapproval Of Government Policy

Madras, Nov. 11.

Government of Madras have ordered the supersession of the Sulurpet and Kurugodu Panchayat Boards in the Andhra districts for a period of six months for passing resolutions expressing disapproval of the policy of the Government in restraining the Congress leaders and condemning the action of the Government in their so-called repressive policy. Special officers have been appointed to carry on the affairs of the Boards for the period of supersession.—*A. P.*

CALCUTTA FIRE DISASTER

FLAMES SWEEP KALI PUJA PANDAL AT HALSHIBAGAN

119 PERISH ON THE SPOT: 26 DIE LATER

ONE hundred and forty-five persons were killed and nearly one hundred more were injured as the result of a fire which broke out in a *Kali Puja* 'pandal' at Halshi Bagan, near Paresh Nath Temple, at about 3-45 on last Sunday afternoon (8th November).

Before a gathering of more than one thousand men, women and children, crowded together inside the pandal, a gymnastic display was in progress. The pandal, which was built of thatch with a cloth awning, suddenly caught fire and a slight breeze carried the flames with amazing rapidity from one end of the pandal to the other. There were two sections: one for men and another for women. In the section segregated and fenced for women there were many children. Within the space of a quarter of an hour one hundred and nineteen persons, most of them women and children, perished in the flames, trapped underneath the *hogla* roofing which collapsed before any effective help could be rendered.

Women and children lay dead huddled together mostly near the exit. The air was filled with heart-rending cries of relations and friends as the mangled and charred bodies of the victims of the grim tragedy were extricated from underneath the debris.

The *Puja* was organized by one "Thakur" Biswanath Deb of "Ananda Asram" situated in Nirad Mallik Street, close to the scene of the occurrence.

The pandal, which was made of *hogla*, was constructed in a large open plot of land, surrounded on three sides by brick-built walls. Visitors were allowed to enter the pandal through two gates on the northern side abutting on Halshi Bagan Road, the wall on this side being made of corrugated iron sheets. The pandal, lying lengthwise from north to south, was constructed on the eastern side of the enclosed land. The western portion of the open space contained some slit trenches. There were two gates, one for women and the other for men. The gate for women lay on the north-eastern corner of the pandal on Halsi Bagan Road, while that for males was twenty cubits away, abutting on the same road. Chairs were provided inside the pandal for visitors. Women and children were allotted seats on the eastern side of the pandal while the men watched the demonstration from the western side, and also from the open space containing the slit trenches. The demonstration of physical feats was held in the middle of the pandal, in front of the image of the deity which was placed in between the two gates on the northern side.

As soon as cries of "fire" were raised by those inside the pandal, people rushed to get out. Flames were soon leaping up from an ante-room for the use of those giving the gymnastic demonstration.

A frantic stampede followed. Terror-stricken men, women and children jostled together and made towards the gate. By this time the fire had spread all over the pandal and the *hogla* roofing collapsed. While most of the men succeeded in escaping through the gates or otherwise reaching safety by scaling over the walls, most of the women and children found themselves trapped underneath the blazing structure. To their west, women found their way barricated by chairs which had been broken as a result of the stampede and also by the bamboo-fencing separating them from the menfolk; behind them were the advancing tongues of flames, while in front of them were jostling crowds.

The fire died down almost as suddenly as it had started and within half an hour the gaily-coloured *pandal*, which had been filled with hundreds of happy men, women and children was a heap of smouldering ruins. The audience was mainly drawn from the surrounding locality, which is a *bustee* area, and the news of the tragedy quickly spread. Thousands came to search for relatives and friends, and throughout the whole night and until a late hour the next day tragic scenes were witnessed as the bodies were identified and taken away.

A visit to the scene of disaster presented a tragic spectacle. From nearby houses could be heard wails of mourners, while distracted relatives searched desperately for their dear ones. Except for heaps of blackened thatch and bamboo poles sticking gauntly into the darkness above there were few signs of the fire. In fact, it was difficult to believe that a large structure, housing hundreds of people had stood there. Here and there lay a number of bodies which had not been identified.

The cause of the fire is not known. From all accounts it appears that the fire originated in a corner of the pandal, behind the ante-room meant for the use of performers of the entertainment.

The Commissioner of Police, (Mr. P. D. Kelly), with the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Northern Division, (Khan Bahadur M. Ismail), visited the place of occurrence.

THE MAYOR VISITS THE SPOT

Identification of the dead by their relatives continued till about half past three on Monday afternoon. Altogether 105 bodies were identified and made over to their relatives. Of the bodies of which no identification could be established, 10 were handed to the Hindu Satkar Samiti and 4 to the Kashi Biswanath Seva Samiti of Burtolla Street for cremation.

The Mayor of Calcutta (Mr. H. C. Nasker), the Hon'ble Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri, Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen, Councillors, Calcutta Corporation, and Dr. M. U. Ahmad, Health Officer, visited the place of occurrence on Monday morning.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq and the Hon'ble Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu paid a visit to the Carmichael Medical College Hospital and saw the injured persons there.

A BEREAVED FATHER'S ACCOUNT

A graphic account of the tragedy was given to a "Statesman" reporter by Mr. Bishnu Ghose, the well-known physical culturist, who lost his only son, Sri Krishna, aged 13, in the disaster.

Mr. Ghose said that he was conducting a display of physical feats. Shortly after his son had given a performance he (Mr. Ghose) went into the green-room to make arrangements for the remaining items of the display and saw a part of the canvas partition of the room on fire.

Despite the efforts made by him and members of his party to put out the fire, the flames leapt up and caught the overhanging tapestries, spreading to the cloth awning. An alarm was raised and immediately there was a stampede by members of the vast gathering assembled in the *pandal*.

Meanwhile, fanned by a mild breeze, the fire spread rapidly and within five minutes or so the whole structure was a mass of flames with hundreds of men, women and children frantically struggling to get to safety through exits or making their way out smashing through the *hogla* wall.

The women and children who were in the special enclosure provided for them in the north-western side of the *pandal*, separated from the main auditorium by a bamboo barrier, were trapped. Some of them escaped crawling out through the barrier, but the majority made a dash towards the only exit at a corner. While some succeeded in getting out, others were baulked by a surging mass of panic-stricken women and children struggling to fight their way out of the inferno. It was at this stage that the roof collapsed.

Only a little over a quarter of an hour elapsed from the time the fire started till everything was over. In this short time very little could be done to rescue the trapped women and children.

Mr. Ghose added: "In the chaos and confusion that followed the alarm, my son and I became separated and, when I saw him again, he was lying amid a heap of dead and dying."

DR. M. U. AHMAD

Appointed Health Officer

By 48 to 22 votes the Calcutta Corporation at its special meeting on Friday, the 13th November, appointed Dr. M. U. Ahmad, District Health Officer, District No. IV, as its Health Officer in the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. S. N. Ghose, the permanent incumbent of the post.

An amendment which sought to refer the matter back to the Services Standing Committee No. I with the direction that the post be advertised was rejected by the House, 24 voting for and 48 voting against it.

MR. SUDHIR KUMAR CHATTERJEE

Appointed Trust Tribunal Assessor

The Special Meeting of the Corporation held on Friday, the 13th November, appointed Mr. Sudhir Kumar Chatterjee as Assessor of the Calcutta Improvement Trust Tribunal in place of Mr. Abdus Sattar, the Corporation representative on the Tribunal, whose term of office expires on November 17, 1942.

LAHORE ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO.

Punjab Government Take Possession

Lahore, Nov.

The Punjab Government have taken possession of the Lahore Electric Supply Company from to-day. An order under the D. I. R. was served on the company this morning directing them to hand over the property of the company to the Chief Engineer, Electricity Branch, P. W. D., Punjab. Accordingly, the Chief Engineer personally visited the office of the company to take its possession.

It will be recalled that the Government had decided to take possession of the company from the mid-night of November 25/26 on the expiry of thirty years' license granted to the company but the latter filed a petition in a local court for a temporary injunction restraining the Government from taking possession of the company. An application for the transfer to the case to the High Court is at present pending.—*Associated Press.*

BANKURA DISTRICT BOARD

Two Members Arrested

In a requisition meeting called by 12 members of the District Board, Bankura, the no-confidence motion against Khan Bahadur S. M. Siddique, M.L.A., and the second Vice-Chairman H. L. Mitra, was passed unanimously by the members present on the 26th October. As soon as the meeting was over the Vice-Chairman Binoy Bhusan Roy and Mr. Phani Bhusan Chatterjee, a member, were arrested before the District Board Office. Receiving information that a warrant had been issued Mr. M. N. Sinha, M.L.A. (ex-Chairman, Bankura District Board) and Mr. Narendra Nath Bose, an influential member of the Board surrendered to the Police. The cause of arrest is not known.

The Cyclone And Flood Havoc At Midnapore

Widespread Devastation: Terrible Tale Of Loss And Suffering

FURTHER details have been received of the widespread devastation caused by cyclone and flood in Midnapore district on October 16 last. They tell a terrible tale.

There was high wind, accompanied by occasional showers, from the morning of the 16th October, and the sky was overcast with cyclonic clouds. The wind gradually gained alarming speed and the river suddenly assumed enormous proportions and swelled up to a terrible height, engulfing all villages on the riverbanks.

> The waters rose and men and cattle were carried away like leaves on the high level of running water which inundated village after village and gave the people neither time nor any means of safety from the sudden deluge.

With the approach of evening the storm with heavy torrents greatly increased in fury and reached its peak at night. Innumerable trees were uprooted and fell on roads and houses; walls and houses collapsed, burying the inmates alive; tin and straw thatches were blown away and the cries of dying and terror-stricken people were drowned by the infernal noise of the raging storm and waves dashing along the extended arms of the rivers.

> Death-rate at the villages on the river bank has been the highest due to the combined effect of flood and storm. Alarming news of a very large number of deaths is coming, and although the death-rate of particular areas cannot soon be definitely ascertained, the rivers, fields and all spaces in the country-side present a ghastly sepectacle of dead bodies of men and carcases of animals strewn around. Everywhere the air is hard to breathe due to the offensive smell of the decomposing bodies.

It is apprehended that for a number of years to come there will be no cattle for agricultural purposes and cow's milk will become almost a rarity.

The saline flood-water has polluted the water of all tanks and rendered it unfit for drinking purposes, and cholera, it is reported, has already broken out in certain parts of those areas.

> It is also apprehended that there will be almost complete failure of crops. Starvation, famine and disease stare those in the face who have escaped immediate death. There is no food, no shelter, no clothing for the people. All grains, foodstuffs and necessaries of life have been washed away or otherwise destroyed.

MEDICAL RELIEF IN AFFECTED AREAS

Measures Adopted By Government

Measures so far adopted by the Government of Bengal, in the Public Health Department, in the areas affected by the recent cyclone in the districts of Midnapore and 24-Parganas, indicate that a fairly large quantity of disinfecting material has been despatched to the areas affected. The services of a large number of medical men have been requisitioned. The Director of Public Health, Bengal, has already visited Midnapore district.

Fifteen local medical practitioners have been appointed to carry on emergency work by way of prevention and treatment of diseases. Cholera vaccines (1,20,000 C.C.) and 29 cwt. of bleaching powder and a quantity of material for sinking new tube wells have also been despatched to Midnapore district. The Assistant Director of Public Health, Burdwan Circle, has also visited the affected areas.

In 24-Parganas district, 20,000 C.C. of cholera vaccines have so far been made available by the Government and a quantity of tube well material, already in the possession of the District Board has been earmarked for the cyclone-affected areas in the District.

Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Minister-in-Charge of Public Health, will proceed on a tour of inspection of the affected areas in 24-Parganas and will visit relief centres there. The Divisional Commissioner, Presidency Division, and the District Magistrate of 24-Parganas will also visit this area soon.—*A. P.*

Viceroy's Message To Bengal Governor

Darjeeling, Nov. 6.

His Excellency the Viceroy has telegraphed to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, conveying his deepest sympathy to the cyclone-stricken people in Midnapore and 24-Parganas Districts.

The Viceroy, in his telegram, said: "I was greatly shocked to see from the Press Note issued by your Government the heavy toll taken in lives and property by the cyclone over parts of Midnapore and 24-Parganas districts last month. Please convey my deepest sympathy to those who have suffered."

The Governor in reply, said: "I am sincerely grateful to Your Excellency for your kind message of sympathy in relation to the havoc caused in Bengal by the cyclone last month which I am communicating to the Press and which will be deeply appreciated by all sufferers."

Ministers Confer With Officials

The decision to appoint a Special Officer for distribution of relief in the cyclone-affected area of Contai Sub-Division and to provide sanitary measures and drinking water in the Sub-Division was taken at a recent conference of Ministers and some officials of the Bengal Government in Calcutta.

The conference generally discussed the question of organizing relief work in Midnapore District.

The conference was attended by Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Dr. Syamaprosad Mookerjee, Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Mr. Pramatha Nath Banerjea, Mr. J. R. Blair, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Mr. A. E. Porter, Additional Secretary, Home Department, Mr. P. D. Martin, Deputy Secretary, Home Department, Mr. B. R. Sen, Additional Commissioner, Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, Mr. A. D. Gordon, Inspector-General of Police, and Mr. N. M. Khan, District Magistrate of Midnapore.

Mr. B. R. Sen To Direct Relief Work

Mr. B. R. Sen has been appointed Additional Commissioner of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions to direct relief measures in the cyclone-affected areas in Midnapore and 24-Parganas Districts.

FOR RELIEF OF CYCLONE SUFFERERS

Calcutta Journalists' Appeal

An appeal has been issued by the Calcutta Newspapers Cyclone Relief Committee urging the generous public and members of the Press to contribute to the relief of sufferers from the recent cyclone in the Districts of Midnapore and 24-Parganas.

The appeal reads:—

"At a meeting of Editors of Calcutta newspapers, it was decided to form a Committee to help in the relief of sufferers from the recent cyclone in Midnapore and 24-Parganas Districts. Particulars of the extent of the disaster were recently given in a Government Press Note, which made it clear that needs went beyond the capacity of official measures.

"The Committee consists of Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, Mr. I. M. Stephens, Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghosh, Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, Mr. Hemendra Nath Dutta, Mr. Jatindra Nath Bhattacharyya and Mr. K. Nooruddin, together with the eight members of the Bengal Press Advisory Committee. It is thus widely representative of the Press in Bengal. Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee was appointed its President. Mr. H. P. Ghosh, Mr. Stephens and Mr. Siddiqi, Vice-Presidents, Mr. H. Dutta, Treasurer, and Mr. Bhattacharyya and Mr. Nooruddin, Joint Secretaries. The office of the Committee will be at 122, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

"Subscriptions are invited from the generous public for the relief of the sufferers, who are many and whose needs are great. Relief parties are already busy in the afflicted localities, where food, clothes, medicines, medical attention and shelter are an immediate necessity. The re-building of dwellings, most of which were destroyed, and the replacement of cattle, of which 75 per cent. are estimated as drowned, will be a subsequent care. There are orphans to be provided for, the homeless to be sheltered, the sick and famished to be succoured. Contributions in response to this appeal, with which the Press of Bengal generally associates itself, will be made available for those responsible in charge of relief work in the various localities.

"Subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer, Newspapers Cyclone Relief Committee, 15, Clive Street, Calcutta."

THE GOVERNOR'S APPEAL

His Excellency Sir John Herbert, Governor of Bengal, has issued the following appeal in connection with the relief of the cyclone-stricken people of Midnapore and 24-Parganas districts:—

We are all deeply shocked by the terrible suffering and loss of life which has resulted from one of the most devastating cyclones in the history of Bengal.

The Government is doing everything within its power to alleviate distress: but there is still immense scope for work which can be carried out from charitable sources.

In these circumstances I am issuing this appeal in the confident hope that it will meet with ready and generous response from all sections of the people of Bengal. I am aware that others have already shown their desire and determination to help by issuing appeals in the same cause and I should like to invite all such persons to co-operate with me so that we may unite in offering the sufferers a concrete expression of our sincere and heartfelt sympathy with them in this appalling calamity.

On an occasion such as this all disruptive tendencies, political and other, must give way to the urgent call for united humanitarian assistance.

I propose to form a representative Committee to co-ordinate relief and to organise a central collecting centre for gifts in kind.

Clothing and other necessities for the homeless as well as monetary donations will be gratefully received. Subscription should be sent to: The Secretary, Cyclone Relief Fund, Government House, Calcutta.

Gifts in kind should be sent to: The Officer-in-Charge, Cyclone Relief Stores, 21, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

DR. SYAMA PRASAD MOOKERJEE'S APPEAL

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Working President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, has issued the following appeal in connection with the recent cyclone havoc in Midnapore and the 24-Parganas:—

"Details of the terrible havoc in the cyclone-affected areas in Midnapore and the 24-Parganas are pouring in. The loss of life has been appalling. The distress is indescribable. Food, shelter, drinking water, medical relief and clothes are immediately required if the people are to be saved. Generous contributions are steadily coming in from all classes of people.

"The amount received up-to-date is about Rs. 16,000. Gifts of clothes from Madras, Bombay and mofussil stations are also coming in. We renew our fervent appeal to all sections of the people, irrespective of caste, creed or colour, to send their contributions in money or kind to Mr. S. N. Banerjee, treasurer of the Bengal Hindu Mahasabha Relief Fund, 2, Camac Street, Calcutta."

BENGAL CIVIL PROTECTION COMMITTEE'S APPEAL

Another appeal for funds for carrying out relief work in the cyclone-affected area in Midnapore District has been issued over the signatures of 24 prominent members of the Bengal Civil Protection Committee.

After describing the arrangements made by the Committee in Calcutta to give medical aid to victims of any possible air raid on the city and the work done by the Committee for the sick and ailing refugees from Burma, the appeal states that soon after the news of the havoc done by the recent cyclone in Midnapore was available, the Committee was able to send two medical units with doctors, volunteers and medicines to the affected areas, and from the reports so far available, they are carrying out relief work in Mahishadal, Sutahata and Nandigram areas.

"The Committee," the appeal adds "do not propose to work in areas where the Government or other public organizations are already making provisions for relief. While running its organization free from outside interference, it would gladly co-operate with all other organizations and agencies doing similar type of work. More money is needed, if more suitable relief for the wounded ailing and starving people is to be provided for."

Contributions should be sent to Mr. B. M. Birla, Treasurer of the Committee, at 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, or to Dr. K. S. Ray, Chairman of the Medical Section of the Committee at 6-A, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road, Calcutta.

The signatories are :—Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, Mr. Abdul Hamid Choudhury, Mr. Syed Jalaluddin Hashemy, Mr. Tayebbhai M. Zarief, Dr. Nalinaksha Sanyal, Mr. A. K. M. Zakariah, Dr. Protap Chandra Guha Roy, Mr. Shaikh Md. Jan, Mr. Amar Krishna Ghosh, Mr. Sris Chandra Chakraborty, Mr. Rajat Chandra Sen, Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker, Dr. B. C. Roy, Dr. Syama Prosad Mookherjee, Mr. Promatha Nath Banerjee, Mr. Kiron Shankar Roy, Mr. B. M. Birla, Mr. J. C. Gupta, Mr. Tulsi Charan Goswami, Mr. Prabhudayal Himatsingka, Mr. Nirmal Chandra Chander, Dr. Kumud Sankar Ray, Mr. H. G. Alexander and Dr. J. M. Das Gupta.

Tata Trust Donates Rs. 15,000

The 'United Press' learns Sir Sorabji Tata Trust, Bombay, have expressed their sympathy with the sufferers of cyclone in Midnapore and 24-Parganas districts and forwarded a cheque for Rs. 15,000 to the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Bengal.

Mr. G. D. Birla Gives Rs. 20,000

Mr. G. D. Birla has donated a sum of Rs. 20,000 to the Marwari Relief Society for distribution among cyclone-stricken people of Midnapore and other places, while Sir Badridas Goenka has donated a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the same purpose.

GOVERNMENT'S RELIEF MEASURES

Discussion In Bengal Council

The question of relief measures taken by the Government for the cyclone-stricken people of Midnapore and 24-Parganas districts was raised in the Bengal Legislative Council on Wednesday, November 4.

When the Council met, Khan Bahadur Abdul Hamid Chowdhury, Deputy President, informed the House that he had received notice of an adjournment motion from Mr. Nur Ahmed (Moslem League) "to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the Government of Bengal to take timely steps for the relief of the people of Midnapore and 24-Parganas districts who have suffered by the devastating cyclone which wrought havoc in these two districts on October 16."

THE HAVOC OF THE CYCLONE

Over 15 lakhs of people have been rendered homeless, 7 lakhs of huts destroyed and nearly 75 thousand heads of plough and milch cattle perished in the Midnapore district alone by the cyclone and tidal bore on October 16 last, stated the Hon. Mr. P. N. Banerjee, Revenue Minister, in the course of his statement in the Bengal Council on Thursday last.

In the worst affected areas, Mr. Banerjee said, there was a heavy loss of human lives—the present estimate being not less than 10,000 in the Midnapore district and 1,000 in the 24 Parnagas. Over 25 lakhs and 56 thousand people were involved in the catastrophe.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee, Revenue Minister, said that he wanted to place certain facts before the House, but, at present, these facts were not available to him in a complete form as the Secretary of the Revenue Department had returned from Midnapore only the previous night. He proposed to make a statement on the subject the next day, and if that was not found satisfactory, Mr. Nur Ahmed might then move his adjournment motion if he so liked.

Mr. Nur Ahmed said that he had not tabled the motion out of any party spirit, nor merely for the sake of opposition. The matter was of great public importance and he would like a full discussion in the House regarding relief measures taken by the Government.

The Revenue Minister said that the devastation in Midnapore was very great. He was glad that Mr. Nur Ahhmed had not made it a party question. The Government would welcome a discussion on the subject, so that they might place before the House the steps they had so far taken. The tragedy was of such magnitude that the relief measures undertaken by the Government were not enough and required expansion.

The War At Our Doors

ASSAM AERODROMES DECLARED PROTECTED AREAS

Warning To Public Against Spreading Of Rumours

Shillong, Nov. 4.

AREAS covered by all aerodromes and landing grounds in Assam have been declared to be protected areas by a notification in the *Assam Gazette*.

Mr. G. E. D. Walker, I.P., Political Officer, Rangpur Area, Margherita, issued a circular yesterday saying:—

"It has come to my knowledge that since the Japanese air raids various rumours have been spread. I feel it should be known that the spreading of such reports is an offence under Rule 38(c) of the Defence of India Rules and is punishable with imprisonment for five years."—(*A. P.* and *U. P.*)

AIR RAID IN ASSAM

Indian Civilians' Steadiness

New Delhi, Nov

A Press *Communique* says:—

His Excellency the Governor of Assam has been asked to convey to Indian civilians and particularly Indian labour in the vicinity of aerodromes recently bombed in north-east Assam, and to the Assam local authorities, the appreciation of the American army for their steadiness and devotion to duty during and after the enemy attack.

To this message His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief added their congratulations.—*A.P.*

AMERICAN GENERAL'S TRIBUTE TO ASSAM CIVILIANS

Devotion To Duty During Air Raids

Shillong, November 8.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India has received the following letter (already briefly reported in the *Statesman*) from the Commanding General, the United States Air Force: "Brigadier-General Clayton Bissell, Commanding the Tenth United States Air Force, has invited attention to the steadiness and devotion to duty of Indian civilians on the occasion of the first bombing of aerodromes in Lakhimpur district, Assam.

"The preliminary report states that they were magnificent in promptness with which they returned to work and that shortly after strafing had ended, craters were being filled in again.

"May we suggest that the Assam local authorities be commended for the part they played and request their good offices to communicate to employees and residents of Lakhimpur district the appreciation of the American Army for their splendid conduct."

In telegraphing the above message to His Excellency the Governor of Assam, His Excellency the Viceroy added: "I have, I need not say, been grateful to receive this message. I should be grateful if you would, in whatever manner you think best, convey it to those concerned and add my own congratulations."—*A. P.*

WHAT IT COST THE JAPS

Recent Air Raids On Assam

New Delhi, Nov. 10.

An India Command joint war communique issued to-day says:—

"The original claims of enemy aircraft destroyed during their attacks on aerodromes in north-east Assam on October 25, 26 and 28 totalled seven, six falling to fighters of the United States Army Air Corps and one to British anti-aircraft fire.

"Others were claimed but to have been severely damaged but their destruction could not be confirmed immediately. Searches in the hills and jungle in the surrounding areas, however, have now produced the wrecked fuselage of 13 Japanese aircraft, and further information suggests that at least one or two more failed to return to their base."

SHIPPING AT RANGOON

Successful American Raid

New Delhi, Nov. 7.

10th U. S. Air Force bombers successfully attacked the Kemmendine docks and shipping at Rangoon on November 6, says a communique issued by the Headquarter United States Forces C. B. I. The attack was made in midday and from high altitude. Many large bombs were dropped. Although clouds obscured part of the target area, hits were observed on warehouses and a small ship received a direct hit. The enemy apparently was taken completely by surprise. His anti-aircraft fire was weak and no interception was noted. All of our aircraft returned to their bases without damage.

DEATH AND DECAY

Scene In An "Occupied" Burma City

New Delhi, Nov. 6.

"I have just penetrated through the enemy-occupied Burma to a city dead," writes an Indian Army observer just returned across the frontier. He says, "Burmans whom we occasionally met towards the end of our outward journey appeared friendly and answered freely to all questions asked. In the city, which was our destination, there is no sign of life. Buildings appeared as if still occupied. On entering we found sometimes only emptiness but sometimes human skeletons lying around various rooms. Cars were parked along the streets as though the owners had stopped for a moment to do some shopping: I opened the door of one of these. Inside was a skeleton. There was horror in that town, an atmospphere of death and decay. It had been the end of a long and hard journey for many exhausted, diseased and hunger-stricken people who had died rather than giving in. —*Associated Press.*

WHY NO ATTACK ON INDIA

U. S. Experts' View

Washington, Nov. 8.

Sources in close touch with the U. S. High Command claim that approximately one month has passed since the date which was once predicted for a Japanese attack on India, without any signs so far that such an assault is imminent. It is said that the major credit for the improved situation must be given to the two-pronged offensive of the United Nations in the Solomons and New Guinea, which has compelled the Japanese to divert shipping, planes and men to protect their flank.

Experts say that the Soviet's magnificent defence of Stalingrad and the Volga is also undoubtedly a factor but it is not clear whether the Japanese would have been more likely to attack India or Siberia in case the Nazis swarmed across the Volga. Some experts opine that the Japanese would have preferred to invade Siberia instead of India to assure themselves a grip on Eastern Russia instead of allowing the Germans control of Russia.

Many experts opine that the most likely time for a Japanese attack on India was about the end of September after the roads had dried from the monsoon period. But the Japanese, by that time, had already lost so much ground in the Solomons that they apparently felt impelled to counter-attack there.

In the fighting they have so far suffered severely in air force losses, namely, 415 planes destroyed in the Solomons alone plus others in New Guinea. They have also suffered 12 ships sunk and 58 damaged in the Solomons alone and have been forced to retreat in the Owen Stanley Mountains. Although the United States leaders refuse to foreshadow even the slightest optimism regarding the future in the Solomons, it is believed that they are guardedly hopeful because, firstly, the United States seems to have air superiority and, secondly, in the attritional type of warfare, which so far prevailed in the South East Pacific, Japan is the loser and can least afford to lose because she is unable to replace equipment as fast as the United States with her vast industrial capacity.

FOOD PRODUCTION

Creation Of A New Department

New Delhi, Nov. 8.

It may now be stated definitely that a Food Production Department is to be created shortly.

A great deal of argument, however, is still proceeding as to the changes which the proposal involves in the portfolios of the Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council holding charge of the Commerce, Supply, Education and War Transport Departments.

It has been proposed that the new department should be included in the portfolio of the Commerce Member.

The need for a Food Ministry was first voiced by Sir Jogindra Singh soon after he joined the Viceroy's Executive Council. The idea received support in the Central Assembly from the Deputy Leader of the European Group. What brought matters to a head was the realization that supplies for the military forces had begun so much to cut into supplies for the civil population and affect prices that the organization on a food front required special attention.

In the industrial sphere a production drive depends largely on human skill and endeavour, but in the matter of food production nature yields reward only at a given season and only those who plan ahead can reap the fruits of long-range planning.

Had a food front been organized early this year supplies of vegetables and food would have been increased by now.

It is realized that the activities of the various departments must be co-related to achieve solid results. Provincial agricultural departments must be told in time about the drive they are to organize. Marketing staff must be asked how such produce is to be utilized. The Agricultural Research Council must give expert guidance of food production. The Supply Department should communicate beforehand its requirements for the military, and the Transport Department must state how food supplies can be moved.

The proposed Food Production Department is expected to incorporate these activities which are run at present by different departments.

The next question to be tackled is the collection of data regarding the types of commodites and vegetables which can be grown and how much can be raised and where.

The problem of meeting military needs without seriously affecting nutritive foods for the civil population has also to be kept in view.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY

No New House Connections

The necessity of restricting new electrical connections to the very minimum essential requirements in view of the scarcity of material used for this purpose and also the shortage of oil for electric power stations, is stressed by the Government of Bengal in a Press Note issued recently.

The Government emphasize that new connections to houses must be deferred until the return of normal times and that those who were building houses or rewiring existing ones should in their own interests first make inquiries whether electrical connection would be available.

The Government urge public electric supply undertakings to advise prospective consumers on this matter so that the public may not incur unnecessary expense in anticipation of obtaining a supply of electricity which, in the present circumstances, cannot be given.

GROW MORE VEGETABLES

Government Appeal

There is plenty of good fallow land in Calcutta on which more vegetables can be grown this cold weather—for example in the public parks, in the grounds attached to hospitals, schools, colleges, etc., and in the compounds of private residential houses, says a Press note issued by the Bengal Government.

The only question in doubt, the Press note adds, is whether enough seeds are available. The Departments of Rural Reconstruction and Civil Supplies have taken stock of seeds available for the purpose, and are satisfied that the different fisheries can at present make available at reasonable prices, seeds in quantities sufficient to sustain a "grow more vegetables" campaign within the limits of Calcutta. All householders, institutions and public bodies with vacant land under their control are asked to put as much of it under vegetable cultivation as possible within the present month as the sowing season is already well advanced.—*Associated Press.*

All About Air Raid Precautions

PROBLEMS OF A BIG FIRE

[By P. D. Roach, *Engineer, Calcutta Fire Brigade*]

FOR an Officer-in-Charge of a fire turn-out, the problems commence from the time the fire-bell in his quarters starts the warning.

Messages are received through the Fire Alarm Pillars of which there are about 150 in Calcutta, through the city's telephone service or by messengers. Very rarely the type of fire or what is burning is given with the address. So that all fire-calls are taken as big fires. Having arrived at the scene of fire, speedy decisions and orders are to be made. Enquiries are first made as to whether there is any life (human or animal) in danger or trapped. Next comes the placing of hose lines in the best positions to stop the fire from spreading. For this, the direction of the wind and adjoining buildings are to be considered. Meanwhile, the Engineer-in-Charge of the Pump gets on the water-supply (hydrants, tanks, etc.). It is here where the co-operation of the public is necessary in directing the Brigade to the nearest water-supply. Often, the source of supply is either surrounded by *bustees* with narrow lanes or so placed that it will not allow the pump getting near it, with the result that much valuable time is lost and destruction follows. The public can also direct the Brigade staff to the entrance or stair-case of buildings or flats affected. Last but not least, the public can help best by giving the Firemen room to work, in keeping well clear, as much time is lost in pushing their way through the crowd. The Officer-in-Charge should also decide on arrival whether further help should be asked for. Having got the water going, the correct placing and manipulating of the jets are necessary, aiming at as little water to be misused as possible. Another problem that arises is what is burning? Water on certain acids, chemicals, petrol and oil, etc., would cause more damage, and expert guidance must take into account these things.

Gases, such as Carbon Monoxide and Dioxide are also a problem, using up men to attend to those knocked out, at the same time the fire is to be fought

Now, let us picture a jute or cotton godown on fire. The whole godown is affected, flames leaping from doors and windows, and sometimes through part of the roof, which has fallen in. The godown is surrounded by jets, every minute new cracks are noticed. The walls become dangerous; safety of personnel must be seen to and hose lines re-arranged, the side or end walls collapse causing a hole in an adjoining godown, which, if not readily checked, would set another godown ablaze.

Next, let us take a row of shops on fire.

Each shop contains different types of articles. We often witness fires in these places during the early hours of the morning. Locks have to be cut or broken open, smoke may have filled seven to ten shops whereas the fire is only in three. One, a *mudy* (grocer)

shop contains oil, ghee, gunny, matches, sacks, baskets. The next shop contains celluloid toys, etc.; the third a cloth shop with woolen and cotton goods. The flame is seen from a good distance, a crowd gathers. The owners are informed; the residents above get panicky. The Brigade staff have to use tact in handling such crowds.

Lastly, imagine a large *bustee* fire.

Mostly the huts are very close to one another and built of inflammable materials, *e.g.*, wood, straw bamboo, etc., containing within and without, also on roof further amount of inflammable materials *e.g.*, gunny-bags as curtains, empty packing-cases to store supplies and fodder for cattle, goat, etc. Add to this a strong wind and you have a moving picture of row after row of huts being caught in the flames with the Firemen changing their line from one place to another to check the spreading of fire and then advance until the flames are controlled.

With your help and co-operation, during peace-time or war, the number of big fires can be kept down.

For our part, we shal give a good account of ourselves.

DIG A TRENCH "

Chittagong Order

Chittagong, Nov. 1.

The District Magistrate has issued a notification under Section 51 of the Defence of India Act directing "every householder within the municipal area of Chittagong to dig a trench in the open space of his holding sufficient to provide shelter for all the inmates of his family, or to make a place of shelter to protect them from splinters of bombs or, if the house is a brick-built one, to set apart a room or a portion thereof for the purpose of shelter immediately."

Disobedience of the order is punishable with six months' imprisonment, or with fine, or with both.

The notification adds that the order has been passed in the interest of the public themselves so that they may take shelter immediately the siren goes in a peaceful and orderly manner without running about in fear.

The trenches and shelters in different parts of the town are mainly intended for those who, during an alert, may be on the road and, therefore, cannot possibly take shelter in their own homes.—*A.P.I.*

DHUBRI MUNICIPAL AREA

Collective Fine Of Rs. 15,000 Imposed

Shillong, Nov. 5.

A collective fine of Rs. 15,000 has been imposed on the inhabitants of the Dhubri Town Municipal area as it appears to the Governor of Assam that the inhabitants are concerned in or abet the commission of offences prejudicially affecting the defence of British India, the public safety, the maintenance of public order, the efficient prosecution of the war and the maintenance, supplies and services necessary to the life of the community.

CALCUTTA SLIT TRENCHES

They Will Not Be Filled

Recently in the Bengal Legislative Council Khan Bahadur Hashemali Khan, Minister, in the temporary absence of Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government, replying to Mr. B. K. Roy Chowdhury, said that the question of filling in the slit trenches in Calcutta had been considered but it had been rejected.

Such a course, he said, would be very costly and the re-excavated trenches would not be satisfactory.

It was probable, the Minister went on, that mosquitoes were breeding in many trenches. Every effort had been made to obtain some prophylactic to prevent such breeding, but there was none available.

AID TO AIR-RAID VICTIMS

Bengal Civil Protection Committee's Appeal

The following appeal has been issued on behalf of the Bengal Civil Protection Committee :—

In order to give medical aid to victims of air-raid or internal commotion, the Bengal Civil Protection Committee, formed six months ago, by noble-minded representative citizens, belonging to different schools of thought, who assembled at the call of the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, established more than twenty First-Aid Centres, in different parts of Calcutta. All these Centres have provisions for giving first-aid, and, in addition, they have been organised, with the help of the teachers of the Calcutta Corporation, as Information Bureau, where the citizens are taught the art of self-help and other methods of civil defence. The workers in these Centres have been organised to render voluntary service, excepting the teachers who are paid by the Corporation. But the establishment of the twenty-four First-Aid Centres needed money for purchasing and replenishing the stock of appliances and medicines for each of them, and for stocking some food at these Centres for the volunteer workers and for the needy after air-raids, etc. The B. C. P. C. raised funds from which to meet their monthly needs of Rs. 5,000 for the upkeep of these Centres. We have nearly exhausted the funds raised, and we need more money. We appeal to the public to give us help in a generous measure.

MADRAS CORPORATION AND DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

Government Advance Over 2 Lakhs

Madras, Nov. 8.

The Madras Government have sanctioned the payment of an advance of Rs. 2,09,000 free of interest to the Madras Corporation to enable it to meet the expenditure relating to the payment of dearness allowance to its employees. The advance will have to be repaid in five equal annual instal-

—*U. P.*

Special Article

CROWDS AND FIRE

[By B. V. Roy, M.A.]

THE appalling tragedy which occurred in Calcutta on the afternoon of Sunday, the 8th November, 1942, is, I believe, unprecedented in the annals of Calcutta. On the preceding night, a Kali Puja got up by the local people had been performed in a temporary *pandal* erected in the Halshibagan locality, and an entertainment was being held on Sunday afternoon, at which about a thousand people had congregated, when fire broke out accidentally inside. Within the short space of fifteen minutes the entire blazing structure had collapsed upon the struggling and frenzied mob fighting to get out, so that nearly 150 people died and about a hundred were seriously injured, consisting mostly of women and children. That, in short, is the story as reported in the newspapers, but many important facts emerge from the story which are of vital import to the life and safety of the public and, therefore, deserve the serious attention of the public as well as the authorities—the Police and the Corporation of Calcutta. I shall present these facts as gleaned from the newspaper reports and analyse them with the object of opening peoples' eyes to the risks that face them when crowds and fire come together in places where proper precautions have not been taken.

A fire broke out in a cinema house (Motimahal Cinema) in Hyderabad in June, 1936, in which 12 women and 2 children were burnt to death. The Nizam's Government appointed the Hollins Commission to enquire into and report on the affair. Following upon this, the Corporation of Calcutta also took the matter up with a view to enforcing the precautionary measures against "fire hazard" in cinemas, theatres and other public places of entertainment under its control, according to the "Theatre and Cinematograph Bye-laws" promulgated in Calcutta. No steps, however, have ever been taken, or have been thought necessary to be taken, in respect of the hundreds of temporary *pandals* erected all over Calcutta from time to time, with the most flimsy and inflammable materials, on the occasion of celebrating some *Sarbojonin* Puja or other similar functions. Perhaps the fact that such *pandals* are in use only for a day or two has caused them to be disregarded as potential "fire hazards", but it is all too tragically evident from the Halsibagan catastrophe that fifteen minutes are sufficient to cause a frightful holocaust, not to speak of days or hours.

I shall now take up the points requiring attention and discuss first about the site of the catastrophe. Inherently the site was ill-chosen and proved what a death-trap it was. It is reported that the open land, about a *bigha* in extent, had *pucca* walls on three sides, and a fencing on the fourth side of tin or corrugated sheets. There were only two gates on two sides as means of egress. With a thousand people assembled inside, two gates were absolutely insufficient as means of egress in case of panic, and it is further reported that one of the gates—that on the side where the ladies' seats were placed—was found closed when the fire occurred. Whether the gate was shut by accident or design is immaterial, but the result was fatal. The panic-striken crowd of women and children trying to get out by this gate, on finding it shut, tried to rush in the opposite direction, towards the other gate, and the result was that two masses of people collided and got heaped up on the ground, where they were trampled upon and finally burnt to death when the blazing structure collapsed upon them. The most vitally important conclusion that emerges from these facts is that it is all-important, even in the case of temporary structures, to see that there are sufficient outlets through which the people assembled may escape quickly in case of panic.

Mr. Thomas F. Dougherty, Chief of the Fire Department, New York, contributed an article in 1921 to the *Saturday Evening Post* entitled "Three is a crowd" in which he discussed important facts bearing on fires and crowds, based on his long experience as a fire-fighter in a congested city like New York. According to him "In a panic, a *crowd* can be changed to a *mob* in the twinkling of an eye, and unfortunately "three is a crowd" when they are all trying to get out of a narrow door at the same time. . . . The basic fact we must accept is that wherever a crowd congregates, it is always possible to transform it into a frantic, unreasoning mob in the twinkling of an 'eye". He further lays emphasis on the fact that "the four-letter word EXIT is the scale in which the chances of life of the public may be weighed, and if it does not function efficiently, trouble is sure to result". Prophetic words these, and found only too true in the present disaster. Mr. Dougherty further elaborates the point by saying that "to most people, 'exit' means a 'door'. In fact, however, the door is merely one link in a chain, for 'exit' properly includes the whole path of progress from where a person is seated, at the critical moment, to outside safety". He also mentions a curious psychological fact based on his experience that "people nearly always go out of a place *by the same path they entered it*, so it is good psychology to spread their paths of entry over as many channels as practicable". This is a point, he says, which is hardly ever taken account of by the cinema or theatre house-owners. Taking the case of the Halsibagan fire, the women and children first tried to get out the same way they had come in and that gate being unfortunately shut, fell down and were crushed or burnt to death in the *melee* that ensued. On the question of means of egress, it may also be noted that ordinarily, temporary structures are not bounded by *pucca* walls or strong fencing, and in case of panic it is possible for people to break through fencings of bamboo or even tin sheets, provided there is sufficient open space outside and sufficient time to do it.

I will describe here a personal experience bearing on this. On the 2nd January, 1928, I was visiting the All-India Exhibition held at the Porabazar site at the junction of Chowringhee and Lower Circular Road, with several ladies and

children of my family. At about 5 o'clock in the afternoon a conflagration suddenly started and the entire exihibition was burnt out causing great damage to property, but fortunately no loss of life. There were plenty of open spaces inside the enclosure, and while the fire was blazing furiously, I with my party had gradually backed away towards the west of the enclosure where it was fenced with a wall of corrugated sheets. The seething, milling crowds at the gateways looked nasty to me and I deemed it risky to attempt going out that way, specially as we would have to cross the line of fire to do so. Several of us, therefore, attacked the tin wall and by battering, pushing and kicking at it succeeded in opening out a gap wide enough for our purpose, and we as well as hundreds of others got out through the gap without a scratch to ourselves. In the Halsibagan fire this method was not possible as the walls were of brick on three sides and tin on the fourth, and the time was too short to try and break the tin wall down. This makes it all the more important for the organisers of such functions as well as the authorities to insist on sufficient means of egress being provided and sufficient space left for free movement in case of panic.

On this question of space and movement, it is estimated by experts (in building cinema houses and similar places of public entertainment where from five hundred to a thousand people may congregate daily)— that a non-moving crowd requires a space of 3 sq. ft. per person, and that as soon as a crowd begins moving, say at 3 miles per hour (not a high or rapid rate), each person requires 10 sq. ft. of space to move *without hindrance* (I will come to this question of hindrance presently). Also it is necessary that in cinema houses and similar buildings, passage ways between the grouped rows of seats must be at least 5 ft. wide if the house accommodates not more than 250 people, and not less than 10 ft. wide if the accommodation is for 500 people. Over 500, for each 250 or part of 250 people, 5 ft. more width is required.

On the question of hindrance, in temporary affairs like *Sarbojonin* Pujas and similar affairs, chairs and seats are hired for the day and are simply placed in rows on the ground, while chairs and seats in permanent houses of entertainment are clamped or fixed to the floor. In the latter case they do not tumble over under crowd-pressure and there remains a definite line of space between the rows. Loose chairs, however, tumble over at the first rush and prove further death traps because people fall down over them and their bodies and the chairs are inextricably mixed up so that many, especially the weaker women and children, are trampled to death or at least severely injured.

To sum up, we find that the usual conditions under which temporary *pandals* are erected, are deficient in every way from the requirements of safety from the point of view of "fire hazard". Rules and regulations must henceforth be drastically enforced by the authorities to prevent their proving death traps. Sufficient exits, sufficiently wide passage ways, seats fixed in some manner, and sufficient fire-fighting apparatus must be provided even if it is for a day. Otherwise, rather *Sarbojonin* Pujas should disappear from the face of Calcutta than that a horrible and heart-rending tragedy like the Halsibagan fire should be enacted again.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

OLD PEOPLE'S DIETS

[By Morris Fishbein, M.D., *Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygeia, the Health Magazine*]

As we grow older, the basal metabolic rate, which is an indication of the chemical activities of the human body, becomes lower. The basal metabolic rate is a measure of the way in which the body consumes oxygen. A part of the lessened contribution of oxygen is due to the fact that the thyroid gland ceases to act as efficiently in age as it does in youth. Moreover, with lessened physical activity and with advancing years the body gets less fuel for the energy that it puts out.

Whereas the ordinary man engaged in a secondary occupation uses about 2,400 calories a day, and an active worker uses from 3,000 to 4,000 calories, the average person past seventy who lives a quiet life seldom needs more than 1,500 calories a day.

Moreover, as we grow older, the kidneys, the liver, and even the digestive glands of the body cannot function as well as they do in youth. Therefore, it becomes necessary to give them less work to do.

For these reasons it is necessary for old people to diet. If they eat too heavily, they put burdens on their tissues that the tissues cannot stand and thus decrease their life expectancy. The first step in reduction of weight is, of course, elimination of sugars, fats and starches. This means particularly a reduction of bread, potatoes, rice, noodles, cakes, pastries, candy and sugar. This does not mean necessarily a complete elimination of such materials from the diet. It means rather that each of us should know how many calories we are consuming and the caloric value of each of the items on our menu. In some instances all that will be required is a reasonable reduction in the portions of each of the foods.

Most serious from the point of view of increased weight is eating between meals, particularly the taking of soft drinks, candies or highly sweetened foods before going to bed. These add greatly to the total amount of calories because they do not represent parts of meals but foods taken in addition to meals. Beer also is a significant item in the diet of the aged since this, too, is usually taken in addition to food.

Old people have to be exceedingly careful about the amount of protein they consume, because protein raises a special problem for the organs of elimination.

Finally, we now know that adequate amounts of mineral salts and vitamins must be taken to keep the tissues functioning as well as possible. Many old people are bent and stooped because they do not get adequate amounts of calcium and Vitamin D. These additions to the diet do not represent a significant amount from the point of view of the calories added.

It is not advisable to try to reduce too suddenly. Doctors seldom recommend loss of more than two to three pounds a week. Every person who plans to diet should be individualized and his diet planned according to his taste, his appetite, his habits of food, the needs of his body according to his activities and the general state of his health.

ENGINEERING: MUNICIPAL & GENERAL

SILVER AS A BASE METAL

Many Industrial Uses Forecast

THERE has been published in the United States some extremely interesting information concerning the industrial uses of silver, and the fact that free advice on any subject in this connection can be obtained from the American Silver Producers' Research Project.

Silver may prove to be of the utmost importance in the present war because of the shortage of copper, brass, stainless steel, and other metals required for the war. Ample silver available in the world's markets, and its cost to-day is actually lower than various other metals, whilst it is easily worked and can be had in sheets, strips, rod, tube and wire.

A great variety of silver alloys are available for engineering and technical applications, whilst silver, of course possesses some extremely valuable properties, including high resistance to corrosion and very high electrical and heat conductivity.

One of the most valuable fields is for replacement of tin and in this connection lead silver solders for many applications give just as good results as the ordinary lead, tin solders. Thus two well-known silver alloys now being increasingly used, known as soft silver solders, are 97.5 per cent. lead and 2.5 per cent. silver, and 97.25 per cent. lead, 2.5 per per cent. silver and 0.25 per cent. copper-both of which melt at about 580° F. At the other end of the scale, however, hard silver solders are available with melting points within the range of 1175-1600° F.

A valuable application for soft lead silver solders is for cans, and in this connection a lead silver solder containing 2.5 per cent. of silver costs less than lead tin solders in which the tin content is over 25 per cent. (in many cases being as much as 50 per cent).

Finally divided silver also is of great value in powder metallurgy, especially for making mixtures containing nickel and other metals which do not alloy with silver. Some of these silver mixtures being already used contain graphite, tantalum, molybdenum, and tungsten, the resulting highly compressed metal products being rolled into sheet or drawn into rod.

Now that copper production is already becoming a problem it has been suggested in the electrical world to use silver bus bars. If power stations replaced copper bus bars with others made of silver many thousands of tons of high purity copper would be released for the war, and incidentally there is a vast reserve of silver in the world in Government vaults and also in banks, and there are ample reserves of the metal.

As already indicated, silver is one of the best electrical conductors known, and has other excellent properties for use in bus bars since it is easily fabricated and can be silver soldered or brazed with silver alloys in the same way that copper bars are brazed.

Some other important applications in engineering are, according to this American information published in the technical press, silver alloy bearings for aircraft engines of the radical air cooled type, and also in the similar engines operated with liquid cooling. Some of these bearings are complete rings coated inside and outside with silver, whilst others are split and coated on the inside surface only.

It is stated that silver carries a higher load than babbit, is a better conductor of heat and retains its hardness at much higher temperatures.

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SAVE FOR VICTORY
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The silver can be applied by electro-plating or by any other methods, whilst in connection with machining silver is easily reclaimed. Further, the valuable properties as regards resistance to corrosion means that silver coated bearings are not attacked by any corrosive agents which are sometimes found in lubricating oils, being quite different in this respect for example to cadmium alloys, which contain a small proportion of silver.

Still another advantage is that these silver coating metals are extremely thin, less than 0.001 inch, so that the cost is relatively low, whilst also the application by means of electro-plating is easy.

One of the most important general applications also of silver is in the food industries for the construction of pans and other apparatus used in heating and boiling food, especially jam, and other fruit products as well as vinegar, which are acid. A silver pan in this connection is not only resistant to corrosion but does not affect the food in any way, whilst any slight trace that may be dissolved is non-poisonous. Combined with this of course is the valuable heat conductivity property already mentioned.

A formidable competitor of silver, of course, in this connection is stainless steel, and alloys such as chromium nickel, but even in normal times, quite apart from the war, these are almost as costly as silver. During the past twenty-five years or so there has been a notable decline in the use of silver for ornamental and similar purposes, largely due to tarnishing by the air, and the necessity therefore of cleaning.

Thus, in Great Britain the silver watch chain has almost gone out of existence, whilst a heavy blow at the silver industries is the enormously extended use of nickel for coinage. Undoubtedly the best general field for the extended use of silver is the electrical industries, and especially as the world's demands for copper in this connection are growing by leaps and bounds, and the question of supply may cause some difficulties in the not very distant future.

Calcutta News & Views : A Digest

CALCUTTA ARRESTS

In further continuation of the lists issued, the Government of Bengal announced the following names of persons arrested :—

On 30th October—Mr. Dhirendra Prosad Roy.

On 2nd November—Mr. Dibakar Pradhan.

On 4th November—Messrs. Amalendra Ganguly, Arun Dutta, Biswa Ranjan Sen, Subhas Ghose, Nihar Ranjan Das Gupta and Arun Kumar Chowdhury.

On 5th November—Messrs. Sushen Mukherjee, Ramani Ranjan Ganguli, Hirendra Kumar Roy, Santi Bose, Anil Kumar Ghosh and Nalini Banerjee.

CALCUTTA JOURNALISTS ON PRESS RESTRICTIONS

A meeting of the Executive Council of the Indian Journalists' Association was held at the Commercial Museum on 6th November, Mr. Prafulla Kumar Sircar presiding.

The following resolutions among others were adopted :—

This Council approves of the resolution adopted at the recent All India Newspaper Editors' Conference, held at Bombay as to the withdrawal of the restrictions imposed on the Press in India by the order of August 2, 1942, and expresses satisfaction that the Government of India has seen its way to withdraw the order.

This Council, however, protests emphatically against the Government of India's policy in not laying down a uniform procedure as regards the Government's relations with the Press, and allowing the provinces to impose diverse orders on the Press relating to the present movement.

While the Council expresses satisfaction at the action of the Government of Bombay and Sind in accepting the Editors' Conference resolution, it condemns the action of the Governments of the Punjab, United Provinces, Bihar and Assam in either re-imposing the order of August 8, 1942 or modifying it slightly, while retaining most of its objectionable features.

The Council urges the Government of Bengal to accept the Editors' Conference resolution and not to impose any order on the Press in Bengal as regards the present movement.

The Council apoints a Committee of three consisting of Sj. Mrinal Kanti Bose, Sj. Bidhubhusan Sen Gupta and Sj. Surendra Nath Niyogi, the Secretary, to meet immediately the Home Minister, Government of Bengal, to convey its view-point to the Government.

This meeting views with great concern the arrest of the following journalists under the Defence of India Rules and requests the Government for their early release :—(1) Sj. Suresh Chandra Mazumdar, *Ananda Bazar Patrika*; (2) Sj. Raj Kumar Chakravarty, *Advance*; (3) Sj. Monindra Narayan Roy, *Hindusthan Standard*; (4) Sj. Atulya Ghosh of *Patra*, Serampore; (5) Mrs. Lila Bati Roy, *Jugasree*; (6) Sj. Monoranjan Guha, (Bengali *Harijan*); (7) Sj. Sachin Mitra, *Field Man*; (8) Sj. Niranjan Singh Talib, *Deshdarpan*, (9) Sj. Provat Kumar Ganguly, *Bharat*.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION DAY

Under the joint auspices of the Radical Democratic Party, Calcutta Indian Federation of Labour (Bengal) and Bengal People's Defence Committee, a meeting was held on Saturday, the 7th November, 1942, at the University Institute Hall, Calcutta, to observe the 25th anniversary of the Russian Revolution Day, Comrade Harikumar Chakravarty, General Secretary, Radical Democratic Party, Bengal, presided over the function. Coms. Janardan Bhattacharji, Fazlakarim, Mr. Shorabali, Mr. N. C. Dhusia and Comrade Rajani Mukherji were the prominent among other speakers.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted :—

"Twenty-five years ago, on this day human history saw the beginnings of a new phase of civilisation. In one-sixth part of the Globe a great experiment was being made to build up a state of things where man will not exploit man out of greed and lust for power, when millions will not rot in starvation and ignorance, where men will not be haunted by the nightmares of crises, unemployment and war. Twenty-five years ago Soviet Union, under the able leadership of Lenin and the Bolsheviks began the great experiment of realising the dream of all ages in the actual field of social living—the dream of a free and equal human brotherhood, which by bringing the brute forces of nature under its collective control, will find for all, health, happiness, educations and harmonius living.

"Not only the Soviet Union achieve all these for its own people; it stood as the great citadel, giving help, inspiration and guidance to the exploited millions of the world in their strenuous effort to achieve the same glorious things for themselves."

The meeting also sent "revolutionary greetings to Comrades in Soviet Union."

(Continued on page 752)

CORPORATION NOTICES

To Contractors.

Tenders are invited in duplicate for the following and will be received by the Second Deputy Executive Officer on the date noted for each, up to 2 p.m. Each tender in duplicate must be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed—"Tender for....." For specifications and tender forms apply to the Keeper of Records. Price Rs. 2 per set. Tenders will be opened before such tenderers as may choose to be present.

1. Supply and delivery of Hay for one year from 1st January, 1943.

2. Supply and delivery of Straw for one year from 1st January, 1943.

Tenders for 1 will be opened on 19th November, and for 2 on 20th November, 1942. The rates quoted in tenders for the above are to hold good for three months.

N.B.—All cases of delay over a fortnight in the execution of agreements in respect of works and supply of materials will be reported to the Committee and the parties will not be allowed to execute the agreements after that period without obtaining orders of the Committee.

In case a party deposits earnest money by cheque, he must deposit the cheque at least three working days before the date of opening of the tender.

The contractors should maintain an uniformity of their names and styles of business, appearing on various documents, *e.g.*, Treasurer's receipts, tender forms, agreements, licenses and bills.

Any deviation from this on the part of any contractor whenever detected, will render his tender liable for cancellation.

Where tenders are submitted by a Corporation, it should be signed by a principal officer of the Corporation or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf and be attested by a witness. Where it is submitted by a firm, it should be signed by the proprietor or one of the partners or by an agent duly authorised in that behalf by the firm and be similarly attested

M. RAY.
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office,
The 11th November, 1942.

Notice To Petty Improvement Contractors.

District No. I Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Friday, the 20th November, 1942, up to 2 p.m. :—

18. Repairs to Ward Office at 28, Brindabon Bose Lane, Ward 3—Rs. 287, dated 9th October, 1941, (1 month).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the tender and agreement form for piece work should be read as "3 days' notice."

K. L. DE.
District Engineer I.

District I Eng'g. Office
The 11th November, 1942.

District No. II Engineer's Department, (Maniktala)

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 18th November, 1942, up to 2 p.m. :—

15. Repairs to surface drain (iron grating) in Beliaghata Main Road in Ward No. 28—Rs. 280, dated 2nd November, 1942, (1 month).

16. Repairs to Bagmari Mohammedan Burial Ground Compound Wall (portion) in Ward 29—Rs. 676, dated 2nd November, 1942, (1 month).

17. Repairs to Hindu Burial Ground in Muraripukur Road, Ward 29—Rs. 346, dated 29th October, 1942, (1 month).

N. B.—Please note that words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the tender and agreement form for piece work should be read as "3 days' notice".

D. N. DUTT,
District Engineer II.

District II Eng'g. Office,
The 6th November, 1942.

District No. III Engineer's Department

Tenders for the following works are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer in duplicate in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for....." on Wednesday, the 18th November, 1942, up to 2 p.m. :—

142. Raising and filling low lands and sunken graves at Hindu Burial Ground at Topsia—Rs. 832, dated 10th November, 1942, (1 month).

143. Repairs to compound wall in Hindu Burial Ground along Topsia Road South—Rs. 755, dated 10th November, 1942, (3 weeks).

144. Raising low lands in Hospital Blocks in Tiljala Cemetery—Rs. 809, dated 10th November, 1942, (1 month).

145. Raising low lands and sunken graves in Extension Cemetery in Ward No. 18 (Banstala)—Rs. 830, dated 10th November, (1 month).

146. Repairs to boundary wall and pale fencing in Gori-Gorbian Cemetery in Ward No. 18—Rs 618, dated 10th November, 1942, (2 months).

N.B.—Please note that the words in italics "7 days' notice" in Clause 6 of the tender and agreement form for piece work, should be read as "3 days' notice".

S. C. GHOSE,
District Engineer III.

District III Eng'g. Office,
The 10th November, 1942.

Street Alignment.

Notice is hereby given under Section 308 read with Section 302 of the Calcutta Municipal Act III (B. C.) of 1923 that the Roads and Bustees Standing Committee of the Corporation in exercise of the powers delegated unto them in this behalf have prepared a scheme and plan showing the alignment of a 20 ft. projected public street passing between premises Nos. 47, Hazra Road and 14, Deodar Street on one side and No. 47/1, Hazra Road on the other, in Ward No. 21.

Any person having any objection to the same should submit it in writing so as to reach the undersigned on or before Friday, the 11th December, 1942.

S. M. YAQUB,
Actg. Chief Executive Officer.

Central Municipal Office,
The 11th November, 1942.

Notice.

Applications are invited for the enrolement of the name of a Demolition Contractor. He will be called upon, as and when the occasion arises, to demolish unlawful structures, in pursuance of orders of the Municipal Magistrate. The applicants must clearly state their experience and will be required to carry out all instructions expeditiously. All applications must reach the undersigned by the 30th November, 1942, between the hours of 10-30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

M. MAITRA,
City Architect.

Central Municipal Office,
The 3rd November, 1942.

AUCTION SALE

Messrs Mackenzie Lyall and Co., will sell by public auction unserviceable stores at the Condemned Stores Yard, Entally, at 9 a.m. of Saturday, the 28th November, 1942.

Informations relating to the sale may be had from the undersigned.

B. BANERJEE.
Offg. Controller of Stores.

Central Stores,
149, Lower Circular Road,
The 11th November, 1942.

Calcutta News And Views

(*Continued from page* 750)

TRIBUTES TO LATE MR. S. C. MITRA

The many services rendered to the country by the late Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, the first President of the Bengal Legislative Council, were recalled at a meeting held in his memory at the Calcutta University Institute Hall, on Saturday last. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, presided. A resolution was passed expressing sorrow at his death, describing him "as a man of indomitable courage and deep conviction and an apostle of Hindu-Muslim unity" and stating that "as a fighter for the popular cause in the legislature and as an ardent advocate of Swadeshi industries he had rendered invaluable services to the country which would remain as a source of inspiration to his countrymen."

Mr. Mitra, the President observed, was a valuable and trusted friend, a great patriot and a great Bengali. Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, who claimed the privilege of having worked with Mr. Mitra in the Central Legislature for a long time, said, that Mr. Mitra was non-communal in his outlook and whenever a Muslim had sought his help, his help was forthcoming.

Mr. T. C. Goswami also addressed the gathering.

THE LATE MR. ASWINI KUMAR DUTT

Homage to the late Mr. Aswini Kumar Dutt of Barisal was paid by citizens assembling on Saturday last at the base of his memorial at the Shalmanagore Burning Ghat in observance of the nineteenth anniversary of his death. The Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq presided.

Aswini Kumar, said the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Hasnain Ali Khan, had suffered and esacrificed for his motherland. But more than that, he as a teacher of youths had infused patriotism, a high moral standard and a love for fellowmen among the young men of Bengal. A leader of the Swadesai movement was doubtful if the movement could have attained such success had he not been at the helm of it.

Aswini Kumar, the Khan Bahadur recalled, expressed a desire to be born again in his native district, Barisal. The people of Barisal had not forgotten it and they cherish the hope that some day their leader might be reborn among them.

SCHEDULED CASTES' FEDERATION

The Calcutta District Scheduled Castes' Federation has been constituted with the following :—

President—Mr. Upendra Nath Barman; *Working President*.—Mr. Birat Chandra Mondal, M.L.A.; *Vice-Presidents*—Mr. Krishna Chandra Garai; Mr. Patiram Roy, M.L.A.; Mr. Devendra Nath Das, M.L.A.; Professor Surendra Nath Das; Mr. Adwaita Kumar Majhi, M.L.A.; Mr. Bhabesh Chandra Das; Mr. Arabinda Saha; Sardar Budhu Ram and Mr. Ramsundar Ram; *General Secretary and Treasurer*—Rai Sahib N. C. Dhusya; *Joint Secretary*—Mr. Nagendra Nath Das; *Assistant Secretaries*—Mr. Bankim Chandra Mandal; Mr. Tara Pada Haldar; Mr. Kali Pada Das; Mr. Sukhdeo Chowdhury; Mr. Panchanand Khartik; Mr. Harbans Munshi and Mr. Ram Narayan Das; *Auditor*—Mr. Satya Narayan Pramanick.

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MARKET NOTICES

1. It is recommended that coolies should be paid at the following rates :—10 Minutes—Two pice. ½ Hour—One anna. 1 Hour—Two annas. Every succeeding hour or part of an hour—One anna.

2. Coolies for carrying bazar purchases are obtainable at all the principal entrances and care should be taken that only coolies bearing number badges are engaged. For the current half-year "A" class coolies have been allowed a Khaki coat with *Black* numbers on a Yellow badge, from Nos. 290 to 500 "B" class coolies of Hogg Market have *Star-Shaped* brass number badges. Entally Market licensed coolies have Semi-circular brass arm badges.

3. Any complaints about coolies should be made at the Superintendent's Office giving the number of the cooly.

4. All complaints relating to the conduct of vendors should be made to the Superintendent. No action can be taken where the articles in dispute have been removed from the shop premises or in regard to transactions which are not brought to the notice of the Superintendent at the time of occurance.

5. To avoid conflicts of statements both as regards the goods purchased and the nature of the sales, customers are requested to insist on getting a voucher, as far as practicable.

6. If goods are taken "on approval", customers are recommended to obtain a voucher to that effect stating the price paid.

7. Any articles lost or found in the market should be reported at the Superintendent's Office.

8. *No dogs, bicycles, tricycles, or perambulators are allowed inside the market.*

9. For the convenience of the public a stand is provided at the south-west corner where the visitors can keep their bicycles in charge of the lessee thereof on payment of a fee of 0-1-0 for a Bicycle and 0-2-0 for Motor Cycle, the Corporation not having any liability in this connection.

10. Customers are requested that if they suspect any weight used by any vendor of the market to be short, they will bring the matter immediately to the notice of the Superintendent when the weight will be duly tested in the Office and the vendor punished if it is found short.

11. The public and the shop-keepers of the market are requested to assist in the mitigation of the beggar-nuisance by refraining from giving alms of any description within the mark

12. Customers are requested to examine the coins, obtained in the course of transaction, before they leave the shop. Ordinarily no action can be taken against the shop-keeper if any spurious coin is alleged to have been detected after they leave the shop.

A. QASIM,
Supdt., S. S. Hogg Market.

PRICES IN THE LAKE ROAD MARKET FOR THE CURRENT WEEK

Rates Quoted On The 11th November, 1942

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Sileng ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Labster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Baghda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhanguar ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Parsey ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab each ...		
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 12 0	0 15 0
Fowl's eggs " ...	0 12 0	0 15 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Brinjal " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Cabbage (Country) each	0 8 0	1 0 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 1 6	0 4 6
Tomato per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Garlic " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Onion ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Peas (Darjeeling) ...		
Do. " ...	0 10 0	0 12 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
" (New) per seer	0 3 0	0 4 0
Mangoes (Langra) ...		
Pulbul " ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Raddish (Country) per score ...	0 1 6	0 2 6
Squash per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes " ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Pumpkin each ...	0 1 0	0 8 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes ...		
Alubokhora per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Amra (Belati) per score	0 3 0	0 4 0
Bedana per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Basi each ...		
Dates per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Almond " ...	1 8 0	3 8 0
Lime per score ...	0 2 0	0 5 0
Oranges 16 to 20 ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 2 0	0 4 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz.	0 3 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 6 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 0 9	0 1 0
Pomegranate ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...	2 0 0	
Madras " ...		1 4 0
Ghee Lakhee ...		
Do. Bhadwa ...	2 4 0	
Do. Sree ...		
Pure Cow Ghee per seer	3 0 0	
Milk " ...		
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Atta White No. 1 ...	0 5 0	0 5 6
Suji ...	0 4 0	
Atta Brown ...	0 5 0	
"B" Atta ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...		
Banktulshi per md. ...	11 0 0	11 8 0
" (Kora) per seer	0 4 6	0 5 0
Chinisakkar " md.		
Deshi (Boiled) "		
Rangoon per seer ...		
Katari Bhog (Atap) per md. ...		
SUNDRIES		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 10 0	
Sugar " ...		
Tea per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Gur per seer ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer (medium)	0 3 6	
Chana " ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Khari Masoor " ...		
Bhanga " " ...		
Khasaree " ...		
Kalai " ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Biuli " ...	0 3 9	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)		
" (Sona) " ...	0 6 0	
Mattar " ...	0 4 6	0 4 9
Salt "	0 2 9	
COKE & COAL		
Soft Coke per md. ...		
Coal " ...	1 4 0	
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		
BARLEY POWDER.		
Barley Powder ½ lb tin.		
Do. 1 "		
Barley Pearl 2 "		
Do. 1 "		
Corn Flower 1 "		
Robinson's Barley ...		
Cobra Boot-Polish ...	0 5 0	0 2 0
Jelly ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

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PRICES IN THE SIR STUART HOGG MARKET FOR THE CURRENT WEEK

Rates Quoted On The 11th November, 1942

ARTICLES.	1st Class. From	1st Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
BEEF.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brisket per seer —	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Curry Beef ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Fillet or undercut per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hump per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Rib ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Round ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Sirloin ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Suet (Kidney) —		1 8 0		
Do. Salted per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Do. Molted ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0		
SALT PROVISIONS.				
Brisket per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Hump ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Round ,, ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Tongue each ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
SUNDRIES OF BEEF.				
Brain each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Beef sweet-bread per doz. ...				
Heart each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Oxtails each ...	0 2 0	0 8 0		
Shinbones each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0		
Skrits each ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tongue each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0		
Kindney per dozen ...	1 8 0	2 0 0		
Liver per lb. ...	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Beef Dripping ...	1 0 0			

ARTICLES.	2nd Class. From	2nd Class. To	3rd Class. From	3rd Class. To
VEAL (a)	Rs A. P	Rs A P	R . A. P.	s A. P.
Breast per piece ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Head each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Leg per seer ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	
Lion ,, —	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Shoulder ,, ...	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0
LAMB.				
Fore-quarter per seer ...				
Hind-quarter ,, ...				
Saddle ...				
Leg per lb.	0 8 0			
Other portion per lb. —	0 12 0			

MUTTON.	1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Chops per seer ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Breast ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	
Curry Mutton per seer —	1 0 0		0 10 0	
Leg per lb. ...	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Saddle per lb. ...		0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Shoulder per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	
Kidneys each ...	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Heart ,, ...	0 1 0			
Liver ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Brain ,, ...		0 2 0		
Tongue ,, ...	0 3 0	0 3 6		
Trotters ,, ...	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Head (without tongue and brain) each —	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Head (entire) each —	0 5 0	0 6 0		
Mutton Dripping per seer ...	1 4 0			
Goat and Kid meat ...		0 10 0		

PORK. In the building on the south-east of the Market.	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Fresh Breakfast Sausages per doz. —	0 8 0	0 12 0
Chops per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Salt Pork per seer —	3 12 0	1 0 0
Bacon per lb. ,,	0 12 0	1 4 0
Cooked Pork Bindaloo per lb. —	0 10 0	
Collard Pig per lb. —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Cooked Ham per lb. —	1 8 0	3 0 0
Pig Trotters per dozen —	0 12 0	
Pig's Lard per seer —	1 10 0	0 12 0
Cocktail Sausages per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Luncheon ,, ,, ...	0 10 0	
Roasted Pork ,, ...	0 10 0	
Sausages Rolls per dozen ...	0 12 0	
Patties per dozen ...	1 2 0	

DRY FISH	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
Hilsa Fish per seer —	1 4 0	1 8 0
Shrimps with shell per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (without shell) per seer —	1 4 0	2 8 0
Hilsa Fish Roe per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Bombay Duck per 100 ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pomfrets per seer ...	1 4 0	2 0 0
Bhetkee ,, —	0 12 0	1 8 0
Maldive ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
China Grass White per packet small	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. large per ,, ...	6 0 0	
Bali chau per seer —	4 0 0	4 8 0
Papadams per 100 ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Smoked or Salted Bhetkee per seer	1 0 0	1 8 0
Dry Prawns per seer — —	2 0 0	2 8 0

N. B.—Prices very according to supplies.

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Capital Paid-up	...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 1,15,00,000

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ARTICLES.	From	To
POULTRY.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chicken (Spring) each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Chicken (Broth) ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Capon ,, ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Duck (curry) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do (roasting) ,, ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. (special) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Fowl (curry) ,, ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. (cutlet) ,, ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (ordinary roasting) each ..	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (special) each ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Geese ,, ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Pigeons ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turkey Cock ,, ...	10 0 0	14 0 0
Do. Hen ,, ...	4 0 0	6 0 0
EGGS.		
Ducks per score ...	0 13 0	0 14 0
Fowls, fresh, per score ...	0 15 0	1 0 0
Do. Special ...		
GAME		
Dove each ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Guinea fowl ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Partridge ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Peacock ,, ...	8 0 0	10 0 0
Peahen ,, ...	4 0 0	5 0 0
Plovers per dozen ...	3 0 0	4 0 0
Quail each ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rabbit ,, ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snippets per dozen ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Snipes ,, ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
Teal (large) ,, ...	4 8 0	6 0 0
Teal (cotton) ...	3 0 0	4 8 0
Wild Duck each —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sand Grouse each ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
BIRDS.		
Canary (Cock) each ...	15 0 0	20 0 0
Do. (Hen) ,, ...		
Pigeons (Fancy) ...	2 0 0	8 0 0
VEGETABLES.		
Artichoke Darjeeling each		
Do. Ground per seer		
Artipeach per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Beetroot Darjeeling per bundle ,,		
Do. Country per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Bean Country per seer ...		
Do. French (Darjeeling) per seer	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. Butter per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Brinjal ,, seer ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Cabbage each ...		
Do. Murshidabad ...		
Do. Country ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Carrots Darjeeling per bundle ...		
Do. per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cauliflower, Beneres each		
Do. Monghyr ,,		
Do. Lahore ,,		
Do. Darjeeling ,,	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Ranchi ,,		
Vasses Spout per doz. ...		
Celery each Darjeeling ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Cucumber per score ...	0 10 0	
Garlic per seer ...		0 8 0
Ginger ,, ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Turmaric ...		0 6 0
Indian Corn each ...		
Knol khol Country each ...		
Ladies finger per score ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Leak each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. Darjeeling each ...		
Lettuce per score ...	0 5 0	
Lobia per bundle (small)	0 1 0	
Onions, Madras per seer	0 2 6	0 3 0
Do. Patna red ,,		
Do. ,, white ,,	0 4 0	
Do. Country red ,,		
Parsnip each ...		
Peas Modhupur per seer		
Do. Darjeeling ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Hazaribagh ...		
Do. Ranchi per seer ..		
Do. Kagbangla ,, ...		
Do. Country ,, ...		
Potatoes (Nainital) per seer ...		
Do. Country do. ...		
Do. Kidney hill per seer		
Do. New per seer ...		
Do. (Old) Nainital ...		
Do. (Hill) (Old) ...		
Do. Madras ,, ...		
Do. (Small) ,, ...	0 6 0	
Do. Shillong ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Robob each ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Pulbul (Natal) per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Radish English per bundle (large)	0 1 0	0 1 6
Do. Country per bundle		
Spinach per lot of 20 ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Squash per seer ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Country Spinach per score	0 3 0	0 3 6
Sweet Potatoes red per sr.	0 3 0	0 3 6
Do. Pumpkins, each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Tomato Darjeeling per sr.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Ranchi per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. Country ,,		
Do. Caukerdhurpur ,,		
Do. Sikkim ,,		
Turnip Darjeeling per bundle ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Do. per seer ...	0 8 0	
Vegetable marrow Country each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Darjeeling each		
White Pumpkins each ...	0 3 0	0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRESH FRUITS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apples (Cooking) per doz.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. S. Africa 3—5 ...		
Do. Kulu per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Do. Nanital ...		
Do. White Pearman		
Do. American 4 to 5	1 0 0	
Do. Cashmere 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. King David ...		
Do. Jonathan ...		
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Australia 3—4 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Delicious 4—5 ...	1 0 0	
Amra per score ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Bael Fruit each ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Bedana Kabul per seer	2 0 0	3 0 0
Black Berry per score ...		
Coconut each ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Country Apples 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Goosebery per seer ...		
Grapes (Quetta) 1 lb. ...		
Do. Nasik 1 lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Kabul per box (large)	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. California per lb. ...		
Do. Spain per lb. ...		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Grape Fruit each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Java Orange per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Guava (Allahabad) per score ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Do. (Country) per doz	0 12 0	1 0 0
Jack Fruit each ...		
Kajoo nuts per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Khurbanee ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (large) per lb. ...		
Kesur China per seer ...		
Lime patty per score ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Lemon (English) per doz.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Lichees per 100 (Mozaffer-pur) ...		
Do. (Country) ...		
Locket per score ...		
Monkey Lichees per 100 ...		
M. Melon Jaunpur ...		
Mask Melon per seer ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Mask Melon ,, (Lucknow)		
Mangoes Alfonso per doz.		
Do. Pyri (Bombay) per doz.		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Sukul ...		
Do. Fazlie ...		
Do. Kissen Bhog ...		
Do. Kishan ...		
Do. Golapkhash ...		
Do. Himsagore ...		
Do. Green per score ...		
Do. Country ...		
Do. Bombay ...		
Do. Madras ...	3 0 0	5 0 0
Do. Lilam per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Mangosteen per doz. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Mulberry per score ...		
Nagpur Mossomi per doz.	1 8 0	2 0 0
Poona ,, ,, ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Bombay ,, ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Oranges Nagpur ,, ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Bombay ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Madras per doz. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

Prices of foreign articles as well as other Indian commodities are liable to fluctuate daily without notice and not controllable at present, on account of War and hence approximate prices are given.

B N D S
BHOLANATH DUTT & SONS LTD. CAL.
Manufacturers of Carbon Paper and Stationeries.
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, WRITING AND SPECIAL PAPER

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pineapple Country each ...		
Do. Singapore „ ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. Ceylon „ ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Assam „ ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Kalimpong „ ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Plantain Champa Buneh ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Do. Martaban „ ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Singapore per doz.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Amritasagar „ ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. Kabul „ ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Papaya Ranchi each ...	0 5 0	0 8 0
Do. Country „ ..	0 4 0	0 6 0
Plums per lb. (Kabul) ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. Country per score ...		
Pomegranate Bhowanagore per seer ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
„ Kandahar ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pumalo each (country) ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Pumalo balbar each ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Prunes Fresh per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Prunes S. W. per tin (2 lb.)		
Do. Liby do. ...		
Do. Delmonta do. .		
Calasia do. ...		
Pears Cashmere per lb. ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cooking) ..		
Do. Kulu per lb. English	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. California per lb. ..		
Do. Peshwar 6—10 ..	1 0 0	
Do. Australian per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. S. African per lb. ...		
Do. Cashmere ...		
Peaches America dry p. lb.		
Do. S. African per lb. ...		

ARTICLES.	From	To
FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peaches Peshwar per lb....		
Do. English Dry per lb.		
Quince (Quetta) 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Rose Apple per score ...		
Sofata 12—16 ...	1 0 0	
Sunkist (Orange) per doz.	3 0 0	3 8 0
Star Apple per score ...		
S. Africa Orange per doz.	2 0 0	3 0 0
Sweet Limes (Peshwar) 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Country 14—16 ...	1 0 0	
Surdah Kabul per seer	1 8 0	2 0 0
Tamarind per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Water melon Country each		
Do. Goalund each ..		
Do. Farukhabad ...		
Do. Quetta each ...		
Do. Bhagalpur each ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
DRY FRUITS		
Apples Ring per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. „ 1 lb. packet ...	3 4 0	3 8 0
Almond Salted (large) per lb. ...	3 8 0	4 0 0
Almond English (large) per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 4 0
Almond Kabul per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Do. Kabul (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 0 0	3 0 0
Almond Irani (Shelled) per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Almond Salted (small) per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Apricots Dry with seed per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
DRY FRUITS—(Contd.)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Apricots Dry without seed per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 4 0
Alobokhara per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Brazilnuts per lb. ...	4 0 0	
Chilgooja per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Cocoanut dry per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Currants Australian per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. 1 lb. per packet ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Chestnut per lb. ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Dates Arab per seer ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Do. Muscat per packet	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. Basrah in 1 lb. pkt.	0 8 0	0 10 0
Figs Kabul per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Figs 1 lb. per packet ...		1 8 0
Hazelnuts per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Khurma per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Monkeynuts Madras per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Mixed Fruit 1 lb. packet ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Pears dry per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Pears dry 1 lb. packet ...	3 4 0	3 8 0
Pista Arab (Small) unshelled per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Pista Arab (Big) unshelled per lb. ...	4 0 0	4 8 0
Pista Arab (Small) shelled per lb. ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. Kandahar per seer	5 0 0	6 0 0
Pista Salted unshelled per lb. ...	3 0 0	3 8 0
Do. Salted shelled per lb.	2 8 0	3 0 0
Prunes dry per lb. ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Raisin 1 lb. per packet ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (red) per lb. ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Do. Sultana per lb. ...	0 12 0	
Do. Do. 1 lb. packet ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. Table 1 lb. packet...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. American 1 packet...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Do. (Aus) Sultana 1 lb. per packet ...	0 12 0	1 0 0

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Revenue Officer in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. It should be noted that 25% of the offer of initial rent would have to be deposited immediately on the acceptance of same by the Committee, the balance to be paid within 7 days.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.	Block & Stall Nos.	Daily Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Daily rent.	Business.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Flower Range 38	1 0 0	Plant.	P. 19-20	...	Rent and business to be approved by the Com.	H. 1-3	8 0 0	Refreshment Room.
C. (old) 54	0 12 0	Dry Fruits.				„ 4	2 4 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
„ 55	0 12 0	Do.			Do.			
„ 74-75	0 12 0	Do.	„ 21-22	...	Do.			
E. (New) 5	0 6 0	Bread & Biscuits	„ 32	...	Do.			
„ 45-47	1 12 0	Cheese.	F. G. 1-2	1 8 0		„ 5	2 8 0	Do.
„ 49-50	1 0 0	Do.				„ 6	2 10 0	Do.
F. 7-9	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.	„ 3	0 12 0	Do.	„ 7	1 10 0	Do.
„ 10-12	1 8 0	Do.	„ 6	0 12 0	Do.			

(*Continued on page 764*)

VALUE FOR MONEY

KEVENTER'S BUTTER

AT STALL Nos. 129-31

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
DRY FRUITS (Contd.)		
Walnut shelled per lb. ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Do. unshelled per lb. ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
BUTTER, Etc.		
Aligarh Butter per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Bombay	1 8 0	
Dinapur	1 4 0	
Butter per cake ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Cow's Ghee per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Ghee per seer ...		
MILK AND CREAM		
Pure Cow's milk fresh per seer	0 4 0	
Fresh Cream per lb. ...	1 4 0	1 6 0
FISH.		
Bhetkee (Jhill) per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Do. (salt-water) ,, ...	1 4 0	1 8 0
Do. (cut pieces) ,, ...	2 8 0	3 0 0
Cutla per seer ...		
Do. (Cut pieces) ...		
Rohi per seer ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Do. (Cut Pieces) ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Hilsa each (Padma) ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Crab per lot of 4 ...		
Mango fish with roe ...		
Do. without roe 6—12 ...		
Mullet per seer ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Pangash (Butter fish) per seer (cut pieces) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Pomfret per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Prawns per seer (small)	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. (Bagda) per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Lobster ...		
Sea fish ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Other fish ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVES.		
Brand (White or Brown) 1 lb. each ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. (flour) 1 lb. each ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Do. do. 8 oz. ...	0 1 6	0 1 9
Currant Loaf 1 lb. each ...		0 8 0
Milk Roll	0 1 3	
Hot dog bread ,, ...	0 1 0	
Dinner Roll	0 0 6	
Cheese Bandel each ...	0 1 9	0 2 0
Do. Dacca per lb. ...	1 4 0	
Do. Edam ,, ...	1 8 0	
Do. Overland ,, ...		
Do. Cheddarn ,, ...	1 12 0	
Preserved, mixed, per lb. ...		0 8 0
Do. unmixed, ,, ...	0 6 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BREAD, CHEESE AND CAKE PRESERVER (Contd.)		
Guava cheese per lb. ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Kraft cheese per lb. ...		3 8 0
***FLOUR.**		
Household No. 8 and all other varieties per seer		0 8 9
Californian flour No. 1 per seer		
Californian flour per bag of 5 lbs.		
Californian flour No. 2 per seer		
Country flour per seer ...		
*Atta Red (Chaundashi)		0 3 10½
Do. White per seer ...		0 3 10½
Do. Red ,, ,, ...		0 3 7½
***RICE**		
*Medium rice (retail) ...	6 12 0	
Coarse rice per md. (retail)	6 4 0	
Bhasamanik rice per seer	0 4 6	
Patna per seer ...		
Do. coarse per md. ...		
Do. per seer ...		
Banktoolsi manja per md.	12 8 0	
Do. per seer ...	0 5 0	
Chinisakkar per md. ...	14 0 0	
Do. per seer ...	0 6 0	
Kabul rice per seer	0 10 0	
Golab Soru rice (best) ,, ...	0 8 0	
Kamini rice ,, ...	0 6 0	
***SUGAR**		
Ordinary (Powder whitish)		0 5 3
Crystal (best) ...		0 5 9
Medium (small grain white)		0 5 6
Medium (small grain) Bengal		0 5 9
***DAL Etc.**		
Kalai per seer ...	0 3 3	
Arahar ,, ...	0 3 3	
Chola ,, ...	0 3 0	
Khari Masoor ,, ...	0 3 0	
Khasari ,, ...	0 2 6	
Mung (Bhaja) ,, ...	0 5 9	
*Salt ,, ...		0 1 10½
Cocogem—		
1 lb. tin ...	0 13 0	
½ lb. ,, ...	1 4 0	
¼ lb. ,, ...	3 12 0	
*Cocoanut Oil per seer ...	0 11 0	0 12 6
Castor Oil ,, ...	0 8 0	0 9 0
*Mustard Oil (Mill) No. 1	0 3 0	
,, ,, ,, No. 2	0 2 0	
***KEROSENE OIL**		
Kerosene Oil (*Superior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I.G. Bulk ...	4 5 3	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	5 1 9	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 3 1½	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P
KEROSENE OIL (Contd.)		
Kerosene Oil (*Inferior*)—		
(i) Per 4-I. G. Bulk...	3 14 6	
(ii) Per 4-I. G. Tin ...	4 11 0	
(iii) Per bottle of 26 oz.	0 2 10½	
*Matches :—		
40 stick each box ...	0 0 4½	
50 ,, ,, ...	0 0 6	
80 ,, ,, ...	0 0 9	
***COAL AND COKE**		
Domestic Coke (retail) (including delivery charges) per md. ...	1 4 0	
Domestic Coke (wholesale) at the Depot ...		
Soft Coke per md. ...		
Spices—		
Chillies	0 7 0	
Halud	0 7 0	0 8 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Cakes Assorted per lb. ...	1 2 0	
Plum Cake ,, ...	1 4 0	
X'mas Cake (Almond Iced) per lb. ...	1 8 0	
Plum Puddings (English) per lb. ...		
Slab Chocolates per packet ...		
Milk Chocolates slab ...		
Assorted Chocolates per lb. — —	3 0 0	3 8
Short Bread per lb. ...		
English Sweet, Assorted per lb.		
Caramels Assorted per lb.		
H. & P. Biscuits 1 lb tins		
,, 2 ,,		
Indian Sweet Assorted per lb. — ...	1 8 0	
PEAK FREANS BISCUITS.		
Glaxo		
Assorted Creams ...		
Golden Puffs		
Barley Sugar (English) per lb.		
Barley Sugar (Indian) per lb.		
Assorted Patties per doz.		
Jacob's Cream Crackers per tin		
HUNTLEY PALMER.		
Marie ½ lb. tin ...		
Nice 2 lb. tin ...		
Petit Beurre 2 lb. tin ...		
BRITANNIA		
Cheese ...		
Gem ...		
Gem Iced ...		
Ginger Nut 2 lb. tin ...	2 8 0	
Ko-Nut (Reg.) ...		
Marie, ,, ...	2 2 0	
Milk ...		
Mixed (Household) ...		
Nice ,, ...	2 4 0	

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

*Controlled by the Government.

Sugar at controlled price is available at Messrs. Babooram Sirdar, Stall Nos. 45, 47 & 48 (New Building) S. S. Hogg MARKET from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on usual working days.

Prices in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market—*Contd.*

ARTICLES.	From	To
CONFECTIONERY —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BRITANNIA BISCUITS—		
Assorted Biscuits 1 lb tin.	2 8 0	
Nimki		
Petit Beurre „	2 4 0	
School		
Thin Arrowroot „	2 0 0	
Water „	1 14 0	
Zoological		
Cream Cracker, Special size tin.	2 0 0 per tin	
Cow & Gate Milk Food	2 12 0	5 5 0
Cow & Gate Rusks	1 8 0	
LIPTON'S BISCUITS—		
Milkmaid Full Cream Sweetened Condensed Milk— per Tin	0 4 0	0 12 0
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. loose	1 8 0	
Skimmed Milk	1 2 0	1 6 0
Horlick's Malted Milk	1 6 0	2 6 0
Do.	5 12 0	11 0 0
Horlick's Malted Milk Powder No. 1 per bot	1 6 0	11 0 0
Morton's Pepperments per lb	1 0 0	
CIGARS & CIGARETTES		
Dereszke per tin of 50	1 8 0	
Scissor per pkt.	0 3 0	
Capstan Navycut per tin 50 of	1 2 0	
„ „ (magnum)	1 2 0	
Gold Flake per packet		0 4 6
Cavender per tin of 50	1 2 0	
Glasgow Mixture per lb		
Spencer's' "Doretto"		
Do. "Planters" per 50	2 0 0	2 4 0
State Express 555 Cigarettes per tin		1 14 0
Passing Show Cigarettes per tin	0 12 0	0 13 0
Black & White tin of 50	2 4 0	
Craven A tin of 50		1 12 0
Match Box of 80 stick ea.	0 0 9	
Do. 40 Do.	0 0 6	

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.
LIPTON'S TEA—		
Yellow Label 1 lb packet	1 11 0	
Red do. do „	1 7 0	
Special Darjeeling 1 lb. „	2 2 0	
IMPERIAL TEA—		
Green Label 1 lb pkt	1 6 0	
Red do. do.	1 2 0	
Orange do do	0 12 0	
Pyramid do do	0 12 0	
TOSH'S TEA—		
Special Darjeeling Red Label 1 lb pkt	1 10 0	
Yellow Label Orange Pekoe 1st quality 1 lb. pkt.	1 8 0	
Blue Label 1 lb. pkt.	1 6 0	
Elephant Brand 1 lb pkt.	1 4 6	
"ISPAHANI'S TEA"—		
Special Darjeeling 1 lb tin	1 12 0	
Lion Brand packets per lb	1 4 0	
Cate Brand packets „	1 0 0	
Afternoon 1 lb 2 oz	1 4 0	
LOOSE TEA		
F. O. P. Darjeeling per lb	1 0	2 0 0
O. P. Darjeeling and Assam per lb.	1 0 0	1 4 0
DUST TEA		
Darjeeling and Assam Dust per lb	0 14 0	1 2 0
Red Ensign Coffee „	1 9 0	
Cocoa 1 lb packet	2 8 0	
Quaker Oats 20 oz		
Robinson's Barley 1 lbs.	1 4 0	
Maçaroni (Australian) 1 lb	2 4 0	
Delmonte Fruits 2 „		
Chutneys 1 „	0 14 0	1 0 0
Pickles (Australia) per bot	3 4 0	
Mustard Colman per tin Do ½ lb.		
Mustard (India) per bottle	0 12 0	
Salad Oil Bott. (Big)	2 12 0	
Pepper (Black and White)	0 9 0	1 6 0
Sauces, Worcester Bott.	2 8 0	
Salmon (Red) 1 lb. tin	4 8 0	
Sausages Australian per tin	2 12 0	
Salad Oil (India)	1 4 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
OILMAN'S STORES —Contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Condensed Milk Red Cross	0 10 0	
Cowlac Skim Milk Powder 1 lb. loose		1 8 0
Soups, Assorted Small tin	0 14 0	
Tart Fruits, Bott	1 12 0	
Isinglass per pkt.	0 12 0	
White Sugar, 5 seers per bag		
I. X. L. Assorted Jams per tin	1 2 0	1 4 0
C. & B. Assorted Jams per tin		
Delmonte Prunes per 1- 2 oz. tin		
Best Darjeeling Tea, 1 lb. per pkt	3 0 0	
King George Chocolate, 1 lb per tin		
C & V Vinegar per bottle	2 8 0	
Radgate or Nickson Ham per lb.		
Redgate or Nickson Bacon per lb.		
Oatmeal (Australian) 2 lb tin	2 8 0	
Indian Oats per tin.	1 12 0	
Rolled Oats (Canadian) per tin	3 0 0	
SUNDRIES		
Cobra Boot Polish, large tin Nos 3 & 4	0 11 0	
Chamois Leather large	2 8 0	
Hair Cream small	1 4 0	
Mosquito Destroyers, box	0 10 0	
Eno's Fruit Salt	2 8 0	
Bisurated Magnesia, medium	0 7 0	2 2 0
	1 12 0	
Elerman's Embrocation	2 4 0	
Zam-Buk	1 12 0	1 14 0
Amrutanjan Pain Balm	0 8 0	
Oriental Balm	0 4 0	1 0 0
Sloan's Liniment	0 15 0	
Kruschen Salt	1 11 0	
PAINTS.		
Enamel Paint English per doz.	9 0 0	
Do. (India) per doz.	6 0 0	
Do. (Japanese) „	7 0 0	

Tea Merchants

Head Office
11-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta
(Phone · B. B. 2991)

Rangoon Branch
233, Fraser Street, Rangoon.

BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH A CUP OF
TOSH'S TEA
A. TOSH & SONS
***Showroom:* Hogg Market (East), 24**
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8-2, Upper Circular Road, Cal.
(*Opp. Sealdah Stn.*)

LAKE ROAD MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned Stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	
Veg. 1 to 6 „ 9 to 15	0 3 0 each.	Vegetables.	Betel 3 to 7	0 2 0 each.	Betel.
			Potato 8	0 3 0 „	Potato.
			Fruits 2 to 3 „ 6 to 8	0 3 0 „	Fruits.
			Milk 1 to 2	0 3 0 „	Milk.

Prices in the Sir Charles Allen Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
RICE.		
Kalam (Coarse) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Medium) ...		
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	0 4 6	
Do. (Kora) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kamini (Do.) ...		0 5 3
Chinisakkar (Do.) ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Golap Khas (Do.) ...		0 4 0
Dadkhani ...	0 6 0	
Deshi Boiled ...	0 3 9	
Dudhkalma ...		
Nagra (Medium) ...	...	0 4 0
Patnai (Coarse) ...		0 4 6
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
Katari Bhog ...		
Chamanmani ...		0 5 0
DAL.		
Gram (Patnai whole) ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Gram (Dal) ...		
Mug Dal ...		
Do. (Sona) ...	0 6 0	
Do. (Krishna) ...		
Arahar Dal ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Kalai Dal ...		0 4 6
Khasari Dal ...	0 3 6	
Mosoor Dal (Split) ...	0 3 0	
Do. (Khari) ...	0 5 6	0 6 0
Mattor Dal ...	0 4 0	
Salt ...		0 2 6

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
BUTTER & GHEE		
Bombay Butter per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0
Aligarh „ ...	1 12 0	
Pabna „ ...		
Ghee (Gawa) ...	2 8 0	2 12 0
Do. (Buffalo) ...	2 8 0	2 10 0
Jessore ...	2 8 0	2 14 0
OIL.		
Ghani Oil ...		
Mustard Oil ...		0 10 0
Cocanut Oil ...		1 0 0
Kerosene Oil ...	0 3 0	Per bot. of 26 oz.
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White Java) ...		
Do. (Brown Java) ...		
Do. (Bata) ...		
Flower (Country) ...		0 5 0
Atta (brown) ...		0 5 0
Do. (white) ...		0 6 0
Suji ...		0 6 0
Gur (Sugar Cane) ...		
„ Khajure ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes (Nainital) ...		
Do. New (Country) ...		
Do. (Gauhati) ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Rangoon) ...		

ARTICLES.	Retail prices per seer. From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Patal ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Brinjal ...	0 2 0	0 2 6
Peas ...		
Cauliflower each ...		
Cabbage each ...		
Ginger ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Onion ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
MEAT.		
Mutton ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Goat & Khashi ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
FISH.		
Rohi (Cut-pieces) ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Other ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Prawns ...	0 0 0	0 12 0
Parsey ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Koi ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
EGGS.		
Egg (Fowl) per score (Fresh) ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Egg (Duck) per score (Fresh) ...	0 9 0	0 10 0

Prices in the Lansdowne Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
RICE.		
Chamanmoni ...	11 8 0	12 0 0
Balam per md. ...	9 8 0	10 0 0
Banktoolsi (Manja) ...	11 0 0	11 8 0
Do. (Kora) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Kamini (Do.) ...		13 0 0
Chinisankkar (Do.) ...		
Dadkhani ...	15 0 0	16 0 0
Deshi Boiled (Kora) ...	9 0 0	10 0 0
Dudkalma ...		
Nagra ...	9 8 0	10 8 0
Patnai (Kora) ...	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rangoon (Boiled) ...		
Do. (Atap) ...		
Rupsal ...	10 8 0	11 0 0
Sitasal ...	10 8 0	11 0 0
Bhashamanik ...	10 0 0	10 8 0
DAL.		
Mug Dal (Hari) per seer	0 5 9	
Do. (Bhaja) ...	0 5 9	
Do. (Krishna) ...	0 5 9	
Arahar Dal ...	0 3 3	
Kalai Dal ...	0 3 3	
Khasari Dal ...	0 2 6	
Mosoor Dal (Splits) ...		
Do. (Khari) ...	0 3 0	
Mattor Dal ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
GHEE.		
Gawa per seer ...		3 0 0
Ranchi „ ...		
Darbhanga „ ...		2 4 0
Sree (Mark) ...		2 5 0
Khurja ...	2 2 0	2 3 0
Bhaduwa ...		2 6 0
Lakhi ...	2 0 0	2 2 0
"Debia Debee" per seer		2 4 0
SUGAR & FLOUR.		
Sugar (White) per seer		0 5 9
Do. (Brown) ...		
Do. (Bata) ...	0 6 6	0 7 0
Flour per seer ...		
Atta ...	0 5 0	
Do. B ...		
Gur ...	0 7 0	0 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 3	0 2 0
Do. ¼ lb. ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh Salted per lb.		
Bombay per lb. Salted		
Pabna per seer ...		
Polson's 1 lb. tin ...		
Milk ...		
Cows' Head ...		
Condensed Milk ...		
Milk Maid ...		
OIL.		
Mustard Oil ...		0 10 0
Cocoanut Oil ...		1 0 0
FRUITS.		
Mangoes ...	1 0 0	
Apples 8—10 ...	1 0 0	
Alubokra per seer ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Oranges 6—10 ...	1 0 0	
Bedana per seer ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Peata „ ...		5 8 0
Dates Arab ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Grapes per seer ...		
Pomegranates per seer	1 8 0	1 12 0
VEGETABLES		
New Patal ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
New Potatoes ...		
Potatoes (New) ...	0 6 0	0 6 6
Brinjal ...	0 2 6	0 4 0
Cabbages each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Ginger ...	0 5 6	0 6 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 3	0 0 6
Ladies finger per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Onion ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Cauliflower ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
FISH		
Parsey per seer ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Pona „ ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...		
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bhetki „ ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Crab (each) ...	0 1 0	0 1 6
Hilsa „ ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi per seer ...	1 9 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES	From	To
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
MEAT		
Mutton ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
Goat ...	0 12 0	1 0 0
EGGS		
Egg (Fowl) per score ...	0 14 0	0 15 0
„ (Duck) „ Do. ...		0 14 0
CONFECTIONERY		
Lipton's Tea—per 1 lb.	...	1 14 0
Yellow per tin ...		
Cocoa Hornby ...		
Coffee Polson's lb. ...		
Condensed Milk ...		
BISCUITS		
Thin Arrowroot ½ lb. ...	...	0 9 0
H. & P. Do. ...		
Household per tin ...		
Jacob's Cream Cracker		
CIGARETTES, ETC.		
State Express Cigarettes, 555 ...	1 10 0	
Passing Show Cigarettes 1 tin. ...		0 12 0
Robinson's Barley ½ lb.		
Pearl Barley (C. B.) ...		
Sago (Pearl) ...		
Quaker's Oats ...		
Pascal's Logenges (glass) each ...		
Jam ...		
Jelly ...		
Cobra Boot Polish (Tin)		
Quickwhite (White) ...		
KEROSENE OIL		
Elephant Brand tin ...		
Do. per bottle ...		
Do. „ bulk		
Rising Sun ...		
Do. per bottle ...		

PRICES IN THE COLLEGE STREET MARKET FOR THE CURRENT WEEK

Rates Quoted On The 11th November, 1942

ARTICLES	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
MUTTON		
Mutton 1st class per seer		1 0 0
Do. 2nd " " ...	0 12 0	
Goat per seer ...		
Kid "	1 0 0	
Poultry Chicken each ...		
EGGS		
Ducks per score ...	0 14 0	0 15 0
Fowls " ...		0 15 0
VEGETABLES		
Brinjals per seer ...		0 4 0
Cucumber each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Garlic per seer ...	0 5 0	
Ginger " ...	0 4 0	
Pati Lemon per score ...	0 2 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger per seer ...		0 4 0
Kagji Lemon per score ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Onions Patna red per seer	0 2 0	0 2 6
Do. Bombay " ...	0 3 0	
Do. Country " ...		0 2 6
Potatoes Nainital per seer	0 7 0	0 8 0
Do. Deshi (New) ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do. Madrasi " ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Do. Gauhati " ...	0 6 0	
Do. Nainital (Pahari)		
Patal Murshidabad per seer ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. Disi per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. Hilly " ...		
Cabbage each	0 1 3	0 4 0
Cauliflower each		
Peas Ranchi per seer ..		0 10 0
Do. Darjeeling " ...		
Do. Deshi " ...	0 7 0	0 8 0
Beans " ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Squash " ...	0 8 0	
Tomato " ...		
Green Mangoes per score		
FRUITS		
Apple Australia ...		
Do. Cashmere 5—12 ...	1 0 0	
Do. American ...		
Do. Kulu 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Japan ...		
Do. Peshwari ...		
Do. Quetta ...		2 8 0
Alubokhara per seer ...		
Apricot " ...	4 0 0	0 5 0
Batavia per pair ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Beal fruit each ...	0 3 0	2 0 0
Bedana (green) ...	1 4 0	0 2 0
Cocoanut each (green) ...	0 1 6	
Do. dry per seer ...	1 4 0	
Chilghoza " ...		
Dates Arab " ...	0 12 0	
Do. Bagdad " ...		
Grapes Kishnugiri per seer		2 0 0
Do. Nasik " ...		
Do. Quetta " ...	0 0 0	
Do. Chaman " ...		
Do. Australia " ...		
Khorma " ...	0 12 0	
Kesur Deshi " ...		
Do. Singapore " ...		
Khobani " ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Kajoo Nuts " ...		
Lichis Country per 100 ...		
Do. Mozafferpur per 100		
Black Raisins per seer ...		
Prune per lb. ...	0 4 0	0 12 0
Papaya Country each ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Dates fruit per seer ...		
Do. Basra per lb. ...		
Plums per seer ...		

ARTICLES	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—(Contd.)		
Safata ...		
Mango (Local) ...		
Do. Kanchan ...		
Do. Madras ...		
Do. Langra ...		
Do. Bombay ...		
Do Nilambari 3—5 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Totapuri ...		
Do Fazli ...		
Do. Golapkhas		
Do. Himsagar ...		
Do. Kissen Bhogh ...		
Mash melon per seer ...		
Kharbuza per seer ...		
Orange Ichanagore 8—12	1 0 0	
Do. Sylhet ...		
Do. Darjeeling ...		
Do. Nagpur 20—32 ...	1 0 0	
Do. Bombay ...		
Pesta Bagdad per seer ...		9 0 0
Do. Multan ...		
Do. Kabul ...		
Peara 8—20 ...	1 0 0	
Pineapple Singapuri each	0 8 0	1 8 0
Do. Assam ...	0 8 0	1 0 0
Do. Country each ...		
Peaches 6—10	0 5 0	0 5 0
Plantain Champa per score	0 10 0	1 0 0
Do. Martaban per score		
Musket per seer ...		
Pomegranate per seer ...		
Do. Multan per seer		
Do. Kandahar ...	1 4 0	
Do. Dholka ...		
Raisin (Rad) per seer ...	1 8 0	1 8 0
Do. Sultuna " ...		4 0 0
Almond shelled " ...	2 0 0	2 8 0
Do. without shell ...		
Do. do. large ...		
Surdah Quaman per seer		
Water melon Goalando ...		
Do. Deshi ...		
Do. Farukabad ...		
Do Quetta ...		
Do. Bhagalpur ...		
Sarbati Le on (Musembi) 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Walnut per seer ...	1 8 0	2 8 0
Do. Shelled " ...		
Nut Ground " ...		
Sharifa 4—16 ...	1 0 0	
BUTTER, ETC.		
Shillong Butter per pound		
Darjeeling do. " ...		
Bombay " " ...		
Aligarh " " ...	1 4 0	
Jessore " per seer ...	2 8 0	
Dinapur " " ...	2 0 0	
Pabna " " ...	2 0 0	
Darbhanga " " ...	1 12 0	
Mazafferpur " " ...	1 12 0	
Ghee " ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Cow's Ghee " ...	2 12 0	3 0 0
Do. Milk " ...	0 5 0	0 5 6
FISH		
Bagda per seer ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Bhetkee (Salt) per md. ...		
Do. (cut pieces) p. s. ...		
Bhetkee " ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Prawns " ...		
Hilsa " ...		0 12 0
Rohi " ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Rohi (cut pieces) " ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Small fish " ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Chetal " ...		
Crab per pair ...		
Koi per seer ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Singhee per seer ..	0 8 0	1 0 0
Magoor per seer (small) Do. (large)	1 0 0	1 8 0

ARTICLES	From Rs. A. P.	To Rs. A. P.
RICE		
Dinajpori Khatari Bhog		
Deshi (Nagra) per md. ...	11 0 0	
Do. (Medium) " ...	9 0 0	
Patnai (Atap) " md. ...	11 0 0	
Hilly (old) per md. ...		
Nagra (old) No. 2 per md.		
Jhingasal per md. ...		
Banktoolshi (Manja) No. 1 per maund	10 8 0	11 8 0
Do. No. 2 per md.		
Chamormoni ...	11 4 0	
Balam (old) per md. ...		
Chini Shakkar No. 1 per maund (old) ...		
Kalma (polished) No. 1 per maund ...		
Kalma (polished) No. 2 per maund ...		
Kamini per maund ...	12 8 0	
Peshwar Rice per md. ...	22 0 0	
Dhaki Chata ...	9 8 0	12 8 0
SUGAR, ETC.		
Crystal Sugar per seer ...		
Java " " ...		
Cocoanut Oil " ...	1 0 0	
Mustard Oil " ...	0 10 0	
Salt per seer ...	0 2 9	
Flour " ...	0 3 10½	
Atta B per md. (Total) ...		
Sujee " ...		15 0 0
Atta fresh per seer ...	0 3 10½	
Chandausi Atta per md. ...		
Til Oil " ...	35 0 0	
Til Oil per seer ...	0 14 0	
DAL		
Mug Dal (Bhaja) per seer	0 5 9	
Mug Dal " ...	0 6 0	
Arhar " ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Kalai ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Khesari " ...	0 3 6	0 4 0
Mosoor (spilt) " ...	0 5 0	
Do. (khari) " ...	0 4 6	
Mator " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Chana Dal " ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. " ...	0 3 0	0 3 6
Biuli " ...	0 4 6	0 5 0
TEA.		
Rose Mixture ...	1 8 0	1 10 0
Golden Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	2 4 0	2 8 0
Flowery Orange Pekoe Quality per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Orange Pekoe ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Pekoe per lb. ...		
Darjeeling Autumn Special per lb. ...	1 12 0	2 0 0
Pekoe Dust ...	1 2 0	1 4 0
KEROSENE OIL.		
Rising Sun per tin (4 I. G.)		
" " Bulk "		
Owl & Swan per tin ...		
" " Bulk "		
Monkey Brand per tin ...		
Elephant Brand per bot. (White)	0 3 6	
Elephant Brand per bot. (Red) ...		
Snowflake per tin ...		
Soft Coke per md. ...		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies

J. K. MITTER & CO.,
Engineers, Builders and Contractors.
9, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.
Telephone :—Calcutta 5632. Telegram :—"EDWARD" Cals.

Prices in the Gariahat Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Silong ...	1 0 0	
Lobster ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Bagda ...	0 8 0	0 14 0
Bhangaur ...	0 2 0	1 0 0
Bhetki ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
Other Fish ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Hilsa ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 4 0
Parsay ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Crab each ...	0 0 9	0 1 6
MEAT.		
Goat & Kid per seer ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Mutton „ ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 13 0	0 15 0
Fowl's eggs ...	0 15 0	
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Brinjal „ ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Cabbage (Country) each ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Cauliflower each ...	0 4 6	0 4 0
Tomato per seer ...	0 8 0	
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 6 0	
Garlic „ ...	0 6 0	
Green Chilly ...	0 1 6	
Onion „ ...		0 3 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Potato (Madras) ...	0 7 0	0 8 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Potatoes (Gauhati) per seer ...	0 6 0	0 7 0
Pulbul per seer ...		0 4 8
Raddish (Country) per score ...		0 1 6
Squash per seer ...		0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes	0 4 0	
Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 6 0
New Potato ...		
FRUITS		
Mangoes ...		
Grapes	1 4 0	
Alubokhora per seer ...	2 0 0	
Amra (Belati) per score		
Bedana per seer ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Bael each ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer ...		0 8 0
Almond „ ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 3 0
Orange 10 to 12 ...	1 0 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 1 9	0 2 6
Do. (Martaban) ... per doz.	0 2 0	0 6 0
Papaya each ...	0 1 0	0 4 0
Sugarcane each ...	0 1 0	
Pomegranate per seer ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Apples 6—8 ...	1 0 0	
Pears ...	1 0 0	
BUTTER.		
Butter per seer ...		2 0 0
Madras „ ...		
Ghee Lakhee ...	2 2 0	
Do. Bhadwa ...	2 5 0	
Do. Sree ...	2 5 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer		2 12 0
Milk „ ...		0 4 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer —		0 7 0
Atta White No. 1 —		0 7 0
Sujee „ —		0 7 0
Atta Brown —		0 5 0
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 4 6	
Banktulshi (Manja) per md. ...	11 0 0	11 8 0
„ (Kora) per seer	0 5 0	
Chinisakkar (Attap) md.		18 0 0
Deshi (Boiled) „	7 8 0	8 7 0
Katari Bhog (Attap) per md. ...	18 0 0	20 0 0
Rice-Coarse (Controlled) per seer .. —	0 3 0	
Rice Medium (Controlled)	0 3 3	
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil per seer ...	0 9 0	0 10 0
Sugar ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Tea per lb. ...	1 5 0	2 8 0
Gur per seer ...		0 3 0
DAL.		
Arahar per seer ...	0 2 6	0 3 0
Chana „ ...	0 4 0	0 4 6
Khari Masoor „ ...		0 5 0
Bhanga „ ...		0 4 0
Khasaree „ —	0 4 0	
Kalai „ —	0 5 0	
Biuli „ —	0 5 0	
Mung (Hari) (Katcha)	0 6 0	
„ (Fried) per seer	0 6 0	0 8 0
Mattor „ ...	0 4 0	0 6 0
Salt „ ...	0 2 9	
COKE & COAL.		
Soft Coke per Md. ...		
Coal ...	1 8 0	
Fuel — —		2 0 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle ...		

PRICES IN THE PARK CIRCUS MARKET FOR THE CURRENT WEEK

Rates Quoted On The 11th November, 1942

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FISH & MEAT.		
Pona per seer ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Do. (cut pieces) ...	0 14 0	1 2 0
Silong ...		1 0 0
Lobster ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Bagda ...		
Bhangaur ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Bhetki ...	0 14 0	1 0 0
Other Fish ...	0 10 0	0 12 0
Hilsa ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Koi & Magoor ...	0 12 0	1 8 0
Parsey ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Crab (each) ...	0 0 9	0 1 6
Beef per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0
Mutton „ ...	0 10 0	0 14 0
Goat & Kid —	0 10 0	0 14 0
POULTRY & EGGS.		
Duck each ...	0 10 0	0 11 0
Fowl „ ...	0 6 0	0 14 0
Chicken „ ...		0 4 0
Pigeon „ ...	—	0 8 0
Duck's eggs per score ...	0 13 0	0 15 0
Fowl's eggs „ ...		0 15 0
VEGETABLES.		
Bean (French) per seer ...	0 5	0 6 0
Brinjal „ ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Cabbage (Darjeeling) each		
Cauliflour „ „	0 2 0	0 3 0
Carrot (Country) per seer	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Darjeeling) „	0 2 0	—
Cucumber per score ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Ginger per seer ...	0 5 0	0 6 0

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—(Contd.)		
Garlic per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Green Chilly „ —	0 6 0	0 8 0
Onion „ —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Peas (Darjeeling) „ —	0 6 0	0 8 0
Do. (Modhupur) „ —		
Potatoes (Madras) „ —	0 6 0	0 7 0
Do (Gauhati) „ —	0 6 0	0 7 0
Pulbul „ —	0 3 6	0 4 0
Ladies finger „ —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Raddish per score „ —	0 1 6	0 2 0
Squash „ —	0 4 0	—
Sweet Potatoes „ —	0 2 6	0 3 0
Sweet Pumpkin each —	0 1 0	0 4 0
White „ „ —	0 1 0	0 3 0
Tomato Darjeeling „ —	0 8 0	0 10 0
FRUITS.		
Almond per seer —		
Alubokra „ —		
Amra (Belati) per score —	0 1 0	0 1 3
Bedana per seer —	1 8 0	2 0 0
Bael each —	0 0 6	0 1 0
Dates per seer —		1 0 0
Grapes „ —		
Lime per score —	0 2 0	0 3 0
Plantain (Champa) per doz. —	0 1 6	0 2 0
Do. (Martaban) „ —	0 3 0	0 4 0
Papaya each —	0 2 0	0 4 0
Pomegranates per seer —		
Mangoes (Green) per 100 —		
Sugarcane each —	0 0 9	0 1 0
Oranges per score —	0 5 0	0 8 0
BUTTER		
Butter per seer —	2 0 0	2 8 0
Ghee Lakhee „ —	2 2 0	
Do. Bhadwa „ —		
Do. Sree „ —	2 5 0	
Pure Cow Ghee per seer —	2 12 0	
Milk —		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer —		
Atta white No. 1 —		
Sujee —		0 1 0
Atta Brown —	0 5 0	0 5 6
"B" Atta —		
RICE, SUNDRIES, ETC.		
Patna per seer —		
Banktulsi (Manja) per md.	13 0 0	13 8 0
Do. (Kora) per seer	0 5 0	0 5 3
Do. (Boiled) per md. —	11 0 0	11 4 0
Rangoon per seer —		
Katari Bhog (Boiled) per md. —		
Do. (Atap) „ —		
Golap Soru ...	16 0 0	17 0 0
Mustard oil (Ghani) per seer	0 9 6	0 10 0
Sugar —		
Tea per lb. —	1 0 0	2 0 0
Gur per seer —	0 3 0	0 3 0
Cocoanut oil „ —	0 14 0	1 0 0
Arahar per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Chana „ —	0 4 0	0 4 6
Khari Masoor „ —		0 5 0
Khasaree „ —		0 4 0
Kalai „ —	0 4 0	0 4 6
Biuli „ —	0 4 0	0 4 6
Mug (Hari) Katcha „ —	0 6 0	—
Do. (Sona) „ —		0 5 9
Mattor „ —	0 4 0	0 6 0
Salt „ —	0 2 0	
Barley ½ lb. tin. —	0 10 0	
Do. Pearl 1 lb. tin. —	0 12 0	
Robinson's Barley —		
Jelly —	0 9 0	0 12 0
Kerosene Oil—Elephant Brand per bottle —		

Prices in the Entally Market for the current week.

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MEAT.		
Beef per seer ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
Mutton ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Goat and Kid ,, ...	0 12 0	0 14 0
Pork ,, —	0 8 0	0 10 0
POULTRY.		
Duck each ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Fowl ,, —	0 6 0	0 14 0
Chicken ,, ...	0 3 0	0 4 0
Pigeon ,, —		0 5 0
EGGS.		
Duck's eggs per (score) ...	0 8 0	0 15 0
Fowl's ,, ,, ...	0 7 0	0 13 0
FISH.		
Pona per seer ...	1 0 0	1 4 0
Do. (Cut pieces) ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Silong —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Lobster ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Bagda ...	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bhangaur ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Bhetki ...	0 8 0	0 12 0
Other Fish ...	0 6 0	0 9 0
Crab per pair ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Hilsa ...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Koi & Magoor ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Pomfret per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mango fish per seer —	0 10 0	0 12 0
VEGETABLES.		
Beetroot (Darjeeling) per doz. ...	0 6 0	0 12 0
Do. (Desi) —		
Bean (French) per seer —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Bean (Ranchi) ,, ...		
Brinjal ,, ...	0 4 0	
Cabbage (Country) each ...		
Do. (Darjeeling) —	0 8 0	0 10 0
Cauliflower —	0 2 0	0 4 0
Carrots (Country) per doz.		
Do. (Darjeeling) ,, ...	0 3 0	0 6 0
Celery per doz. ...		
Cucumber per score ...	0 10 0	1 6 0
Ginger per seer —	0 5 0	0 6 0
Garlic —	0 4 0	0 5 0
Green Chilly per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Ladies finger ,, —	0 2 0	0 2 6
Onion ,, ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Peas (Darjeeling) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 10 0
Do. (Patna) ,, —		
Do. (Desi) ,, ...		
Do. (Ranchi) ,, ...	0 8 0	0 3 6
Potatoes (Nainital) ...	0 4 0	
Do. (Desi) ,, ...		0 3 6
Pulbul ...	0 3 0	0 5 0
Raddish (English) per bundle ...		
Raddish (Country) p. score	0 2 0	

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
VEGETABLES—Contd.		
Squash (Darjeeling) per sr.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sweet Potatoes ,, ...	0 2 6	0 3 6
Sweet Pumpkin each ...	0 4 0	0 8 0
Tomato (Ranchi) per seer		
Do. (Country) per seer	0 1 0	
White Pumpkin each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Turnip (Darjeeling) per doz	0 3 0	0 6 0
	0 4 0	0 5 0
FRUITS.		
Alubokhora per seer ...	2 0 0	
Apricot ...	2 0 0	
Apples ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Figs per seer ...	1 4 0	1 12 0
Amra (Belati) per score ...	0 2 6	
Bedana per seer ...	1 0 0	1 8 0
Beal each ...	0 0 9	0 3 0
Pomegranate ,, ...	0 10 0	1 4 0
Blackberries per 100 —		
Cocoanut each ...	0 1 6	0 2 0
Custard Apples 12 to 16	1 0 0	
Dates per seer ...	0 10 0	
Almond ,, ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Grape ,,	1 12 0	2 0 0
Do. per box ...		
Goosbarry per seer ...		
Jack fruit each —		
Khubani per see —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kharbuza ,,		
Lichis per 100 —		
Lime per score ...	0 1 6	0 4 0
Lokote ,, —	0 1 6	
Oranges 8 to 10 ...	1 0 0	
Pesta per seer	5 8 0	
Plantain (Champa) per score ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. (Martaban) per doz. ...	0 8 0	
	0 2 0	0 4 0
Papaya each ...	0 2 0	0 3 0
Pineapple ,, ...	0 10 0	
Plums per score —		
Raisins ...	0 14 0	1 4 0
Roseberry per score		
Star apple ...		
Tamarind per seer —	0 4 0	
Walnut ,, —	0 10 0	1 0 0
Mangoes (Green) per 100		
Do, (Madras) 12—16 —		
Golap Khas —		
Langra 16—20 ...		
Bombay 25 to 30 —		
Totapari per score ...		
Sipia —		

ARTICLES.	From	To
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
FRUITS—Contd.		
Keshin Bhog 12 to 16 —		
Fazli 8 to 10 —		
Prnes S. W. per seer —	1 0 0	1 4 0
Sarda per seer —		
Sugareane —		
Water Melon each ...		
BUTTER.		
Aligarh per lb. —	1 12 0	2 4 0
Dinapur ,, ...	0 12 0	0 13 0
Ghee per seer —	2 0 0	2 8 0
Pure Cow's Milk —	0 4 0	
BREAD.		
Bread 1 lb. —		0 2 0
Do. ½ lb. ...	0 1 6	
Do. ¼ lb. —		0 0 9
FLOUR.		
Flour per seer ...	0 4 0	0 5 0
Atta ,, —	0 4 6	0 5 0
Sujee ,, —	0 5 0	0 5 0
RICE.		
Patna per seer ...	0 4 0	
Banktulshi (Manja) per sr.	0 5 0	
Do. (Kora) ,,	0 3 0	
Chinisakkhar per seer —		
Deshi ,, —		
SUNDRIES.		
Mustard Oil ...	0 10 6	
Sugar —		
Tea per lb. —	0 14 0	
Cocoanut Oil —	1 0 0	
DAL.		
Arahar per seer —	0 6 0	
Chana ,, —	0 5 0	
Khari Masoor ,, —	0 6 0	
Bhanga ,, —	0 5 0	
Khasaree ,, —		
Kalai ,, —		0 2 0
Mung (Hari) ,, —	0 7 0	
Do. (Sona) ,, —	0 8 0	
Mattor ,, ...		0 5 0
Salt ,, —		0 2 0
COKE AND COAL.		
Kerosene Oil in Bulk ...		
Do. (Elephant) Brand per tin Refined —	3 10 3	
Ordinary ...	3 10 3	
BARLEY POWDER		
Robinson Barley 1 lb. tin		

N. B.—Prices vary according to supplies.

LANSDOWNE MARKET—Shops To Let

Applications with offers of initial rent for the privilege of occupying the undermentioned stalls on rents noted against each, are invited and will be received by the Superintendent in the market office daily between 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Block and Stall Nos.	Rent.	Business.	Block and Stalls Nos.	Rent.	Business.
	Per day.			Per day.	
A. 1 & 2	As. 6 each	To be approved by the Committee.	G. 9	As. 9	To be approved by the Committee.
,, 3, 6—12	,, 7 ,,	Do.	,, 11 & 13	,, 8 ,,	Do.
C. 10	,, 9	Do.	H. 4	,, 12	Do.
,, 24 & 26	,, 8 ,,	Do	,, 11	,, 6	Do.
,, 28B	,, 4	Do.	,, 12	,, 8	Do.
D. 1 & 2	,, 12 ,,	Do.	Potato—5, 7, 9, & 12	,, 4 ,,	Potato.
E. 3, 5 & 8	,, 6 ,,	Do.	Milk—2	,, 2	Milk.
G. 5	,, 9	Do.	G. & B. 2	,, 3	Ghee & Butter.
,, 6 & 6A	,, 14	Do.	Betel—2, 3 & 4	,, 3 ,,	Betel Leaves.
,, 8	,, 7				

SIR STUART HOGG MARKET—Shops To Let.

(*Continued from page 757*)

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
H. 8	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.
„ 10	3 0 0	Umbrella and Utensils
„ 9	3 0 0	Hosiery & Cloth.
„ 11	3 0 0	Cloth.
„ 12	3 0 0	Ready made cloth
„ 13	3 0 0	Do.
„ 14	3 0 0	Lace and ready made clothing.
„ 15	3 0 0	Do.
„ 16	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery.
„ 17	3 0 0	Cloth.
„ 18	3 0 0	Shoe.
„ 19	3 0 0	Cloth & Hosiery
„ 26	...	Rent & Business to be approved by the Comt.
„ 27-28	4 0 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.
„ 31	2 0 0	Do.
„ 32-33	4 0 0	Do.
„ 34	2 0 0	Do.
„ 35	2 0 0	Do.
„ 36	2 0 0	Do.
New Bldg. 7	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.
„ 8	4 0 0	Do.
„ 9	4 0 0	Do.
„ 13	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
„ 22-1	4 0 0	Oilman's Stores.
„ 23	4 0 0	Do.
„ 26-1	1 12 0	Do.
„ 28-1	2 0 0	Do.
„ 29-1	1 12 0	Do.
„ 34-1	1 12 0	Mudi.
„ 41	2 2 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
„ 42	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.
„ 39C	0 10 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.
„ 46A-B	1 8 0	Oilman's Stores.
„ 50	3 4 0	Business to be sanctioned by the Committee.
„ 57	1 8 0	Pork.
K. 34	0 8 0	Fresh Fruits.
„ 46	0 6 0	Do.
„ 49	0 6 0	Do.
„ 50	0 6 0	Do.
„ 51	0 6 0	Do.
„ 52	0 6 0	Do.
„ 53	0 6 0	Do.
„ 54	0 6 0	Do.
„ 55	0 6 0	Do.
„ 56	0 6 0	Do.
„ 57	0 6 0	Do.
„ 58	0 6 0	Do.
„ 59	0 6 0	Do.
„ 60	0 6 0	Do.
„ 61	0 6 0	Do.
„ 62	0 6 0	Do.
Potato Range 5	0 6 0	Potato.
„ 12	0 6 0	Do.
„ 16	0 6 0	Do.
„ 23-24	0 12 0	Do.
„ 31	0 6 0	Do.
„ 32	0 6 0	Do.
„ 36-37	...	Do. Rent to be fixed by the Committee.
„ 38	0 8 0	Potato.
„ 39	0 8 0	Do.
Cocoanut Range 5	0 4 0	Cocoanut.
„ 6	0 6 0	Do.
„ 7	0 6 0	Do.
„ 8	0 4 0	Do.
„ 13	...	Rent to be fixed by the Comt.
„ 14	...	Do.
„ 15	0 4 0	Cocoanut.
„ 16	0 4 0	Do.
„ 17	0 4 0	Do.
„ 18	0 4 0	Do.
„ 21	0 10 0	Do.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
M. 3	0 8 0	Plantain.
„ 4	0 8 0	Do.
„ 14	0 4 0	Do.
„ 15	0 4 0	Do.
„ 16	0 4 0	Do.
„ 17	0 4 0	Do.
„ 18	0 4 0	Do.
„ 25—26	0 8 0	Do.
„ 32—34	0 12 0	Do.
„ 35—36	0 8 0	Do.
„ 37	0 4 0	Do.
„ 45—46	1 0 0	Do.
„ 47—48	0 8 0	Do.
„ 49	0 10 0	Do.
West Range (old) 58	1 12 0	Oilman's Stores.
West Range (new) 10-11	3 9 0	Podder or any other business to be approved by the Committee.
„ 1	10 13 0	Jewellery.
„ 3	8 10 0 Mon. rent	Oilman's Stores.
West Range (old) 32	35 0 0	Kerosene Oil.
„ 33	25 0 0	Oilman's Stores.
„ 36	34 0 0	Do.
„ 38	25 0 0	Do.
„ 39	30 0 0	Do.
„ 37	25 0 0	Kerosene Oil.
„ 40	25 0 0	Misc. goods.
„ 43	28 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee.
„ 44	30 0 0	Kerosene Oil.
„ 45	28 0 0	Oilman's Stores.
„ 48	33 0 0	Do.
„ 49	33 0 0	Tailoring.
„ 50	56 4 0	Oilman's Stores.
„ 51	30 0 0	To be sanctioned by the Comt.
„ 52	30 0 0	Do.
„ 53	30 0 0	Do.
„ 54	30 0 0	Do.
Poultry. „ 7-12	0 9 0	Poultry.
„ 13-19	0 11 0	Do.
„ 20-23	0 6 0	Do.
„ 24-28	0 9 0	Do.
„ 29-30	0 3 0	Do.
„ 31-32	0 3 0	Do.
„ 33-34	0 3 0	Do.
„ 35-38	0 10 0	Do.
„ 39-42	0 8 0	Do.
„ 51-52	1 10 0	Do.
„ 63-66	0 8 0	Do.
„ 67-74 } „ 115-130 }	3 0 0	Do.
„ 75-78	0 8 0	Do.
„ 79-82	0 10 0	Do
„ 83-98	2 1 0	Do.
„ 99-108	1 6 0	Do.
„ 109-110	0 4 0	Do.
„ 111-114	0 10 0	Do.
„ 131-134	0 8 0	Do.
„ 135-138	0 8 0	Do
„ 139-140	0 4 0	Do
„ 141-142	0 4 0	Do
„ 145-146	0 6 0	Do
„ 147-150	0 10 0	Do
„ 151-154	0 8 0	Do
„ 155-156	0 4 0	Do
„ 157-162	0 14 0	Do
„ 163-164	0 6 0	Do
„ 165-166	0 4 0	Do
„ 167-170	0 8 0	Do
„ 171-174	0 8 0	Poultry-Bird Do.
„ 175-176	0 4 0	Do.
„ 177-178	0 6 0	Do.
„ 179-182	0 10 0	Do.
„ 183-186	0 8 0	Do.
„ 187-188	0 8 0	Do.
„ 189-190	0 6 0	Do.
„ 191-194	0 8 0	Do.
„ 195-198	0 8 0	Do.
„ 199-202	0 10 0	Do.
„ 203-206	0 10 0	Do.
„ 207-208	0 4 0	Do.
„ 209-210	0 4 0	Do.
„ 211-214	0 10 0	Do.

Block & Stall Nos.	Daily rent. Rs. A. P.	Business.
Egg 2	0 4 0	Egg
„ 4	0 3 0	Do
„	0 3 0	Do
„ 8	0 3 0	Do
„ 9	0 3 0	Do
„	0 3 0	Do
„ 17	0 3 0	Do
„ 18	0 3 0	Do
„ 21	0 3 0	Do
„ 22	0 3 0	Do
„ 23	0 3 0	Do
„ 24	0 3 0	Do
„ 27	0 4 0	Do
„ 28	0 3 0	Do
„ 30	0 3 0	Do
„ 31	0 3 0	Do
„ 33	0 3 0	Do
„ 35	0 4 0	Do
„ 36	0 4 0	Do
N. 5	0 5 0	European Vegetable.
„ 28	0 5 0	Do
„ 36	0 6 0	Do
„ 44	0 5 0	Do
„ 45	0 6 0	Do
„ 46	0 6 0	Do
„ 47	0 5 0	Do
„ 48	0 5 0	Do
„ 51	0 7 0	Do
„ 52	0 5 0	Do
„ 53	0 5 0	Do
„ 54	0 6 0	Do
„ 57	0 5 0	Do
„ 58	0 5 0	Do
„ 59	0 6 0	Do
„ 63	0 5 0	Do
„ 64	0 5 0	Do
„ 65	0 5 0	Do
„ 66	0 5 0	Do
„ 67	0 5 0	Do
„ 72	0 5 0	Do
„ 73	0 5 0	Do
„ 74	0 5 0	Do
„ 75	0 5 0	Do
„ 77	0 5 0	Do
Milk 1	1 8 0	Milk
„ 3, 4, 8 & 9	2 8 0	Do
„ 11	1 8 0	Do
„ 12	2 8 0	Do
Suet 2	0 5 0	Suet
„ 3 & 6	0 4 0	Do
„ 7 & 8	0 5 0	Do
„ 9 & 12	0 4 0	Do
„ 13	0 5 0	Do
„ 17, 18, 19 „ & 20 }	0 4 0	Do
„ 22	0 5 0	Do
„ 24 & 25	0 4 0	Do
North Range „ 2, 3, 4, 9 „ & 10 }	0 8 0	Betel
„ 11—12	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
„ 13—14	2 0 0	Do
„ 29—30	2 0 0	Cloth
„ 31	1 0 0	Hosiery
„ 34	1 0 0	Do
„ 25	1 0 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
„ 66—67	1 12 0	Miscellaneous Goods
„ 90	0 12 0	Do
„ 148—149	1 8 0	Do
„ 151	1 0 0	Do
R. 6—7	1 8 0	Business to be approved by the Committee
„ 32—33	3 0 0	Do

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR THE YEAR 1942-43

[Appointed by the Corporation on 24th June, 1942.]

BUILDINGS STANDING COMMITTEE NO. I

1. Sir Hari Sanker Paul.
2. Mr. Bhabesh Chandra Das.
3. Mr. J. N. Mondal.
4. Mr. S. K. Chatterji.
5. Mr. M. K. Majumdar.
6. Mr. M. L. Mackar.
7. Mr. B. B. Sadkhan.
8. Mr. Surendranath Das.
9. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Md. Solaiman
10. Mr. A. Matin.
11. Haji Md. Hossain.
12. Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed.

BUILDINGS STANDING COMMITTEE NO. II

1. Mr. J. N. Kolay.
2. Mr. Anandilal Poddar.
3. Mr. A. S. Naskar.
4. Mr. Narosh Nath Mookerjee.
5. Mr. H. K. Ghosh.
6. Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen.
7. Mr. Bepin Behary Ganguly.
8. Mr. Harihar Das Chowdhury.
9. Mr. S. A. Habib.
10. Mr. Taj Mohammed.
11. Mr. S. C. Varma.
12. Mr. Basir Ali.

BUILDINGS STANDING COMMITTEE NO. III

1. Mr. K. C. Ghose.
2. Mr Netai Charan Paul.
3. Mr. Profulia K. Dutta.
4. Mr. Bejay Kumar Banerji.
5. Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghosh.
6. Mr. Pulin Behary Khatik.
7. Mr. Dhirendra K. Mazumdar.
8. Major P. Bardhan.
9. Mr. Mahmud Ghuznavi.
10. Mr. M. A. Jabbar.
11. Mr. Kalimuddin Chowdhury.
12. Mr. Shamsul Haque.

SERVICES STANDING COMMITTEE NO. I

1. Mr. Sushil Ch. Sen.
2. Mr. Bidhu Bhusan Sircar.
3. Mr. Debendra Nath Mukerji.
4. Mr. Pulin Behary Khatik.
5. Mr. Narosh Nath Mookerjee.
6. Mr. Jogesh Chandra Ghose.
7. Mr. Gokuldas Mohata.
8. Mr. P. K. Sett.
9. Mr. Mahmud Ghuznavi.
10. Mr. Md. Israil.
11. Mr. Abdur Rezak.
12. Mr. Syed Badrudduja.

SERVICES STANDING COMMITTEE NO. II

1. Mr. Sudhir Kumar Chatterjee.
2. Mr. A. S. Naskar.
3. Mr. Netai Charan Paul.
4. Mr. Profulla Kumar Dutta.
5. Khan Saheb Wahiduzzaman.
6. Mr. Hamoodur Rahman.
7. Haji Md. Yusuf.
8. Mr. Abdul Matin.
9. Mr. Bepin Behari Sadkhan.
10. Mr. Sudhangsu Kumar Mitter.
11. Mr. Bepin Behari Ganguli.
12. Mr. D. K. Masumdar.

ESTATES AND GENERAL PURPOSES STANDING COMMITTEE

1. Mr. Satish Chandra Bose.
2. Mr. Indra Bhusan Beed.
3. Mr. Bejay Kumar Banerji.
4. Mr. Gokul Das Mohata.
5. Mr. Amarendra Nath Mukerji.
6. Mr. T. C. Roy.
7. Dr. S. C. Law.
8. Mr. Mrigendra Kumar Majumdar.
9. Khan Bahadur Waliul Islam.
10. Mr. Md. Israil.
11. Mr. Md. Gulzar.
12. Mr. Debabrata Mukerji.

FINANCE STANDING COMMITTEE

1. Mr. Anandilal Poddar.
2. Mr. B. C. Chatterjee.
3. Khan Saheb Mohammad Mohsin Khan.
4. Haji Mohammad Hossain.
5. Mr. Hamcodur Rahman.
6. Dr. B. C. Roy.
7. Dr. S. C. Law.
8. Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghosh.
9. Mr. B. M. Mondal.
10. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Md. Solaiman.
11. Mr. S. A. Gray.
12. Mr. D. J. Cohen.

PUBLIC HEALTH STANDING COMMITTEE

1. Dr. S. K. Sarkar.
2. Mr. J. N. Mondal.
3. Mr. Amulya Ch. Mitter.
4. Dr. A. Ahsan.
5. Mr. S. C. Varma.
6. Mr. Abdur Rezak.
7. Mr. J. H. Methold.
8. Mr. J. Macfarlane.
9. Mr. I. J. Cohen.
10. Kaviraj Satyabrata Sen.
11. Major P. Bardhan.
12. Dr. Sadeque Hossain.

PUBLIC UTILITIES AND MARKETS STANDING COMMITTEE

1. Mr. K. C. Ghosh,
2. Mr. K. C. Chakravarty.
3. Mr. Amulya Ch. Mitter.
4. Mr. Taj Mohammed.
5. Mr. S. A. Habib.
6. Mr. Shamsul Huq.
7. Mr. Mackertich John.
8. Mr. B. S. Nahar.
9. Mr. M. L. Mackar.
10. Mr. Harihar Das Chowdhury.
11. Mr. Hemanta Kumar Mukerji.
12. Mr. M. V. Gough-Govia.

WORKS STANDING COMMITTEE

1. Mr. S. C. Ray Chaudhuri.
2. Mr. Indra Bhusan Beed.
3. Mr. J. N. Kolay.
4. Mr. Debjiban Banerji.
5. Mr. Amarendra Nath Mukerji.
6. Mr. Dhirendra Nath Ghosh.
7. Dr. Sadeque Hossain.
8. Mr. E. S. W. Haward.
9. Mr. W. R. Humphrey.
10. Dr. A. Ahsan.
11. Mr. Mohammad Gulzar.
12. Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed.

WATER SUPPLY STANDING COMMITTEE

1. Mr. Narendra Nath Dalal.
2. Mr. Fakir Chandra Ghose.
3. Mr. K. C. Chakravarty.
4. Mr. P. K. Sett.
5. Mr. Debendra Nath Mukerji.
6. Mr. Debjiban Banerji.
7. Mr. M. Barman.
8. Haji Md. Yusuf.
9. Mr. Md. Jalil.
10. Mr. E. S. W. Haward.
11. Mr. W. R. Humphrey.
12. Mr. G. Griffiths.

ROADS AND BUSTEES STANDING COMMITTEE

1. Mr. Fakir Chandra Ghosh.
2. Mr. J. C. Ghose.
3. Mr. Bhabosh Chandra Das.
4. Sir Hari Sanker Paul.
5. Mr. M. A. Jabbar.
6. Mr. Mohammed Jalil.
7. Khan Saheb Md. Mohsin Khan.
8. Mr. Baser Ali.
9. Mr. Bidhu Bhusan Sircar.
10. Mr. Sudhangsu Kumar Mitter.
11. Mr. Dhirendra Nath Ghosh.
12. Mr. Hemanta Kumar Mukerji.

PRIMARY EDUCATION STANDING COMMITTEE

1. Mr. B. C. Chatterji.
2. Mr. P. D. Himatsingka.
3. Mr. Surendranath Das.
4. Khan Bahadur Waliul Islam.
5. Mr. J. J. N. Birch.
6. Mr. Debabrata Mukerji.

Associate Members

7. Mr. Panchu Gopal Bhattacharji.
8. Mr. Hari Charan Ghosh.
9. Mrs. A. Hakkam.

Supplement to Calcutta Municipal Gazette of
27 th June, 1942.

C. R. Das Memorial Meeting.

Full text of speech in Bengali delivered by **Sj Hem Ch Nasker,** Mayor of Calcutta at Shahnagore Burning Ghat on 16th June. 1942.

দেশবন্ধু সপ্তদশ-স্মৃতি-বার্ষিকী—

স্বজন স্বগণ ও বন্ধুগণ,

কবিন্দ্র রবীন্দ্রের ভাষায় মৃত্যুহীন প্রাণ নিয়ে যিনি নররূপে মরধামে এসেছিলেন কর্ম্মবীর, জ্ঞানবীর, দানবীর, হ'য়ে ; যিনি দশ ও দেশের জন্য হ'য়েছিলেন সর্ব্বত্যাগী ; যিনি দেশমাতাকে অনুভবীর অনুভূতিতে নিজে চিনে চিনিয়েছিলেন দেশের লোককে ; সেই মহামানবের অদর্শন আজ সতের বৎসর ! সতের বৎসর পূর্ব্বে এই মহাশ্মশানের মহাতীর্থে আমরা তাঁ'কে হারিয়ে ফেলেছি আমাদেরই দুর্ভাগ্য বশে। সারা বিশ্ব পাতি পাতি ক'রে খুঁজলেও আর তাঁ'কে খুঁজে পাওয়া যাবে না। কিন্তু দিক্ নিনাদি কণ্ঠ ক'র্‌ছে তাঁ'র জয়-ঘোষণা। অন্তরে গিয়ে তিনি আছেন আমাদের অন্তরে অন্তরে। মৃত্যুহীন প্রাণ, যা' তিনি দান ক'রে গে'ছেন মরণে, সেই প্রাণ বিগত হ'য়ে ঘোষণা ক'র্‌ছে স্বর্গতের অমরণ। তাঁর চিতা-ভূমি নির্ব্বাপিত হ'য়েছে আমাদের তপ্ত অশ্রুতে। সান্ত্বনা পাই নাই আমরা দেবতার আশীর্ব্বাণীতেও। কলনাদিনী ভাগীরথী তাঁ'র চিতাভস্ম বয়ে নি'য়ে গেছে অচিনের দেশে ; আমরা অশ্রুসিক্ত হ'য়ে চাচ্ছি নবরাগময় সুশান্ত-প্রশান্ত-মুখ চিত্তরঞ্জনের অভয়বাণী শুন্‌তে যা' তিনি প্রচার কর্‌তেন দেশের লোক্‌কে মুক্তি-সংগ্রামে জয়যুক্ত হ'তে।

ভোগী, ত্যাগী, কবি, ঋষি, জনসেবক, জননায়ক, অসামান্য প্রতিভাসম্পন্ন রাষ্ট্রনীতিবীদ্, পরার্থপর দরদী দেশবন্ধু চিত্তরঞ্জন জন্মগ্রহণ ক'রেছিলেন দেশহিত ব্রত নিয়ে। সেই ব্রত প্রতিষ্ঠায় তাঁ'কে ক'র্‌তে হ'য়েছিল অসহ্য সহ্য, কারাবরণ কর্‌তে হ'য়েছিল একাধিকবার ; অপমান, লাঞ্ছনা, অত্যাচারের বিরুদ্ধে মাথা তুলে দাঁ'ড়াতে হ'য়েছিল নির্ভিক ভাবে ; ত্যাগ ক'র্‌তে হ'য়েছিল সর্ব্বস্ব, বিশ্ব-বরেণ্য ব্যবহারাজীব হ'য়েও ব্যবহার-শাস্ত্রের চক্রপথে তাঁ'কে পথভ্রষ্ট হ'তে হ'য়েছিল দেশাত্মবোধের অপরাধে ; তথাপি তাঁর মঙ্গল হস্তে ছিল স্বাধীনতার অবিকম্প দীপ, তাঁর ভাব-ধারাকে নিবদ্ধ কর্‌তে পারে নাই কোন শক্তিই, তাঁ'র জিহ্বাকে সত্য ভিন্ন অন্য কোনো বাণী বলায় প্রলুব্ধ কর্‌তে পারে নাই কোন কিছুই। তাঁ'তে দেখেছি শ্রীরামচন্দ্রের পিতৃভক্তি-স্নেহ-প্রীতি সত্য-পালন-প্রবৃত্তি, যুধিষ্ঠিরের সত্যপ্রিয়তা, ভীমার্জ্জুনের দুর্জ্জয়তা, শ্রীকৃষ্ণ-চৈতন্যের প্রেম-সখ্য-পতিতোদ্ধার ব্রত।

তাঁর ক্ষাত্রতেজ, তাঁ'র চাণক্য-নীতি, তাঁ'র স্বজন, স্বগণ ও দেশানুরাগ মানুষকে আকৃষ্ট ক'রেছে, প্রবুদ্ধ করেছে স্বদেশ ও স্বজাতির প্রতি অনুরাগী হ'তে। তিনি ছিলেন আকাশের মত উদার, হিমাচলের মত বিরাট, সিন্ধুর মত অপ্রমেয়, শিশুর মত সরল, জলের মত তরল ও শীতল, আবার অগ্নির মত জ্বালাময়। তাঁ'র "সাগর সঙ্গীতে" শুনেছি সিন্ধু-গর্জ্জন, বৈষ্ণব-সাহিত্যে দেখেছি অপরূপ প্রেমানুরাগ, রাষ্ট্রনীতিতে দেখেছি অলোকসামান্য প্রতিভা। সৌহার্দ্য, সৌজন্য তাঁ'র অননুকরণীয়, কৃষ্টি-কলাচার অসামান্য ; দেশাত্মবোধ দেশ-প্রিয়তা অপূর্ব্ব, দরিদ্রনারায়নের সেবা স্বাভাবিক ধর্ম্ম। জাতাজাতির লাঠা-লাঠিতে শান্তিধারা বর্ষণ ক'রে ভারতীয়দের ক'রতে চেয়েছিলেন তিনি এক গোষ্ঠী, হিন্দু-মুসলমান-জৈন-খৃষ্টান সকলকে চেয়েছিলেন তিনি রাজনীতি-ক্ষেত্রে এক পরিবার ভুক্ত কর্‌তে। তাঁ'র প্রচেষ্টা কতক পরিমাণে যে সাফল্য-মণ্ডিত হ'য়েছিল তা'র কতকটা প্রমাণ পাওয়া যায়—তাঁ'র জীর্ণ রাজনীতি-তরির সুদক্ষ পরিচালনায়। সে পরিচালনা দেখে শাসন-তন্ত্র ও শাসন-তান্ত্রিক তাঁ'র প্রতি চেয়েছিল একদিন মুক-বিস্ময়ে! মানুষ-গড়া, সঙ্ঘ-গড়া, রাজনৈতিক গোষ্ঠী-গড়া, তাঁ'র ছিল চারিত্রিক বৈশিষ্ট্য। ভয় প্রীতি-শ্রদ্ধায় মানুষ তাঁ'র কাছে হ'তো শ্রদ্ধানতশির। বাণী ও কমলার বরপুত্র দেশবন্ধু চিত্তরঞ্জন জনগণ মনোরঞ্জন কর্‌তেন একান্ত আন্তরিকতায়-প্রাচ্য ও পাশ্চাত্যের কৃষ্টি-সাধনায় তিনি হ'য়েছিলেন সিদ্ধ-সাধক। মানবতায়, ত্যাগের মহিমায় তিনি হ'য়েছিলেন মহামহিমান্বিত। "মানস-কুঞ্জের" কবির ভাষায় তিনি কর্‌তেন অখ্যাতকে প্রখ্যাত। অমানুষকেও মানুষ কর্‌তে পা'রতেন তিনি সাধনা বলে। সেই গুণে হ'য়েছিলেন তিনি জনপ্রিয় দেশনায়ক, দশ ও দেশ মাথা পেতে নিত তাঁ'র অনুজ্ঞা; দেশের লোক তাঁ'কে ব'সিয়েছিল হৃদয়-সিংহাসনে, তাঁ'কে করেছিল হৃদয়ের রাজা।

সে রাজা আজ সতের বৎসর চ'লে গে'ছেন তাঁর রাজ্য ছেড়ে। অশ্রুসিক্ত নয়নে প্রজা ক'রছে হাহাকার। অদর্শনের মহাবিরহে শ্মশান-বৃন্দাবনে আজ ভূলুণ্ঠিত হ'য়ে মর্ম্মন্তুদ রোদনে, কাতর আহ্বানে তোমার স্মৃতি-মন্দির-দ্বারে, যে হাহাকারের মন্ত্র পাঠ কর্‌ছি হে স্বর্গত দেবাত্মা, হে রাজনীতি-ব্রজের ব্রজবন্ধু, তা'তে তোমার করুণা কি বর্ষিত হ'বে না ? ঘড় দুর্দিনে হে শরণ্য তোমায় স্মরণ কর্‌ছি আজ তোমার স্মৃতি-বাসরে। অচেতন হৃদয়-বৃন্দাবনের চেতন-যমুনায় উজান বহাও দেব !

যেখানে তুমি চিতা-ভস্ম-স্তূপে অদর্শন হ'য়েছিলে, গুরু-সখা প্রাণাভিরাম সেইখানে বহু ভক্ত, বহু শিষ্য, বহু অনুরাগী সম্মিলিত হ'য়ে তোমার স্মৃতি-মন্দির-দ্বারে যুক্তকরে দাঁড়িয়ে আছি শ্রদ্ধার উপচার নিয়ে, দ্বার মুক্ত কর বহুবলধারী, মধুরভাষী দেবতাত্মা ; মহাবিরহের পর অদর্শনের ক্ষুৎ-পিপাসা নিবারণ করো হে শ্লাঘ্য, নিরুপাধি ! আজ তোমারি নামে, তোমারি স্মৃতিতে জাগিয়েছি—হ্লাদিনী, সন্ধিনী সম্বিৎ। সুতরাং—

হৃদা মনীষা মনসাভি ক্লিপ্তঃ
য এতদ্ বিদুর মৃতাস্তে ভবন্তি।

হে লোকোত্তরে স্থিত দেশবন্ধু চিত্তরঞ্জন, তুমি ছিলে সত্য শিব সুন্দরের পূজারী। তোমাকে মনশ্চক্ষে অবলোকন ক'রে তোমার শেষ-যাত্রায় খেয়া ঘাটে দাঁড়িয়ে তোমার উদ্দেশে সকলের পক্ষ হ'য়ে বলি আজ—

সুন্দর হৃদি-রঞ্জন তুমি নন্দন- ফুল-হার,
তুমি অনন্ত চির বসন্ত অন্তরে সবার !

(English Translation of the Bengali Speech Delivered by the Mayor of Calcutta)

FRIENDS,

The great soul who came to this world in the guise of a man—a man of courageous deeds, of profound knowledge and open-handed generosity—who gave up his all for his country and his countrymen, whose mind attuned itself to the Call of his Motherland and attuned his countrymen to the Call; whom the Poet Rabindranath described as endowed with the life immortal, has been out of our sight for 17 years. To our misfortune we lost him here in this hallowed spot of his funeral obsequies, and we shall no more find him even if we seek throughout the world. But the clarion voice sings everywhere of his victory. By removing himself he has found a niche within our heart of hearts while his life immortal proclaims that he still lives. We put out the flames of his funeral pyre with our tears, and even the blessing of the Gods could not console us. The murmuring waters of the Ganges bore away his ashes to an unknown bourne. Bathed in tears, we are eagerly listening for the Message of Hope and Courage from the lips of the ever calm and serene Chittaranjan, the message he proclaimed to his countrymen to march forward in the battle for Freedom.

Chittaranjan the epicure, the ascetic, the saintly, who devoted himself to service, who was the peoples' leader, warm hearted and full of sympathy—was born to take up the cause of Service to his fellow-men. For the cause, he had to suffer untold miseries and had more than once to undergo incarceration, but he boldly held his head high in protest against insult, tyranny and oppression. He had to give up his all, and though famous in the forensic field, he himself was enfolded in the tortuous embrace of the law for his deep-rooted patriotism. Yet his benign hand ever held unshaken the lamp in which burned the flame of Freedom, no oppression could ever obstruct the flow of his ideology or compel his tongue to utter anything but the Truth. We have seen in him the sense of duty, filial reverence, and adherence to his promise, of a Rama; the love of truth of a Yudhistira; the unconquerable spirit of Bhima and Arjuna, and the deep love of humanity and sympathy for the downtrodden of a Sri Krishna or a Chaitanya. His courage, his shrewdness as of a Chanakya, his deep love for his fellow-men, attracted all and inspired all to a similar love for country and for fellow-men. He was sublime as the sky, towering as the Himalayas, immeasurable as the sea, simple as a child, cool and fluid as water and yet fervent as fire. In his poem "The Song of The Sea" we hear the deep booming of the waves, in his Vaishnabic literature we see the matchless beauty of love and adoration, and a superhuman genius in his patriotism. Among his qualities were inimitable comradeship, suave manners, profound culture, deep patriotic fervour, and a natural sympathy for the poor and lowly. He wanted to create one great community in India, one family composed of Hindu, Moslem, Jaina and Christian, and to compose their differences with his flow of harmony. That his efforts towards this consummation were crowned to a great extent with success, can be judged by the skilful manner in which he piloted the effete vessel of politics in this land, which left the Governing Powers speechless and amazed. The salient features in his character were his capacity for creating men, for creating associations and political alliances, which compelled all to bow down before him in a spirit of fear, reverence and attraction combined. His intense sincerity attracted the hearts of men and his masterly fusion of the ideologies of West and East proved him as veritably blessed by both Lakshmi and Saraswati. He was crowned with the halo of humanity and renunciation. In the words of the poet of "Manas Kunja", he could make famous the unknown, and by his intense devotion to a cause could create a man out of a nonentity. These were the qualities which made him a beloved leader of men, and his word was law to his countrymen, who enthroned him in their hearts as their King.

The King has left his kingdom for long 17 years. His "subjects" with tears flowing, are bewailing his loss. O Great Soul now in Heaven, O Friend of the Devotees in the shrine of patriotism, to-day your devotees are bewailing the long separation from you in this hallowed "Brindaban" of your funeral obsequies, the Memorial temple erected in your honour, will you not take pity on them? To-day on the anniversary of your passing, in our deep distress we recall you to memory, praying for you to bring back the Jamuna's surging tide of life into the torpor of our heart's Brindaban. O Sweet-voiced gentle soul! Numerous devotees, disciples and admirers are to-day assembled with respectful offerings of our devotion at the door of your Memorial temple, at the place where you, our *Guru*, our friend and consoler, vanished from our ken in a heap of ashes. O Powerful one! Open the door and appease our hearts, hungry and thirsty at the long separation. We have to-day awakened our innermost selves by taking your name—shower your benediction on us, who are communing with you heart and soul. O Deshabandhu Chittaranjan, now beyond mortal ken, you were ever a worshipper of the pure, the true and the beautiful. Assembled to-day, at the ferry of your last voyage, seeing you in our minds' eye, on behalf of all congregated here, we say—"Thou art beauteous and delightful to our hearts as a garland of flowers, and

J. M. Sengupta Memorial Meeting

Full text of the Speech in Bengali delivered by **Sj Hem Chandra Naskar**, Mayor of Calcutta at the Shanagore Burning Ghat on the 22nd July, 1942.

দেশপ্রিয়-নবম-স্মৃতি-বার্ষিকী—

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ভাই, ভগিনী, স্বগণ, স্বজন, ও দেশবাসিগণ,

"Pulsation" গ্রন্থে "My Guide" নিবন্ধে গ্রন্থকার বাণী দিয়েছেন

Be my guide, O Love ! in life and death,
Forsake me not in my great need and distress,
If thou be my guide, the burden of my sorrows
Will fall off my shoulders and regenerated shall I be.

"Pulsation"এর বাণী স্বর্গত দেশপ্রিয় যতীন্দ্রমোহন সেনগুপ্ত মহাশয়ের উপর প্রযোজ্য। দেশবন্ধু চিত্তরঞ্জনের তিনি ছিলেন দক্ষিণ হস্তস্বরূপ। জন্মগত অধিকারে তিনি হ'য়েছিলেন দেশনায়ক। সভাধ্যা তিনি ক'রে গেছেন দেশ-সেবা, দশের সেবা। দীক্ষিত হ'য়েছিলেন তিনি ত্যাগের মন্ত্রে, দেশহিতব্রতী হ'য়ে তাঁকে করতে হ'য়েছিল অসহ্য সহ্য, দুঃখভোগেই ছিল তাঁর অনন্ত সুখ। অন্তরঙ্গা ও বহিরঙ্গা শক্তিতে তিনি উদ্বুদ্ধ ক'রেছিলেন জাতির চেতনা, আদর্শ ও বাস্তববাদে তাঁর Ego-man হ'য়েছিল reflection of the Ego-God.

এই যে অলৌকিক ব্যক্তিত্ব, এই যে জননী জন্মভূমিশ্চ স্বর্গাদপি গরীয়সীর ধ্যান-ধারণা তা' তিনি পেয়েছিলেন তাঁর পুণ্যশ্লোক পিতৃদেব যাত্রামোহনের আদর্শে। সেই ধ্যান-ধারণায় নিবিড়ভাবে যুক্ত হ'ল যখন দেশবন্ধুর প্রেরণা, তখন তাঁর বন্ধু-অবন্ধু আত্মীয়-অনাত্মীয়, দূর ও অদূরের লোক তাঁকে দেখ'ল গরিমায় গরীয়ান, মহিমায় মহীয়ান্। মানুষ তখন তাকে বসাল হৃদয়-সিংহাসনে, মানুষ করল বীরের পূজা, মনীষার পূজা, ত্যাগের পূজা, তিনি হ'লেন মুকুটবিহীন রাজা। দেশ মুখরিত হ'ল তাঁর জয় ঘোষণায়। শক্তি সত্ত্বেও ক্ষমাবন্ত, শ্লাঘা সত্ত্বেও শ্লাঘা-জ্ঞানহীন, ধমনী মধ্যে দাবাগ্নি, বাড়বাগ্নি, জলদগ্নিরাশির অবিদ্যা-প্রতীতি সত্ত্বেও যোগমার্গী সাধকের মত তাঁর চিত্তের অচাঞ্চল্য দেখে অনুভূত হয়, তিনি ছিলেন লাবণ্যসারন অসমোর্দ্ধম্, অনন্যসিদ্ধমেবই সিন্ধু-বিন্দু। চট্টলের তপোবনে বালারুণ কিরণ-সম্পাতে তিনি হ'য়েছিলেন রশ্মিময়, রাষ্ট্রনীতির solar logos সূর্য্যনারায়ণ তাঁকে প্রকাশ ও প্রচার করলেন বিশ্ব-বন্দ্য।

এমনই ছিলেন প্রকৃতের্মহান দেশপ্রিয় যতীন্দ্রমোহন। তিনি শুধুই যোগমার্গী ছিলেন না— সই সঙ্গে ছিলেন জ্ঞানমার্গী ও ভক্তিমার্গী। তাঁ'র জ্ঞান-ভাণ্ডার ছিল অফুরন্ত, প্রেম-প্রীতি-ভক্তি ও ছিল সাগর-প্রমাণ। সবার উপর যে মানুষ এবং সেই মানুষের যে শৃঙ্খল খ'সে যাওয়া উচিৎ, মুক্তি মার্গ যে মানুষের জন্য, জীবের জন্য, এই ধারণা ও বিশ্বাস নিয়ে মুক্তি-সংগ্রামে তিনি অগ্রসর হ'য়েছিলেন, মুক্তি-যজ্ঞে তিনি আপনাকে আহুতি দিয়েছিলেন। সেই আহুতি দানেই তিনি হন সর্ব্বস্বান্ত ও সর্ব্বরিক্ত। আসাম-বেঙ্গল রেলওয়ের ধর্ম্মঘট ভীষণাকার ধারণ করেছিল যখন, আপনার বল্‌তে যা' কিছু, সে সব কি ভাবে অর্পণ করেছিলেন যতীন্দ্রমোহন, সে কাহিনী আজকের দিনে স্মরণ করুন। ধনীর দুলাল, বিলাস-কুঞ্জের কুঞ্জেশ্বর, দুগ্ধফেননিভ শয্যায় শয়ন ক'রেও যাঁর হত নিদ্রার ব্যাঘাত, অশনে-বসনে যাঁর ছিল রাজাধিরাজের কুল-লক্ষণ, সেই মানুষ এক কথায়, এক মুহূর্ত্তে ত্যাগ করলেন ভোগ-সুখ, বিলাসী জীবনের পারিপাট্য, বরণ করলেন নিষ্ঠুর দারিদ্রকে, মিত্রতা করলেন নগ্ন দৈন্য-অভাবের সঙ্গে। তাঁর হৃদয় ছিল বিরাট, প্রাণ ছিল নবনীত-কোমল, বাহুতে ছিল শক্তি, হৃদয়ে ছিল ভক্তি—দেশাত্মবোধ তাঁর ধর্ম্ম, পরহিতব্রত দেশহিত-ব্রত ছিল তাঁর জীবনব্যাপী সাধনা। তাই দেশের জন্য, দশের জন্য, ক্লিষ্ট আর্ত্তের জন্য তিনি করতে পেরেছিলেন দাতা কর্ণের পদাঙ্কানুসরণ—উচ্ছ্বসিত হৃদয়ে দ্রবময়ী সঙ্গীত-ধারায় তিনি বল্‌তে পেরেছিলেন—What shall keep me back ? To-day I shall embrace you, even as my sympathetic heart desires to do.

এমন জনসেবক দেশনায়ককে বন্ধুরূপে, উপদেষ্টারূপে গুরুরূপে আমরা পেয়েছিলাম আমাদের মধ্যে। অবিশ্বাস্য, অভাবনীয় দুঃখ বরণ তিনি করেছিলেন দেশ ও দশের কল্যাণকল্পে। দেশমাতার পূজায় তিনি ধ'রেছিলেন প্রাণ, দেশের জন্যই তিনি দিয়ে গেছেন তাহা। দেশবন্ধুর প্রিয় শিষ্য, অনুরক্ত, অনুরাগী, ভক্ত, সহকর্ম্মী, মুক্তি-সংগ্রামে অবসন্ন বীর যতীন্দ্রমোহন, জনগণ হৃদিরঞ্জন চিত্তরঞ্জনের চিতাপাশে স্থান পেয়ে হয়েছেন মৃত্যুঞ্জয়। তাঁকে আমরা আজ কৃতজ্ঞ হৃদয়ে স্মরণ করি "মানস-কুঞ্জের" ভাব ও ভাষায়। সে ভাব ও ভাষা হ'চ্ছে—

নাহিক মরণ এই সুন্দর ভুবনে
রূপ হ'তে রূপান্তর মাত্র সে মরণ,
সলিল হইয়া শুষ্ক বাষ্পে পরিণত,
বাষ্পেতে সলিল বদ্ধ অনিলে অনল।
লুপ্তায়িত বীজে দ্রুম, দ্রুমে লক্ষ জীব,
মৃত্তিকায় স্তূপীকৃত রস ও সৌরভ,
যখন যা' প্রয়োজন আসে, পুনরায়
সে মহান্ গরীয়ান্ ভাণ্ডারেতে ফিরে।
শব্দভরা মহাকাশ প্রতিধ্বনিময়,
জীব-পরমাণু ভরা অনন্ত প্রকৃতি,
বিশ্বনাথ তা'র মাঝে মহান ঈশ্বর—
দেবতা-মানব-কীট অংশ মাত্র তাঁ'র।
মহান ঈশ্বর যদি কভু লোপ পায়,
তবেই মরণ, নহে মরণ কোথায় ?

দার্শনিক কবির কাব্যে বিশ্বাস স্থাপন ক'রে সান্ত্বনা পাই—মরণ অদর্শন, মহাবিরহ মাত্র। সে বিশ্বাসে বিশ্বাসী না হলেও একথা বলা অসঙ্গত হ'বে না—কীর্ত্তি অবিনশ্বর, কীর্ত্তিমানের মৃত্যু নাই, ঘোষণায় তিনি চিরজীবিত। হৃতমান শরীরে অকাম নিষ্কাম আত্মারাম যতীন্দ্র ছিলেন কর্ম্মযোগ ও জ্ঞানযোগের অনিন্দ্য অনুপম অপরূপ বিকাশ। তাঁর কীর্ত্তি—কীর্ত্তিচন্দ্র করীন্দ্র কুন্দ কুমুদ ক্ষীরোদ নিরুপমা। চিতাভস্মেও তিনি চির-উজ্জ্বল, চির-দীপ্তিমান। তাঁর স্মৃতি-বাসরে "অপাম সোমম্ অমৃতং বভূম" উল্লেখে অশ্রু নিবারণ করি। "বন্দে মাতরম্" ছিল তাঁর সাধন-মন্ত্র। "বন্দে মাতরম্" ধ্বনিতেই চিরপ্রিয়ের স্মৃতিতর্পণে চিরপ্রিয়কে স্মরণ করি, প্রণাম করি, অভিনন্দিত ও অভিবন্দিত করি, দুর্দ্দিনে তাঁর আশীর্ব্বাদ যাচ্ঞা করি। হে তেজোময়, অমৃতময়, মধুময় পুরুষ, তুমি মধুব্রহ্মে বিরাজমান। আমাদের মঙ্গল কর, আমাদের জয়যাত্রার পথে সহায় হও, আমাদের প্রতাপ, প্রজ্ঞা ও প্রেম ব্যাপ্তি ও ব্যাপৃত কর।——

বন্দেমাতরম্——বন্দেমাতরম্——বন্দেমাতরম্